TRADE GOODS
http://users.usinternet.com/dfnels/index.htm
The goods on this page are of the mid-North American fur trade era it's history and genealogy prior to the 1840's.
It is an attempt to distribute knowledge and pride in our American heritage.
- updated 3/10/02 -
- this page is continually under construction -

Biographies and Histories of Mountain Men
TRADERS / MERCHANTS / CHIEFS / OFFICERS / VOYAGEURS
Accault/d'Acau; Ainse/Hains/Hins; Aird/Ayrd; Aitken/Aitkin; Allard; Amariton; Amiot de Villeneuve; Anderson; Ange/Angers; Anguille/Languille; Arrivé-Délisle; Ashmun; Askin/Erskine; Aubert de la Chesnaye; Audet dit Lapointe; Auge/Augé-Lemaitre/Lemaître; Babejigaundibay/Kechebabesegundiba/Curly-Head; Baby/Babie (Duperron); Baillargeon; Bailly de Messein); Baker; Bariteau dit Lamarche; Barrois dit Lootman/Lottman; Barthe/Barth; Beaupre/Beaupré; Belanger/Bélanger; Bellair/Bélair; Benoist/Benoit-St. Claire; Bertet; Berthelet dit Savoyard; Biauswah; Bissot de Vincennes; Blackbird/Washingguhsahba; Black Cat/Chat Noir/Poscopsahe; Black Dog; Bleakley; Blondeau; Bluejacket; Bonga; Bostwick; Boucher (de Boucherville/de Laperriere/de Niverville); Bourassa; Bourdon-d'Autray/Dautray; Bourke; Bousquet; Boutheillier; Boyer; Brisbois/Brisebois (Dubois); Broken-Tooth/Kahdawaubewda; Brown; Bruce; Brûlé/Brule; Brunet de Létang/Lestang/L'Etang; Buffalo (Dakota/Ojibwe); Buffalo (Ojibwe); Cabassier/Cabazier; Cadotte; Cameron; Campbell; Campion (La Bonte); Cardinal/Cardinault; Caron/Carron/Tomaw; Cavelier, sieur de La Salle; Celoron/Céloron (de Blainville); Chaboiller/Chaboillez; Chalifoux; Chapman; Chardon; Charette/Choret/Charest; Chartier; Chaussegros de Lery/DeLéry; Chauvin; Chene/Chêné dit Labutte; Chenier; Chevalier; Chouart, sieur des Groseilliers; Chouteau; Clairambault/d'Aigremont; Clark; Cleghorn; Clément/Clement; Cocking; Cole; Connor; Corbin; Cote/Cotte/Côté; Couc-Montour; Coulon de Villiers; Courtemanche dit Jolicoeur; Courtois; Crawford; Croghan; Crooks; Cuillerier dit Beaubien; Cummings/Cummins; Curry; Dagneau-Douville; d'Aillebout/d'Ailleboust/Daillebout; Damours/d'Amours de Clignancourt; Daneau de Muy; d'Artaguiette; Dauphin de LaForest; Dauteuil; Davenport; Dazemard/d'Azemar de Lusignan; Dease; Decora/Decorah/Descaris/Décary/Décarie; Delorme; Denys/Denis de Laronde; Deschamps de Boishebert/DeBoishébert; Desjardins de Rupallay/Rupallais; Desjarlais/des Gerlaise; Desnoyelles/des Noyelles de Fleurimont; Desrivieres; Dickson; Dingley; Dobie; Dodge; Dorion; Douaire de Bondy; Dousman; Drew; Drouet de Richardville; Drouillard; Dubois; Dubord; Dubreuil de Villars; Dubuc; Ducharme; Dufault; Dulignon-Lamirande; du Guay/Duplasy; Dugué de Boisbriant; Duluth (Greysolon, sieur de Lhut); Duplessis; Durand dit Lafortune; Du Tisne; Edgar; Ellice; Elliot; Ermatinger; Esteve/Stebre; Evans; Ewing; Fafart/Fafard; Fahlstrom; Fairbanks; Faribault; Faries; Farnham;

Fily; Finley/Finlay; Fisher; Flat-Mouth/Eshkebugecoshe; Fleming; Fleury de La Gorgendiere/Eschambault; Fontaine; Forbes; Forsythe; Fournier; Franks; Frazer; Frobisher; Gaird; Gamelin; Gareau/Garreau dit St. Onge/Xaintonge; Gatineau/Gastineau-Duplessis; Gaultier de Laverendrye; Gerrard; Giasson; Gillespie; Girty; Gist; Gladwyn; Godard dit Lapointe; Goddard; Godefroy de Linctot; Graham; Grant; Gratiot; Gregory; Grignon; Groesbeck; Guillory; Guyon/Guion-Desprez/Derbanne/Després; Halsey; Hamelin/Amelin; Hands; Hart; Hay; Hébert/Hebert; Henry; Hertel de Rouville/Beaubassin; Hess; Holmes; Houle/Houde; Howard; Hubert dit Lacroix; Hudon-Beaulieu; Iron-Cloud/Warpearmusee/Marpiyamaza/Marhpiamanza); Irvine/Irwin; Jacobs; Jarret de Verchères; Jean dit Vien; Jeffries/Jeffreys; Jobert; Johnston; Jolliet dit Anticosty/d'Anticcostie; Joncaire/Jonquaire de Chabert/Clauzonne; Juchereau de St. Denys/Denis; Jussaume; Kay; Kenton; Keokuck/Keokuk; Kinzie; Kipp; Knaggs; Labathe; Labonté/Labonte; Laborde/Brière/Bruyère; LaChapelle; Lacombe; Lacorne de St.Luc/du Chapt; La Demoiselle/Old-Briton; Maurice-Lafantaise; Laframboise; Lafrenière; Lagimonière; Laidlaw; Lalande dit Latreille; Lamarche; Lamare/Lamarre; Lamont; Lamothe; Landrie/Landry; Langlade/d'Englade (Mouet/Moras); Langlois; Laplante; Lapointe; la Porte/Delaporte de Louvigny; Laprairie (Duchene); Larocque/Rocque/Roc/Rock; Larose dit Deguire; LaTourette; Laumet de Lamothe (sieur de Cadillac); LaVallée; Laviolette (Attina/Hattinas); Lawe; Leath/Leith; Lebeau; Le Borgne (Kakoakis); Leclaire; Lecuyer/Lécuyer; Leduc (Souligny); Lefebvre (Angers/du Plessis-Faber/dit Lasizeray); Legardeur de Saint-Pierre/de Repentigny; Leger/Léger dit Parisien; Lemaitre/Lemaistre/Lemaître dit Auger/Auge; Lemarchand/Marchant de Lignery/Ligneries; Lemieux; Lemoyne/Lemoine; LePelle dit Lahaye; Le Pesant; Lepine/Lépine; Lestage; Le Sueur; Letendré dit Batoché; Lienard/Liénard de Beaujeu; Lisa; Little-Crow; Little-Dish (Waskaigingo); Little-Turtle; Lockwood; Logan; Long; Lord/Milor; Lottridge; Lyons; Macarty; Mankaindea (Burning-Earth/Partisan); Marchesseau; Marcot/Marcotte; Margane de la Valtrie/Lavaltrie; Marin, (de La Marque/de Lamalgue); Marsolet-Lemire; Martin; Massie; Mauce; Maxwell; MacDonell; McAulay; McBean; McBeath; McDonald; McDonnell; McDougall; McGill; McGillis; McGillivray; McKay; McClellan; McGulpin; McKee; McKenzie; McLoughlin; McLeod; McTavish; Meldrum; Meloche; Menard/Ménard; Mercier; Messier dit du Chesne/Duchesne; Metivier; Miel/Amiel dit Lusignan; Mitchell; Monetomack; Monso; Montreuil/Montreville/Montre (Sedillot); Mooers; Moran; Moreau (LaTaupine); Morel de La Durantaye; Morgan; Morin; Morrison/Morison; Neveu; Nicolet de Belleborne; Ninsotin/Nupahchonteh/Two-Hearts; Nolan de Lamarque; Oakes; O'Fallon; Ogden; Onketahendutah (Red-Whale); Onontony (Nicolas); Ogilivie/Ogilvy; Orillet; Ortley; Oshkosh; Pacane; Pambrun; Pangman; Parent; Parker; Passeat/Passerat de La Chapelle; Patterson; Payen de Noyan de Chavoy; Pean (de Lirandiere); Pecan; Pecaudy/Pécaudy de Contrecoeur; Peltier/Pelletier (Antaya); Penichon/Pinchon/Panisciowa; Pepin/Pépin; Perrault; Perrot; , Perry; Petit; Peyster, Schuyler de; Picote/Picoté de Belestre; Pilon; Pinchon (Gregare); Pond; Porlier; Potevin-Gendron; Pothier; Powell; Powers (Strange); Prescott; Provencalle (LaBlanc); Provost/Prevost; Prudhomme; Puthuff; Quinn; Raccicot; Radisson; Raiche/Reasch; Raimbault de St.Blain/Simblin; Ramezay;

Ranger dit Laviolette; Rankin; Reaume/Rheaume/Réaume; Red-Thunder; Reed; Renaud/Regnault du Buisson/Dubuisson; Renville; Richardson; Rielle; Rivard; Robert; Robertson; Robidoux; Robineau de Portneuf; Robinette; Robinson; Robutel de La Noue; Rochblave; Rolette; Rondeau/Rondo; Roseboom; Rouer de Villeray; Roussain; Rousseau; Roy/Roi/leroy; Russell; Sabourin; Sabrevois de Bleury; Sacquespee de Gonincourt de Voipreux; Saint-Ours/St. Ours de L'Eschaillon/de L'Échaillon; Sanguinet; Sanschagrin; Sansregret; Sarrazin-Depelteau/Dépelteau; Saucier; Sayer; Schultz; Scott; Shakopee; Shaw; Sheshepaskot/Weeshcoob/Sugar; Shippen; Shubway; Sibley; Sirois dit Duplessis/Duplessy; Small; Smith; Solomon; Spencer; Sterling; Stitt; Tabeau; Taliferro; Tanner; Tarrieu/Tarieu de la Pérade; Zachory Taylor; Tessier/Texier dit Lavigne; Tesson dit Honore; Testard/Tetard de Montigny; Thompson; Thomson; Tipton; Todd; Tonty/Tonti de Paludy; Trent; Trottier/Trotier (Desruisseaux/Beaubien/Larivieres/Larivière/Belcourt); Truteau; Tucker; Turpin; Tute; Vasquez; Vasseur/Levasseur; Venyard/Veniard de Bourgmont; Vieau; Viennay-Pachot; Vigneau/Vignaux; Wabasha/Wapashaw; Wadin; Warren; Weiser; Wells; Weucha (Shake-Hand); White; Whitney; Wilkinson; Williams; Wilmot; Winter; Wood; Wasonquianni (Yellow-Spider); Yarns; Youville/d'Youville de La Decouverte;

MICHEL ACCAULT: (b. unknown - d. 1702)

Michel was also known as Ako, Acau, Dacan and d'Acau. He arrived in New France 1665 or 1666. In 1673 he settled at Beauport, near Quebec. By 1680 Michel becomes involved in the expansion of New France which would change the direction of his own life.

In the winter of 1678/79 Daniel Greysolon, sieur de L'hut ("Du luth") was implementing his plans for the western expansion of trade through the Great Lakes region, after given permission to trade on Lake Superior by Governor Frontenac. In the spring of 1678 Rene Cavelier, sieur de La Salle was in France and received from the King, authority to "...work at discovering the western parts...". By the winter of 1679/80 he was expanding New France to the south of Du Luth and with him was Michel Accault.

On 5 Jan. 1680 the La Salle exploration party arrives on the shores of Lake Peoria on the Illinois River and builds Fort Crevecoeur, overlooking the Lake. On 29 feb.1680 La Salle sends Michel Accault, with Antoine Auguelle (Picard du Gay) and Recollect Missionary Father Louis Hennepin on a voyage of discovery, down the Illinois River than up the Mississippi River. La Salle wrote later of the mission, "...I caused it (Mississippi R.) to be ascended by a canoe, conducted by two of my men, one named Michael Accault, and the other Picard, whom the Rev. Father Louis Hennipen joined,... The said Michael Accault, was tolerably versed in their languages and manners. He knew all their customs and was esteemed by several of these nations among whom I had already sent him, where he succeeded completely. He is moreover prudent, brave and cool..."

On 11 04 1680 Accault's party met a war party of 120 Dakota (led by Narrhetoba and Aquipaquestin) who took them to their village of Lake Mille Lacs.

On 25 07 1680 Du Luth and four of his men met Père Hennipen, who was traveling with a Dakota buffalo hunting party 220 leagues south of Mille Lacs village. Du Luth and Hennipen arrived back at the Mille Lacs village on 14 08 1680—but, by winter, Hennipen was escorted back east by Du Luth to winter at Michilimackinac. Michel Accault was said to have remained in Dakota country.

Michel Accault apparently gained some wealth and influence by the 1690's, for by 19 apr.1692 he had become a partner of François Dauphin de La Forest buying half his interest in the fur trade. Than in 13 sep.1693 La Forest, Tonti and Accault purchase goods for the trade from Charles Juchereau de St. Denis, who later becomes La Forest's brother-in-law.

About 1690 Michel Accault married Aramepinchone—daughter of Chief Rouensa of the Illinois, she was also known as Marie Rouensa (b. abt.1677 at Kalkaska—d. 25 06 1725). She may be the same person referred to as Marie Pinchieoua daughter of a Kaskaskia

Chief, thought to be Accault's second wife—married 1693/94. Moreover, he is also said to have married a woman named Marie-Suzanne in 1701 at Kaskaskia; but whether she was a third wife or whether all three Marie's are one in the same is questionable.

Joseph-Louis Ainse (also Hains or Hins): (1744-?)

Joseph-Louis Ainse was born in May 1744 at Michilimackinac to Joseph Hins and Marie-Coussante Chevalier (daughter of Marie-Frances Alavoine and Jean-Bte. Chevalier). Joseph-Louis married Marie-Della-Thérèse Bondy in 1795 at St-Ignace, Michilimackinac (Mich.). Joseph-Louis and Marie-Della-Thérèse had at least five children (as follows): Joseph (bapt. 1782 and lived at Varennes), Therese (bapt.1784), Margaret (who married John Campbell) and Ance (who was a mix-blood son, became Chief at the Straits of Mackinac) and Pelagie.
Marie-Frances Alavoine was also married to François-Louis Cardin

In June 1763 Joseph-Louis Ainse was at Michilimackinac when the western tribes attacked the British fort and was dispatched to Detroit with the news of the attack.

In the fall of 1768 Joseph-Louis Ainse was in Montréal at the court martial of Mj. Rogers (of Rogers Rangers fame), who was being tried for treason. Joseph, who had been an interpreter for Rogers, was testifying against Rogers.

During the 1770s Joseph-Louis Ainse took out a trade license, trading out of Michilimackinac for Pierre Fortier and Jean Orillet. By 1786 he was employed by the Indian Dept. at Michilimackinac and in August sent by Sir John Johnson and Capt. Byrne to the Upper Mississippi with presents to distribute to the Dakota and Ojibwe, inviting them to council on a peace treaty.

On 24 June 1788 an Inquiry was held to answer accusations leveled against Joseph-Louis Ainse about his dealings with traders on the Upper Mississippi. A list of people questioned at the Inquiry include: Joseph Roque, James Aird, Joseph Rainville, Timothée Plumodon, Jacques Freniere, Hypolite Caselest, Michel Cadot and Gabriel Attina.

Robert Michel Aird: (? - ?)

He was living at Isle Jesus, Quebec in the 1780s with wife, Janet/Jannet (?) and their

children were Martha (b.25 Aug.1786, Quebec) and Anna (bap.3 Apr.1789, St. Andrews, Williamstown, Glengarry, Ontario). In 1786 he was a merchant living at St-Vincent de Paul, Montreal, Quebec.

Robert Michel Aird was licensed to trade out of Michilimackinac in the spring of 1777 with 1 canoe and 9 men - financed by William Aird and in 1778 he is trading out of Prairie du Chien. In 1785 he took Joseph Boucher of Laprairie to court, accusing him of taking 78 livres from him to winter on the Mississippi while being hired by Joseph Howard at the same time. That same year he was licensed to trade out of Michilimackinac with James Aird.

William Aird: (? - ?)

In the 1780s, William Aird, a former soldier in the 70th regt., was living at L'Assomption, Québec—and was married to Jane (?). They had a daughter (as follows): named Elizabeth (b.Oct.1786).

In the spring of 1777 he financed Robert Aird trading venture out of Michilimackinac.

George Aird: (? - 1805)

George Aird was buried in St. Louis, Missouri on 1 April 1805.

James Aird: (? - 1819)

He was born in Ayrshire, Scotland and married Grey Cloud (daughter of Dakota Chief Wabasha). They had a daughter named Margaret (Mahkpiyahotowin / Grey Cloud II) (1793-1850) who married Thomas G. Anderson about 1805 and later married Hazen Mooers.

James Aird was trading on the Upper Mississippi River (Dakota Chief Wabasha's village) as early as 1783. In the winter of 1785/86 he was apart of Jean Perrault's trading venture at a post on the Leaf River with Roch [in the spring of 1785 he was licensed out of Michilimackinac with Robert Aird]. For the winter of 1786/87, James Aird is located at Prairie Du Chien (trading on the St. Peters /Minnesota River) and is associated with Charles Paterson, Etienne-Charles Campion and others in the "General Co. of L. Superior and the South" (also known as the "General Society") other traders in the firm were; Charles Chaboillez Sr., John Sayer, [the firm was gone in 1788]. That season he loaned

his interpreter, Joseph Rocque, to Joseph Ainse who was on his peace mission to the Dakota and Ojibwe. James Aird, Charles Paterson and other traders wrote a petition (10 Aug.1787) to Commandant Thomas Scott accusing Joseph Ainse of selling Indian Department presents for profit. The winters of 1787/88 he was trading on the St. Peters River (Minnesota River) [Etienne Campion arrived at his post on 25 October 1787].

James next shows up as arriving at Mackinac with his brother George Aird on 29 May 1803, from the River St. Peters (Minnesota River). In August 1804 he signed an agreement/partnership with Robert Dickson, Allen C. Wilmet, Murdoch Cameron, John Lawe and Jacob Frank, forming R. Dickson and Company with competitors Jacques Porlier, Noel Rocheblave, the Grignon brothers, Louis Beaupré, Charles Reaume, etc...

Another agreement was signed on 24 June 1806 between R. Dickson and Company [Robert Dickson, James Aird, also for his late brother George Aird, Jacob Franks and Wilmot] and James and Andrew McGill and Company [James McGill, for his late brother Andrew McGill, Thomas Blackwood and Francis DesRivières of Montréal], the former being indebted to the latter. During this period James was in charge of the Missouri trade for the firm, where he met (03 09 1806) Lewis and Clark between the mouth of the Vermilion River and the mouth of the Big Sioux River (on the Missouri)—returning from their expedition to the Pacific Ocean.

The following is from the Lewis and Clark journal:

"We landed and found a Mr. James Airs, a partner of a house at Prairie du Chien, who had come from Mackinau by the way of P.d.C. and St. Louis, with a license to trade among the Sioux for one year...After so long on interval, the sight of anyone who could give us information of our country was peculiarly delightful and much of the night was spent in making inquiries into what had occurred during our absence. We found Mr. Airs a very friendly and liberal gentleman...(sep.20) we reached the little French village of La Charette, which we saluted with a discharge of four guns and three hearty cheers. We landed and were received with kindness by the inhabitants, as well as by some traders from Canada [two young Scotchmen in the employ of Mr. Aird], who were going to traffic with the Osages and Ottoes."

He was trading on the Missouri in 1806/07 (Ramsey Crooks, his clerk and future head of the Amer. Fur Co. was waiting for him at St. Louis in June 1807). Thomas Blackwood at Mackinac writes to J. and A. McGill and Co. (30 07 1807): "...yesterday Mr. Aird arrived 30 days from St. Louis and has brought his furs with him, but not enough to pay...he gave into the Company's Store at St. Louis the remainder of his Goods, which he says may be near to £200 Currency...From what Mr. Aird says it appears there will be difficulties in the way of traders going to the West of the Mississippi, it is however believed here that they will be got over, as the Indians must have supplies which the Americans cannot for the present furnish..."

By August 1807 James had left Mackinac again, bound for St. Louis and the Missouri with his employee, Bellaire, for the winter of 1807/08.

By the winter of 1810/11, James was back trading above the Falls of St. Anthony with Robert Dickson.

During the War of 1812, Aird seems to have remained neutral and continued in the business of trading while his partner, Robert Dickson, becomes more committed to the British war effort. Dickson takes time to write from Mackinac, another partner in the firm, Jacob Franks, on 8 Sep.1812 "...Detroit was taken by Gen. Brock on the 16th of last month. Gen. Hull, with 2,400 men, laid down their arms. The American regulars are all gone to Quebec; but the Kentucky militia have been allowed to go home...Poor Hanks, having been detailed by Hull, was cut in two and died instantly. Col. Proctor, of the Forty-First, commands at Detroit. Gen. Brock staid only 24 hours there and is gone to attack Niagara...Troops are arriving daily from England... Gen. Brock's force, Indians, militia and regulars, did not exceed 1500...A large re-enforcement of Americans coming to Detroit, with 170 wagons, were also included in the capitulation. Gen. Brock has acquired much glory and the Americans, after their vain boasting, are covered with disgrace...Dispatches from Madison to Bonaparte had been intercepted...There has been a terrible affair at Baltimore. A general, 2 captains and 30-40 individuals, have been killed by the mobs...Berthelot and LaCroix arrived 2 days ago... Mr. Lawe will proceed with it (boat to La Baye) to the Mississippi until he meets Mr. Aird and they will arrange for his wintering...Mr. Wilmot is still here...".

After the war Aird is reported to be starving on the River St. Peters in March of 1815 and the next season began trading for the new firm of American Fur Company, continuing to trade with them on the River St. Peters until his death. Hazen Mooers writes to Ramsey Crooks of the American Fur Co., on 28 Dec.1818 of James poor health at Prairie du Chien - he died there on 27 Feb.1819.

John Aird: (1720 - ?)

John Aird married Anna/Janet Campbell daughter of Alexander and Agnes Campbell in 1738 at Riccarton, Ayr, Scotland. They were most likely the parents of the following children:

Janet (b. 1740, Kilmarnock, Ayr, Scotland) (m. Alexander Carr)
Margaret (b. 1741, Kilmarnock, Ayr, Scotland)

Mary (b. 1743, Kilmarnock, Ayr, Scotland)
Ann (b. 1747, Kilmarnock, Ayr, Scotland)
William (b. 1749, Kilmarnock, Ayr, Scotland)
John (1751-1815) (m. Janet Hunter in 1778)
Robert (1753-1806) (m. Janet Findlay in 1782)
Elizabeth (b.1755, Kilmarnock, Ayr, Scotland)
Hugh (b.1756, Kilmarnock, Ayr, Scotland)
James (b.27 Nov.1757, Kilmarnock, Ayr, Scotland)
George (b. 1759, Kilmarnock, Ayr, Scotland)
Andrew (b.1761, Kilmarnock, Ayr, Scotland)

William Alexander Aitken/Aitkin: (abt.1785-1851)

William Alexander Aitken/Aitkin: (c. 1785-1851)—a native of Edinburgh, Scotland—first arrived in the Great Lakes area and was employed by John Drew. Later, he was a clerk for the American Fur Company in service of William Morrison's Fond du Lac Department. Eventually he became the Departments chief trader for many years, establishing his headquarters at Sandy Lake with trading post as far to the west as Pembina, to the north as Rainy Lake and to the south below the mouth of the Crow Wing River.
He was fired, though, for not turning over to the company funds received from an Ojibwe Treaty for debts due the Department—but he himself up in competition as an independent trader on the Upper Mississippi out of St. Louis, Missouri.

William Alexander Aitken/Aitkin had at least two wives: Madeline (Payshahquodoquay or Striped-Cloud) Ermatinger *daughter of Charlotte Kalawabide and Charles Oakes Ermatinger* and **Gingioncumigoke**. His known children (he was said to have had 25 half-blood children) are (as follows): Alfred, John, **Matilda**, Roger, Nancy, **Elizabeth**, Ann, Julia E., Salina, Robert, Amanda, Sarah J., Childe, Isabel, Henry and Edgar.

The following letter was written by William at a difficult time in his life.
Sandy Lake
Jan'y 4th 1837
Lyman Warren Esq.
Ft. Ramsey

Dear Sir

These few lines will acquaint you of the melancholy circumstance that took place in the 6th December last. My son Alfred was treacherously murdered at Red Cedar Lake by an Indian. Two hundred pillagers have kept two months preparing for war with ammunition given against my orders (?). All these things have taken place by you hurrying me away last fall when I could have gone down this winter and settled my business to the same purpose. There is an Indian Agent appointed for Fort Ramsay and is on his way to that place presently. There is one also to be appointed for Crowing River next summer.

General Dodge granted me a license without hesitation and told me Mr. Schoolcraft had no authority to grant any licenses for this section of the country after the second of July. I laid all the paper from Mr. Schoolcraft before General Dodge but he did not appear to put much weight on them. See the Indian in the Department are starving and you will simply (?) reap the benefit of their carding on of last summer.

Government will for certain take cognizance of William Davenport giving ammunition to the Indians for war; he will not escape them with impunity.

Yours

(signed) William A. Aitkin

William Alexander Aitken/Aitkin died at his Swan River post (Aitkinville) on the 16th of September in 1851.

François Amariton, sieur d'Amariton:
François was married to Marie Millon. 1724-25 commander at Green Bay and associated with Nicolas Sarrazin, François Auge dit La Jeunesse, Rene de Colagne and Pierre de Lastage at Green Bay.

Samuel Ashmun Jr. (b. 1799, Champlain, N.Y. - d.1866, Sault Ste. Mare) son of Samuel Sr. and Parthenia Raymond of Champlain, New York arrived in the Lake Superior region as a clerk for American Fur Co. in 1818, joining (for 5 years) the company at Montréal

with John H. Fairbanks (1798-1880), who was also from Champlain. They both began their employment with American Fur Co. at William Morrison's (1785-1866) Fond du Lac Dept., wintering at Leech Lake.
Samuel Ashmun Jr. married "Nancy" Keneesequa at Sault Ste-Marie in 1827; she was the daughter of Kadowanbeda (Broken Tooth) de Breché (abt. 1750-1828) who was the Ojibwe Chief at Sandy Lake at that time. The marriage gave him family ties to (as follows): Hole-in-the Day, Mongozid (Loon's Foot), Kahnindumawinso and Charles Oakes Ermatinger. Samuel and Nancy had seven children together, living at the Fond du Lac, Folle Avoine and Lac du Flambeau Departments of American Fur Co. By 1851 he was at Sault Ste. Marie.

John Askin (Erskine): (1739 - 1815 or apr.1818)

John Askin (Erskine) (1739 - 1815 or April 1818) was the son of James Askin and Alice Rae born in Northern Ireland (Auchnacloyk, Ire.). John came to New York in 1758, becoming a sutler of the British Army stationed at Albany. About 1765 he moved to Michilimackinac and established a store, providing goods to the community and the British Army stationed there. Soon after arriving at Michilimackinac Askin established a post at Grand Portage and was instrumental the depot becoming a trading center. At Michilimackinac he created ties to Arent Dé Peyster (British commander), Commodore Alexander Grant, Isaac Todd, James McGill and Alexander Henry which allowed him to expand his fur trading ventures. In 1773 he married Marie Archangè Barthe at Detroit aligned him with not only his father-in-law (Charles Andrew Barthe) but also became brother-in-law to Commodore Alexander Grant (Commander of the Provincial Marine on the Great Lakes). In 1778 Askin's owned two vessels which sailed between Grand Portage and Sault Ste. Marie named the "Mackinac" and the "De Peyster". He was importing supplies and provisions (corn, flour, rum, guns, powder, etc...) for the firm of Todd and McGill who in turn supplied Askin with trading goods. About 1780 he moved his operation to Detroit, probably in part due to Patrick Sinclair's (the new British commander) decision to move the British fort to Mackinac Is. The new firm established Hamilton and Cartwright to manage affairs at Fort Niagara, Todd and McGill managed matters in Montreal and Askin coordinated operations from Detroit. During this period the firm supplied goods for the British military, the British Indian Department and the fur trade in the west. This arrangement lasted until 1784, when the fur trade began suffering losses due to scarcity of furs and increased competition. In 1784 this partnership dissolved and John formed a partnership with Detroit merchant William Robertson which lasted until 1789. By 1785 Todd and McGill and Askin were involved in the "General Company of Lake Superior and the South" and Askin was also in partnership with the "Miami Company" at Detroit but low profits in the fur trade continued. In the 1790's (until Detroit was turned over to the American military in 1796) John was involved in the Miami Company, land speculation, Great Lakes shipping, supplying provisions (to the North West Co. and the British garrison at Detroit) and public office. When Detroit became an American community Askin relocated east across the river preferring to remain a British subject.
The following are the children of John Askin, either by Archangè or Manette:

Catherine Askin - Married 1st. to Samuel Robertson (Possibly a loyalist from Pennsylvania) whose brother, William, was Askin's clerk at Detroit in 1782. Her 2nd. marriage was to Robert Hamilton in 1785.

Magdalene/Madeleine Askin - Married Dr. Robert Richardson in 1793 and upon her death in 1811, Robert married Ann McGregor.

John Baptist Askin - Married to a Miss Van Allen. In 1807 he was appointed a clerk/storekeeper at the British fort on St. Joseph Is. He was at the capture of Michilimackinac on July 17, 1812; Arrived at Detroit after its surrender; Fought at the Battle of Frenchtown, January 13, 1813; Appointed clerk of the peace in 1819 and clerk of the district court in 1820; moved to London, Ontario around 1826; he was the first president of the Middlesex Agricultural Society in 1837; raised volunteers in the Rebellion of 1837, he destroyed the press and type of the St. Thomas Liberal, took part in action against Duncombe, and was promoted to Colonel on February 3, 1838;

Teresa Askin (1774 - 1832) - Married Thomas McKee who was Superintendent of the British Indian Depart. at Amherstburg, Ont. in 1801.

Archangè Askin (1775 - 1866) - Married a Captain Meredith.

Alice Adelaide Askin (1783 - 1859) - Married Elijah Brush (1772-1814) at Detroit in 1802. Elijah was the son of Nathaniel Brush, born in Vermont. He was the Attorney General of the North West Territories and a British Colonel during the War of 1812.

Charles John Askin (1785 - 1869) - Served the British army in the War of 1812. The following is from his journal of the taking of Detroit: "...After the Americans had all marched out, the Grenadiers and Light Infantry of the 41st Regt, and the Volunteers in that Regt, that is Mr. George Hamilton Wilkinson and myself And Jno Richardson; commanded by Mr. Bullock of the Grenadiers, marched into the Fort, with Drum and fife, to the Tune of the British Grenadiers. I must say that I never felt so proud, as I did just then. As soon as we were in the Fort, the American Colours were taken down and ours hoisted...". He was married to Monica/Monique in 1822, the daughter of George Jacob and Marie Archangè Chene-Labutte.

James Askin (1786 - 1862) - He was married to Françoise Godet dit Marentette.

Felicity Ellen/Elenor Askin (1788 - ?) - Married to a former British officer (Richard Pattinson) in 1808.

Alexander Askin (1791 - 1812)

Babejigaundibay (Kechebabesegundiba or Curly-Head):

From 1770 to 1825 he was a civil and war Chief of the Upper Mississippi Ojibwe (Crow Wing and Gull Lake villages. He belonged to the Crane or Businause totem/clan and lead attacks on the Dakota at Long Prairie and mouth of the Minnesota River. Curly-Head died on his return from the Prairie du Chien treaty in 1825.

Alexis Bailly: (1798-1861)

Alexis Bailly (1798-1861) was the son of Joseph Bailly and Angelique McGulpin (daughter of Patrick McGulpin), born at Grand Haven (near Lake Huron). His grandfather (Michel Bailly de Messein) was in the 1735 punitive campaign against the Fox and in 1754 at the defeat of George Washington at Ft. Necessity. Alexis served in the War of 1812 under the British flag and in 1812 was at Mackinac. Late in the year of 1821 he was at Ft. Snelling as a part of a cattle drive from the south. He and three others drove the cattle to the Selkirk Colony on the Red River of the North. By 1823 he was trading at Mendota (mouth of the Minnesota River) and in October of 1824 he was appointed, Register of Probate for Crawford County, by Territorial Governor Cass. From 1825 to 1831 he was in partnership with Joseph Rolette and employed Alexander and Jean Bte. Faribault as his clerks with posts at Traverse des Sioux and the mouth of the St. Peters (Minnesota River). 1832-33 Bailly and Rolette business relationship is effected by a dispute over business accounts. In 1834 Henry Sibley arrives at Mendota to replace Alexis as the American Fur Co. agent. 1835-42 Alexis resides at Prairie du Chien then in 1842 moves to Wabasha where he lives the remainder of his life. He was first married to Lucy Anne Faribault in 1826 who died in 1855, then married Julia Marie Cory in 1857. His children were: Alexis Philip (1826-1898); Henry George (1828-1865); Frederick Edward (1831-1833); Isabella Antoinette (1833-1849); Lucy Anne (1835-?); Charles Edward (1838-1839); Daniel Barthelmy (1841-1921); Marie Louise (1845-1934) and Esther Clothilde (1848-1850). In September of 1837 Alexis was part of a delegation of traders that accompanied twenty Chiefs to Washington D.C. and it has been said that he gave his hospitality at Wabasha to both Jefferson C. Davis and U.S. Grant while they served in the U.S. Army early in their military career.

Antoine Jean Bte. Barrois dit Lootman (Lotman/Lottman):

Antoine married Anne Leber, the daughter of François Leber and Marguerite Leseur at Montreal in 1672. Their sons, Philippe, François and Jean Bte., moved to Detroit, Cahokia and Kaskaskia.

François Barrois dit Lottman: (b.1675)

François Barrois dit Lottman (b. 1675) married, Marie-Anne Sauvage (daughter of Jacques Sauvage and Marie-Catherine Jean dit Vien) at Montreal in 1717 and by 1726 had moved to Detroit. Their children were Marie (b.1719)(m. Robert Navarre in 1734), Louise (b.1722)(m. Pierre Le Batle Chesnay in 1736), Marie-Anne (1726-1809)(m. Jean Bte. Cuillerier dit Beaubien in 1741), Catherine (1727-1790)(m. Pierre-Laurent St. Cosme), François (b.1733)(m. Catherine Cecire in 1758) and Agathé (b.1735)(m. Jean-Bte. Reaume in 1763).

Jean-Baptiste Barrois (Bertlor) *dit* Lootman: (1691-1757)

Jean-Baptiste Barrois (Bertlor) *dit* Lootman (1691-1757) married **Marie-Madeleine Cardinal** in 1717—and their children were (*as follows*):

i. Therese (m. François Lefevre du Chouquet).
ii. Catherine (m. Joseph Duguay Duplassy).
iii. Bonaventure (b. 1724) (1760 captured by the English).
iv. Madeleine (m.1st Louis Marin—and 2nd de Portneuf).
v. Celeste (m. Michel Lamis in 1757).
vi. Joseph (b. 1722).
vii. Louis (b.1732).
viii. François.
ix. Jacques (m. Suzanne Baron in 1747).

Jean-Bte. Barrois *dit* Lootman moved his family from **Detroit** to **Kaskaskia** sometime between 1722 and 1732—and was the **French Royal Notary** for the **Illinois District** at **Kaskaskia** from 1737 to 1757.

Biauswah I:

Ojibwe Chief Biauswah I of a village about 40 miles west of Lapointe in the late-1600s.

Biauswah II:

Biauswah II was the son of Ojibwe Chief Biauswah (of a village about 40 miles west of Lapointe in the late-1600s). He was the principle Chief of an Ojibwe village at Sandy Lake, opposite the mouth of the East Savanna River in Minnesota. **William Warren** reports the oral history of Biauswah II being ***captured as a youth by the Fox*** and how ***his father traded his life for his son's***. During the 1730s Biauswah II led attacks on the Dakota at Sandy Lake who were forced south due to attacks from the Ojibwe and the Cree of the north. Biauswah's son Kadowaubeda ("Broken Tooth") later becomes Chief at Sandy Lake.

Kadowaubeda ("Broken-Tooth") De Breche: (abt.1750-1828)

As a youth, **Kadowaubeda ("Broken-Tooth")** (the French called him **"De Breche"**), was at ***the taking of Michilimackinac by the Ojibwe*** in 1763—in an attempt to drive the British from the land.
Kadowaubeda ("Broken-Tooth") *son of Biauswah son of Biauswah* married to **Obenegeshipequag**: His sons were (*as follows*): **Mongozid ("Loons-Foot")**, ***Kahnindumawinjo / Kanandawawinzo*** and ***Sugutaugun***—and *his* daughters (*as follows*): **Charlotte** (married ***Charles Oakes Ermatinger***), **Nancy Keneesequa** (b. 1793) (married ***Samuel Ashmun Jr.*** (b. c.1822/23)) and ***daughter*** (married ***Hole in the Day***).
By 1805 De Breche was the principle civil Chief at Sandy Lake when **Pike** arrived on his American "mission of discovery" to the source of the **Mississippi River**.
In 1837 De Breche was at **Ft. Snelling** for **Treaty negotiations**

Mongozid/Loons-Foot:

He was Chief of the Fond du Lac band of Ojibwe from 1825 to 1847,.

Kahnindumawinjo / Kanandawawinzo / Le Brocheux:
He was the son of Kadowaubeda and was Chief of Sandy Lake Ojibwe from 1837 to 1852.

Sugutaugun:
He was the son of Kadowaubeda and was taken prisoner at Cross Lake as a child by the Dakota (still living with them in1852).

Jean-Baptiste Bissot, sieur de Vincennes (1668-1719) *son of François Bissot and Marie Couillard—and nephew of Louis Joliet d'Anticosti*) married **Marie Marguerite Forestier** at **Montréal** in 1696. Their son was **François Marie Bissot de Vincennes**.

Jean-Baptiste Bissot commanded the **Miami Post** (1696-97) and in 1704 *he* was on ***a mission to the Miami***: (*He died among the Miami in 1719*).

Jean and Marie's other children were (*as follows*):

Marie-Louise (b. 1697) (m. Nicolas Boisseau)
Claire-Charlotte (b. 1698)
Marie-Catherine (b. 1704)

Jean's sisters (*as follows*):

Genevieve was married to Nicolas Daneau
Claire-Françoise to Louis Joliet (in 1675)
Louise to Séraphin Margane de Lavaltrie (in 1668)

François Marie Bissot de Vincennes:

In 1720 he was sent to establish a post—known as the "post du Ouabache" (near today's Vincennes)
In 1732 François Marie Bissot de Vincennes was French commander at Vincennes.
François Marie Bissot de Vincennes son of Jean and Marie-Marguerite Bissot de Vincennes married Marie Longpre in 1733 (Indiana).
He was killed by Chickasaw in 1736.

MAURICE BLONDEAU:

The Blondeau name first arrived in North America before 1650 [ ] from Sumur, France. **Maurice Blondeau I** was a Montréal trader who strengthened his ties to the trade when his daughters married (*as follows*):

Madeleine married **Capt. Pierre-Joseph Celoron, sieur de Blainville** (French commander of Detroit, 1742-51).

Catherine married **Louis-Rene Godfroy, sieur de Linctot** *son of Rene Godfroy, sieur de Linctot*, who was the French commander of Fort Trempealeau, 1731-36).

Maurice Blondeau II (whose grandfather was the brother of Maurice I was born at Montréal in 1734; between 1757-90 he was involved in ***the western fur trade***, sending canoes to ***La mer de L'Ouest***, ***Pays d'en Haut***, ***Michilimackinac***, ***Red Deer River***, ***Saskatchewan River*** and ***Grand Portage***. His partnerships included men like (*as*

follows): Jean-Bte. Adhemar, James McGill, Issac Todd, Benj. Frobisher, John Grant and Gabriel Côté (bro-in-law); another brother-in-law of Maurice's was Joseph Lamothe, who during the **American Revolutionary War**, was a courier for the British and later made a name for himself with the British Indian Dept. at Mackinac Is. (Joseph's son was an **X,Y Co.** clerk and Capt. of an Indian warrior regt. during the **War of 1812**).

1785-1802 Maurice's attention turned to politics and the Montréal militia.

In the 1820s, **Maurice Blondeau III** was trading with the **Fox/Sac tribes**—a portion of the Blondeau family had moved across the Mississippi and had received ***Spanish grants***). By 1824 he had established a year round residence "high up" the waters of the Des Moines R. trading with the Fox/Sac.

Another family name that had close family ties to the Blondeaus, were the LàFramboises.

Wehyehpiherhs / Wehyehpiherhsehnwah (Blue Jacket): (abt.1750-1810)

Wehyehpiherhs / Wehyehpiherhsehnwah ("Blue Jacket") (c. 1750-1810) was a **Shawnee Nation War Chief**. In 1790 and 1791 "Blue Jacket" fought in the defeats of both ***General Josiah Harmer***'s and ***General Arthur St. Clair***'s American army.

On 20 August 1794 **Wehyehpiherhs / Wehyehpiherhsehnwah ("Blue Jacket")** was part of ***a combined Native force*** brought against ***General Anthony Wayne***'s American army, when the confederation of tribes were defeated at the **Battle of Fallen Timbers** (*near Toledo, Ohio*), which brought him along with the other defeated Chiefs to sign the **Treaty of Greenville**.

Jean Bonga: (? - 1795)

Jean Bonga (?-1795) arrived at the newly built fort on **Mackinac Island** in 1782 as **the "slave" of Captain Daniel Robertson**, who was commander of the fort from 1782 to 1787. Jean Bonga was married to Marie-Jeannie (another of Robertson's slaves) on 25 June 1794 in the church at Mackinac—with Jean Nicolas Marchesseaux as a witness. Jean and Marie-Jeanne's children were (*as follows*): Rosalie (b. 1780), Charlotte (b. c. 1786) and Pierre.

Jean Bonga died 20 01 1795.

Pierre Bonga (Mukdaweos): (c. 1780s - ?)

Pierre "Mukdaweos" Bonga (c. 1780s - ?) son of Jean and Marie-Jeanne Bonga married an Ojibwe woman—and they had the following children:

Marguerite (b. 1797-98 in the Lake Superior area - d. 1880) (m. Jacob Fahlstrom in 1823 at Fond du Lac)
Stephen (b. June 1799, near Superior, Wis. - d. 1889) (m. Susan)
George (b. c. 1802, near Duluth, Mn. - d. 1884) (m. to two Ojibwe women)—polygamist.

"Mukdaweos" Bonga was employed by J. Sayer and Co. in 1795 at Fond du Lac—and he was also employed by the North-West Co., the South-West Co. and the American Fur Co. in their Fond du Lac Departments.

In Henry R. Schoolcraft's "*Narrative Journal of Travels*," he writes in July of 1820 of visiting:

"Three miles above the mouth of the St. Louis river, there is a village of Chippeway Indians, of fourteen lodges and containing a population of about sixty souls. Among these we noticed a Negro who has been long in the service of the fur company and who married a squaw [Sic.], by whom he has four children. It is worthy of remark, that the children are as black as the father and have the curled hair and glossy skin of the native African..."

.

In 1635 **Pierre Boucher, sieur de Boucherville, de Grosbois and de Montbrun** (bapt. 01 08 1622, Normandy, France [ ] and d. 19 04 1717, Boucherville—*below Montral*) came to Nouveau France with his parents (Gaspard and Marie-Nicole) and worked as a youth at **a Jesuit-Huron mission**, later settling at **Trois-Rivières** in 1644. He held the position of Governor of Trois-Rivières three times between 1653-68, and, about 1667, founded **Boucherville**.

Pierre Boucher de Grosbois was first married to a Huron woman named **Marie-Madeleine Québadinoukoué *dite* Chrétienne** in 1649 and, he was next married to **Jeanne Crevier** in 1652. Children include (*as follows*):

Jacques (died young)
Pierre Boucher, sieur de Boucherville (m. M.Marguerite Charlotte Denis in 1683)
Lambert Boucher, sieur de Grandpre (m. Marguerite Vauvril-Blason in 1693)
Ignace Boucher, sieur de Grosbois (m. M.Anne Margane in 1694)
Rene-Jean Boucher, sieur de Montbrun (m. 1st Charest; 2nd Malhiot; 3rd Godfroy)
Jean-Bte. Boucher, sieur de Niverille (m. Marg.Therese Hertel in1710)
Marie Boucher (m. Rene Gauthier, sieur de Varennes in 1667)
Madeleine Boucher (m. Pierre Noel Legardeur, sieur de Tilly in 1680)
Marguerite Boucher (m. Nicolas Daneau, sieur de Muy, chevalier de St. Louis in 1687)
Jeanne Boucher (m. Jacques François de Sabrevois, sieur de Bleury, chevalier de St. Louis in 1695)
Charles Boucher (m. M. Anne La Valtrie)
Philippe Boucher (priest)
Nicolas (priest)
Ursulines (nun).

Pierre and his decedents played a major role in the financing and implementing the expansion of Qubec into the mid-western America region.

Rene Boucher, sieur de La Perriere:

On 06 06 1727 the First Sioux Trading Company was formed at Montral, with the company including (as follows): Beauharnois, Longueuil, Lacorne, d'Aigremont, St-George, Dupre, Youville, Dillay-Dumay, Marin, Petit, Garreau, Campeau, de May, Richard, Jean-Bte. Boucher de Montbrun and François Boucher de Montbrun. Between May and June the following were hired for the "poste des Sioux": Estienne Blot, François Poulin de Francheville, François Lefebvre, Louis Lapron, Claude Marin, and Charles Boissel. On June 16th, the trading expedition set out from Montrel with Rene Boucher, sieur de La Perriere (Commander), Pierre Boucher de Boucherville (Rene's nephew) [Consolidated Docket], La Jemeraye, Maurice Menard (interpreter), Jesuit Pere Michael Guignas and Jesuit Pere Nicolas de Gonner. The company had received a 3 year trade monopoly with the Sioux. They arrive on the west shore of Lake Pepin (on the Upper Mississippi) on 04 09 1727 and begin construction on Fort Beauharnois. This first Ft. Beauharnois was a 100sf enclosure of 12' logs with 3 log buildings. A chapel of St- Michael the Archangel was built—and the Fort was located near today's Frontenac, Minnesota.

The information of the Sioux gathered from this venture was that the Nation was divided into the Prairie Scioux and the River Scioux, with the River (Eastern) Sioux joining the Prairie (Western) Sioux, hunting buffalo and attacking tribes on the Missouri in the spring of the year. In the spring of 1728 the Fort was flooded and Pere Guignas, with 11 Frenchmen left the Fort for the east but were taken prisoner… and did not reach their destination until 1730.

Renne Bourassa dit LaRonde:

Rene Bourassa dit LaRonde pere first married Agnes Gagne; he next married Marie-Catherine Leriger Laplante; and he next Marie- Anne Deneau.

Rene Bourassa II: (1718-1792)

Renne Bourassa fils (1718-1792) son of Rene Bourassa dit LaRonde was born at Laprairie, Québec. In 1744, he married Anne-Charlotte-Veronica daughter of Jean-Bapt. Chevalier and Françoise Alavoine at Michilimackinac. Their children were (as follows): Renne François (died as infant), Charlotte-Ambrosine (b.1746), Anne-Catherine (1747-1818)(m.1st.Charles Langlade in 1754 and 2nd.Jean Leduc in 1773), Daniel (bapt.1752), Charles Louis (b.1752), Ann Agnes (b.1757), Louis François (bapt.1758), Charles Jean (bapt.1781) and Angelique (1763-1767).

From 1733 to 1735 Renne Bourassa fils was hiring men at Montrel for Michilimackinac, Lac Ouynipigon and Lac des Bois.

John Palmer Bourke: (b. Jan.1791, Sligo, Lightford, County Mayo, Ireland and d. 1851 St. James, near Winnipeg) married Nancy Campbell (b. c. 1800, Sault Ste-Marie and d. 08 07 1887, St. James) at St. John's, Sault Ste. Marie on 11 06 1821. Nancy was 1/2 Wahpeton (sister to Mrs. Hercules Dousman, Colin, Duncan and Scott Campbell) and her father was John A. Campbell (b. 1775). Together they had 8 children, some of who were: John (b. c. 1822, RRS, m. Elizabeth Fidler); Walter(b.abt.1825, m. Flora Hallet); Nancy(b.abt.1827); Collin(b.abt.1829); Andrew(b.abt.1830) and William(b.abt.1831).

John arrived at the Red River Colony from Hudson Bay on 27 Oct.1812 and from 1812 to 1816 was a store keeper at the Colony. On 19 Jun.1816 he was present at the Battle of Seven Oaks, wounded he took refuge at the Norway House post. He was taken prisoner by the Northwest Co. and taken to Ft. Alexander and Ft. William. 1819 to 1821 he was at Lac Traverse (the Hudson Bay Sioux District headquarters), first as Hudson Bay Co. clerk for Trader Duncan Graham than himself trader representing HBC. When HBC and NWC united in 1821 John was replaced by Joseph Renville and Joseph Jeffries at Lac Traverse. In 1835 John purchased the HBC experimental farm at St. James. In 1846 he traveled from Pembina to Ft. Snelling with R. Clouston on a mission to obtain supplies for British troops. John became ill at Ft. Snelling and remained there while Clouston proceeded to St. Louis and returned to Ft. Snelling with the needed supplies.

Charles Bousquet:

In 1792 Charles Bousquet was at the mouth of the St. Louis River.
Charles Bousquet was employed at the Fond du Lac Dept. (1792-1802).
In 1793 Charles Bousquet established a post on Lower Red Lake.
From 1794 to 1802 Charles Bousquet was a trader at Sandy Lake.
1798-99 Charles Bousquet was a interpreter for Northwest Co. at Fond du Lac.
In 1803 Charles Bousquet was hired by J. and F. Lasselle (for Detroit).
In 1805 Charles Bousquet was employed at the Lac Ouinipique Dept.
In 1817 Charles Bousquet became a Red River colonist.

Michael Brisbois *pere* (c. 1759 - 1837) *son of Joseph Dubois dit Brisbois and Catherine-Therese Renou dit LaChapelle* was born at Yamaska, Quebec. He arrived in the west (Michilimackinac) in 1779 and, by 1781, was at **Prairie du Chien** on the **Upper Mississippi River**. By 1805 he had settled at Prairie du Chien where his son, ***Louis-Gabrie***l was born.

Michel was first married to **a half-blood Winnebago woman** about 1785—and, he was next married to **Domitelle Gaultier de Verville** *daughter of Madeleine Chevalier and Charles Gaultier de Verville*) in 1796 at St-Ignace, Michilimackinac. His children were (*as follows*):

Antoine, Michael *fils* (c. 1790-1820) (m. Cathyn Antaya)
Angelique (c. 1793-c. 1827)
Sophie (b. c. 1797)
Charles (1798-1847)
Joseph (c. 1800-1849) (m. Marie-Domitelle Fraser in 1826)
Louis-Gabriel (b. 1805) (m. Judith Provost in 1827)
Bernard W. (1808-1885) (m. Therese LaChapelle in 1830)
Mary, (m. Pierre LaChapelle)
George-Pascal (b. 1810)
Marie-Louise (b. 1814)
Marguerite-Domitelle (b. 1816)
Caritine (b. 1818)

Michel Brisbois' grandmother was born as **Mercy Adams**, in Oyster River, Stafford Co., N.H. in 1673/74. On 19 July 1694 her father's home was attacked by about 240 Iroquois, accompanied by **Pere Thury** and two other Frenchmen. They killed 104 British in the settlement (including Mercy's parents) and took 27 prisoners (including Mercy). She was adopted by the French military **Commander Charles-Antoine Plagnole** of the fort at **St-François du Lac**, Quebec—and *she* was baptized with the name of **Marie-Ursule**.

In 1704 she married **Joseph-Marie Dubois *dit* Brisebois** at Yamaska, Quebec. Michel's other grandmother was the sister of **Paul Marin, Sieur de Lamarque** who was a French military Commander and trader in the west. Another relative, his great-uncle **Jean-François Brisebois Dubois** had been in the west in 1701 and 1702 employed in the fur-trade. Other possible relatives: ***Jean-Bte.***, ***Jacques*** and ***Joseph Brisebois*** were employed at Michilimackinac in 1758.

In 1809, **Michael Brisbois** *pere* was commissioned a lieutenant in the **Prairie du Chien Militia** by the Governor of Illinois.

Michael Brisbois *pere* seems to have remained relatively neutral during the **War of 1812**, but sent his son ***Charles*** north with his brother-in-law, **Henry M. Fisher**, who was *also* avoiding the conflict.

In July 1816, **Michael Brisbois** *pere* was arrested for treason during that war by the American Commander at Fort Crawford, **Brevt. Brig. Gen. Thomas A. Smith** and taken to **St. Louis, Missouri** for trial by **Col. Talbot Chambers**. Michel was defended by **Col. Thomas Benton** and acquitted of the charges. Three years after his arrest for treason Michel was appointed Chief Justice for Crawford County by **Michigan Territorial Gov. Lewis Cass**.

By 1836 **Michael Brisbois** *pere* had ***grown blind*** and *he* died at Prairie du Chien in June of 1837.

Jean Baptiste Brunet *dit* Létang (Lestang)

Engagements;

On 3 June 1754, **Jean-Baptiste Brunet *dit* Létang (Lestang)** was hired by **Toussaint Pothier** for Michilimackinac.
Jean.-Baptiste Létang was hired for "la mer de L'Ouest" (1769-70) by Maurice Blondeau.
Jean.-Baptiste Létang was at Grand Portage (1772-73) for Maurice Blondeau.
Jean.-Baptiste Létang was sent to the posts of **"*la mer du Ouest*"** (1774-75) for Maurice Blondeau and Jean.-Baptiste Adhemar.
In 1776 Jean-Bte. Létang hired Jean St-Friole as a boatman.

Dominique Brunet *dit* Létang (Lestang) *pere* *son of Jean Baptiste Brunet dit Létang and Marguerite Dubois* (b. c. 1734, Lachine) married **Catherine Pare** *daughter of Angelique Filiatreau and Joseph Pare about* 1750 at **Lachine**: (Their son, **Dominique *fils*** married **Louise Chenier** *daughter of Marie-Louise Chasle and Jean-Baptiste Chenier* at Ste-Anne's in 1782). On 20 May 1777 **Létang** was licensed to trade at Michilimackinac with 1 canoe and 9 men (for **Jean Orillet**).

On 24 April 1783 **Dominique Létang *pere*** was licensed at **Fort Culonge** with 1 canoe and 5 men (for **James Finlay** and **Alexander Henry**). In November 1783 he arrived at **Cass Lake** (northern Minnesota) with **Alexander Henry** in opposition to ***John Sayer*** and the ***North-West Company***.

From 1795 to 1796 **Dominique Brunet *dit* Létang** was in competition with ***Jean-Baptiste Perrault's trade expedition*** in northern Minnesota—turning better profits than Perrault's traders **Roy** and **Cadotte**. Dominique continued his opposition in the fur trade with the North-West Co. in the **Red Lake area** until about 1804—maintaining a post at ***the confluence of the Clearwater and Red Lake Rivers*** for much of this period.

☞ **Buffalo** was a Dakota Chief who lived during the time of European first contact (Radisson, Perrot, *etc*...) with the Dakota in the early-1700s. During the period of ***a Dakota/Ojibwe alliance*** (1695-1736) he lived in the disputed lands of west-central Wisconsin and was one of the Dakota Nation to gain ***an Ojibwe wife***. His father-in-law was an **Ojibwe Chief** of the **Awause/Catfish Totem** who was on the fringe of Ojibwe western expansion, establishing a village on Rice Lake (headwaters of the Shell River—a tributary of the St. Croix River) during this time of relative peace.

Buffalo had two sons from this union, who became **Maheengun ("*Wolf*") Clan Chiefs in the St-Croix region**:

i. **O-mig-aun-dib** ("Sore-Head") (b. early 1700s)—a Chief of the village at **Rice Lake**.

ii. Another son **"?"** established a village at Yellow Lake (c. 1740).

In William W. Warren's book "*History of the Ojibway People*," he writes—(*his manuscript was finished in the winter of 1852/53 before his early death*)—of the Maheengun ("*Wolf*") Clan (*as follows*):

"The Maheengun ("*Wolf*") Clan is few in number and resides mostly on the St. Croix River and at Mille Lacs. They are looked upon by the tribe in general with much respect. The Ojibwas of this totem derive their origin on the paternal side from the Dakotas. **Naguonabe**, the civil chief of Mille Lac, may be considered the principal man of this family. **Munominikashe**, who has lately removed from the St.Croix to Mille Lac with his band, is a man of considerable importance amongst his fellows."

The descendants of **O-mig-aun-dib ("*Sore Head*")** *son of Dakota Chief* ***Buffalo*** *and the daughter of an Ojibwe Chief of the Awause/Catfish Totem* were **Chiefs of the Wolf Clan (Maheengun Totem) of Ojibwe**, with their villages bordering ***the disputed lands of the Dakota***. Those descendants include (*as follows*):

I-aub-aus ("*Little-Buck*") *son of the Chief of the Yellow Lake village—and nephew of Omigaundib* was Wolf Clan Chief of Rice Lake village (c. 1837 to 1852).

Shon-e-yah ("*Silver*,"*i.e.* "*Money*") *son of the Chief of the Yellow Lake village—and nephew of Omigaundib* was Chief of a Snake River village (c. 1825 to 1852).

Na-guon-abe ("*Feathers-End*") *son of the Chief of the Yellow Lake village—and nephew of Omigaundib* was Wolf Clan Chief of the Mille Lacs village (1820s). he signed a treaty in 1837.

Mun-o-min-ika-sheen ("*Feathers-End*") *son of the Chief of the Yellow Lake village—and nephew of Omigaundib* was a Wolf Clan Chief of a St. Croix village (1840s): He moved his village across the St. Croix River to the Mille Lacs area (1850s).

The following is from William W. Warren's book, "*History of the Ojibway People*":

"Omig-aun-dib, the chief of Rice Lake, had half brothers among the Dakotas, who after the death of their common father became chiefs over their people; through the influence of these closely related chieftains, peace was long kept up between their respective villages. Ill-will, however, gradually crept in between them, as either party continually lost relatives, in the implacable warfare which was now most continually carried on between other portions of their two tribes. At last they dared no longer to make peace visits to one another's villages, though they still did not join the war parties which marched into the region of country which they respectively occupied. The breach between the two tribes became widened by almost daily bloody encounters, and the relationship existing between them became at last to be almost forgotten. Short terms of peace which have occurred between the two tribes, have generally been first brought about by the mixed-bloods of either tribe who could approach one another with greater confidence than those entirely unconnected by blood."

☜ ✋

Jean Baptiste Cadotte I: (1723-1803)

Jean-Baptiste Cadotte *père* (1723-1803) *son of Jean François Cadot and Marie Josette Prouteau* was born at Batiscan, Qubec. Jean first married **Marie-Anastasie (Athanasie) Equawaice** in 1756—and next married **Marie Mouet** c. 1767. His children were (*as follows*):

Marie-Renee (b. 1756)
Charlotte (b. 1759)
Jean-Bte. (b. 1761)

Michel (b. 1764)
Joseph-Marie (b. 1768)

From 1765 to 1775 **Jean-Baptiste Cadotte *père*** was involved in trading ventures in the Lake Superior area with **Alexander Henry**, **Joseph Frobisher** and **Peter Pond**.

In September 1783 **Jean-Baptiste Cadotte *père*** was sent by **Daniel Robertson** on a peace mission to the Ojibwe, Dakota and Fox tribes.

Jean-Baptiste Cadotte *père* retired in 1796 turning his business over to his sons Michel and Jean II.

Michel Cadotte I (Kechemechane): (1764-1837)

Michel "Kechemechane" Cadotte *père* and **Jean-Baptiste Cadotte *fils*** *sons of Jean-Baptiste Cadotte père and Anastase Equawaice*, took over their father's fur trade business in 1796. By then, the two brothers had for many years managed posts in northern Minnesota. The **Ojibway Awause ("Catfish") Clan** that had established themselves in the former Dakota lands were of the same Clan as their mother was.

In 1793 **Michel Cadotte *père*** had permanently established his residence on Madeline Island—and was married to **Chief White Crane's daughter** at the **LaPointe village**. Michel and **Madeline Equaysayway ("*Traveling Woman*")** had a large family of which three daughters married traders (*as follows*): **Lyman Warren**, **Truman Warren**, **James Ermatinger** and ***Louis Corbin***.

Lyman Warren bought out his father-in-law's (Michel Cadotte *père*) trading venture, in 1823, taking charge of **American Fur Co.** operations in the area.

Jean Bte. Cadotte II: (1761-1818)

Trading between 1792 and 1800 in the **Red Lake area**, **Jean-Baptiste Cadotte *fils*** first had a post on the west side of the lake then, *later*, at ***the junction of the Clearwater and Red Lake Rivers***. He married **Saugemauqua**—and their children were (*as follows*): Louison, Sophia, Archangel, Edward and Polly.

In 1801 **Jean-Baptiste Cadotte *fils*** was one of six men admitted as partner in North-West Co.; but, in 1803, he was expelled as a partner for "drunkenness": He was employed by the Mackinac Company at Lac Flambeau in Wisconsin after 1803.

Archibald "John" Campbell (1775-1808) was born in Londonderry, Muff Co., Ireland—and *he* first married **Catherine DeMontigny** and a second marriage to ***a Dakota woman***, who died in 1801. Their children were (*as follows*):

John Campbell (c. 1790-?) *son of Archibald John Campbell and Catherine de Montigny* married **Marguerite Ainse** *daughter of Marie-Therese Bondy and Joseph Ainse*. Their children were (*as follows*): John (b. c. 1830) m. Sophie Phalen), Jeremiah (b. c. 1834), Duncan, Nancy and David (b. c. 1839)
Jeremiah
Duncan (bef. 1802-?) *son of Archibald John Campbell and* ***a Dakota woman***
Colin *son of Archibald John Campbell and* ***a Dakota woman***
Scott (1790s-1851) *son of Archibald John Campbell and* ***a Dakota woman***
Margaret-Pelagia (m.1st.Edward Pizanne and m.2nd.Hercules Dousman)
Nancy (1790s-1887; m. ***John Palmer Bourke***)

Archibald "John" Campbell had been trading since 1792—and two years later was trading out of the "Little Rapids" with the Wahpetons.

From 1800 to 1806 **Archibald Campbell** is a trader for the Machinac Co. but became an independent trader in 1806. In December 1807 **Archibald Campbell** was appointed the **U.S. Indian Sub-Agent** at Prairie du Chien, through the recommendation of **Gov. Meriwether Lewis** and the next year (summer 1808) he was ***killed in a duel*** with trader ***Redford Crawford***—*Campbell's former trading associate*, **Robert Dickson** acting as Redford's second.

Colin Campbell *son of Archibald John Campbell and a Dakota woman* married **a Dakota woman**. Colin was a young **Lieutenant in British militia** during the **War of 1812** when **Mj. Zachory Taylor** brought an American force north from **St. Louis** in an attempt to retake **Prairie du Chien** from British and Dakota warrior hands. **Capt. Duncan Graham** who led the defense of the trading center, praised Colin, **Lt. Michael Brisbois** and **Sergeant James Keating** for their efforts in Taylor's failed effort.

In September 1820 **Colin Campbell** was sent to the **Sisseton**, near the **Blue Earth River**, to bring in the murders of two of **Manuel Lisa**'s men back to recently built **Fort Snelling**. He brought a **Sisseton War Chief** who claimed responsibility for the deaths.

In 1821 and 1823 **Colin Campbell** was interpreting at councils held by **Taliaferro** at **Ft. Snelling** between the Dakota and visiting Ojibwe.

By 1855 **Colin Campbell** was near the mouth of the **Platte River**.

Duncan Campbell (bef. 1802-?) *son of Archibald John Campbell and a Dakota woman* married Therese—a Dakota woman: Their children were (*as follows*):

Nancy (b.1816/20; m.1st.Alfred Hudson and 2nd.Louis Larocque)
Duncan II (b.1816/17; m. Margaret)
Mary (b.abt.1818-1844; m. Charles Sweet)
Jenny (b.1823/24; m. Oliver Cratte)
William (b.1823/25-1855)
George (b.1827/32-bef.1855; m. Dakota woman)
Madeline (b.abt.1833; m. Philo Stone)
Therese (b.1833/35-1855)
Thomas (b.1836/37-1855).

Duncan Campbell was wintering on the Mississippi River for **Michel Cadotte** during the 1809-10 season—but, the next year he was trading above Prairie du Chien for **James Lockwood** (American Fur Co.).

In the early-1820s **Duncan Campbell** was trading on the Minnesota River and acting as interpreter for **Taliaferro** Lawrence Taliaferro—the U.S. Indian Agent at Ft. Snelling; but; by 1826; he was trading at Ft. Barbour (St. Croix Falls).

In 1837 **Duncan Campbell** was part of a delegation that accompanied the Dakota to Washington D.C., other interpreters included **Scott Campbell**, **Augustin Rocque**, **Peter Quinn** and **Alexander Faribault**.

Duncan Campbell was in the **1838 Iowa Territory Census** living at Clayton Co., *north of the Root River*.

Scott Campbell (1790s-1851) *son of Archibald John Campbell and a Dakota woman* married **Margaret Menager**. Their children were (*as follows*):

Henriette S. (b. 1824) m. Benjamin Aitken Dyomme
Scott II (b. c. 1828-1870)
Hypolite S.(b. c. 1828)
Joseph S. (b. 1827/36-1869) m. Mary Ann
John S. (1834-1865) m. Marguerite Lize
Margaret (b. 1838) m. Joseph Labathe in 1854
Baptiste S.(b. 1838)
Marie (b. c. 1839)
Mathias S.

As a boy, **Scott Campbell** was taken back east by **Meriwether Lewis** (of the Lewis and Clark expedition) on his return from his western journey. When Lewis died under mysterious circumstances, in 1809, he returned to *his* family in the **Upper Mississippi**.

Scott Campbell was licensed to trade above Prairie du Chien for **James Lockwood** for the 1819-20 season.

In 1834 **Scott Campbell** was ***Indian agent Taliaferro's Dakota interpreter at Fort Snelling***, where he assisted **Lt. Edmund A. Ogden** in ***setting the Dakota language on paper***. Missionary, **Samuel W. Pond** credits Scott for his part in the manuscript—that, Ogden passed on to Samuel and his brother **Gideon Pond** which was helpful in their work in developing ***a Dakota dictionary***—which was finished and published though the efforts of fellow missionary, **Stephen R. Riggs**.

In 1837, **Scott Campbell** was living at the **St. Peters settlement**, *near the mouth of the Minnesota River*. He went to Washington D.C. as the ***Dakota interpreter for a treaty***.

In 1843 **Scott Campbell** bought **"*a claim*"** from **Denis Cherrier** for $300, which he sold to **William Hartshorne** in 1848.

Pond wrote of **Scott Campbell** (*as follows*)

> "Mr. Campbell was, in his general deportment, very mild, quiet and gentlemanly, always ready to smoke or chat with white men or Indians, carefully avoiding all harsh language and disagreeable topics; but he had a fiery temper which sometimes broke through the smooth external covering in such ebullitions of passion as we might expect from one in whom were mingled the Scotch and Dakota blood. He was skillful as an interpreter, and perhaps more skillful as a mis-interpreter...He told what he thought the speaker should have said rather that what he did say, and frequently a good understanding seemed to have been restored, simply because there had been no understanding at all."

Etienne Campion La Bonté (1702-1754) son of Claude Campion LaBonté and Anne Patron de La Ballance married Marie-Charlotte Pepin daughter of Robert Pepin LaChance and Elixabeth Royer at Montreal in 1732. Their children were (as follows): Therese-Charlotte (b.1734)(m. Pierre Ignace Dubois Lajoye in 1754), M. Joseph (b.1736), Etienne-Charlotte (b.1737), Françoise (b.1737), Alexis (b.1741) and Marie-Charlotte (b.1745).

Etienne Campion (b. Montreal - d. c. 1790) was hired by **Alexander Henry and Co.** for **Michilimackinac** (18 07 1761)—and, in the 1770s he was licensed to trade out of **La Baye** (Green Bay, Wis.), **Prairie du Chien** and ***the Mississippi***.
In May 1782, **Etienne Campion** was trading for **Richard Dobie** and licensed for Michilimackinac.
In 1784 **Etienne Campion** was sent by the **Society of Merchants** at Mackinac to the western tribes on the lower Mississippi (***Labatte*** was sent to the Minnesota River and ***Sayer*** was sent to the Lake Superior area).

Alexis Campion was hired by **Samuel Holmes** as a ***boatman*** for La Baye: (1762-63).
Alexis Campion was licensed [to trade] for the La Baye area in 1779.

Jacques Cardinal (1659-1724) *son of Simon-Jacques Cardinal* (*Cardinault*) *and Michelle Garnier* (*Grenier*) was born at Lachine, Montrel, Qubec. He married **Claude-Louise Arrivee *dit* Delisle** in 1682 and their children were *(as follows)*:

Jacques (1685-1763) (m. Marie-Jeanne Du Guay in 1715)
Marie-Magdeleine (1686-1743) (m. Jacques Hubert *dit* Lacroix in 1707)
Marie-Louise (b. 1689) (m. Nicolas Millet in 1711)
Barbe-Elisabeth (b. 1694) (m. Claude Dudevoir in 1719)
Marie-Magdeleine (b. 1699) (m. Jean-Bte. Lootman Barrois in 1717)
Catherine (b. 1707) (m. Charles St. Maurice in 1723)

Jacques Cardinal hired **Pierre Vaux** in the spring of 1683 (in partnership with **Jean Lefevre** and **Jean Dupuy**) for **"*le voyage des 8ta8ats*."** His father-in-law (**Jacques Arrivee**) and his son-in-law's father (**Jacques Hubert**) were hiring men during the 1690s for **"*le voyage des 8ta8ats*."**

Simon Cardinal *son of Simon-Jacques Cardinal* (*Cardinault*) *and Michelle Garnier* (*Grenier*) was born at Lachine, Montrel, Quebe in 1667.

In the spring/summer of 1688 Simon II was hired by **François de Boisguillot** for **"*le voyage des 8ta8ats*"** along with **Cardin**, **Michel Charbonneau**, **Gabriel Cardinal** (*Simon's brother*), **Nicolas Jette**, **François Rivard** and **Louis Couc (sr. du Montour)**.

Gabriel Cardinal *son of Simon-Jacques Cardinal* (*Cardinault*) *and Michelle Garnier* (*Grenier*) was born at Lachine, Montral, Qubec in 1661. He married **Marie-Anne Fanseque (Phanseque)** in 1682.

In the spring/summer of 1688 Gabriel was hired by **François de Boisguillot** for **"*le voyage des 8ta8ats*"** along with **Cardin**, **Michel Charbonneau**, **Simon Cardinal** (*Gabriel's brother*), **Nicolas Jette**, **François Rivard** and **Louis Couc (sr. du Montour)**.

In the spring of 1692 and, *again*, in 1695 he was hired by **Pierre LeSueur** for **"*le voyage des 8ta8ats*."**

Pierre Cardinal (1665-1719) *son of Simon-Jacques Cardinal* (*Cardinault*) *and Michelle Garnier* (*Grenier*) was born at Lachine, Montreal, Quebec. He married **Marie-Catherine Matou dit Labrie** in 1685 at Montral—and their children were (*as follows*):

Charles (1695-1710)
Pierre (bap.1687) (m. Madeleine Cesar in 1712)
Jean Bte. (1691-1764) (m. Marie-Louise Massiot in 1727)
Daniel (1692-1718) (m. Marie-Madeleine Gibault in 1717)
Marie-Françoise (b.1697) (m. Pierre Hubert Lacroix in 1721)
Marie-Anne (b.1701)
François Marie (1709-1743) (m. 1st. Marie-Thérèse Brunet Létang and 2nd.Marie-Josette Meloche)

Pierre Cardinal was with **Juchereau St. Denis** on his venture on the **Mississippi** in 1702—and *he* located at Detroit six years later.

Jean Marie Cardinal pere (c. 1729-1780) married **"Panis Maha" *viz. an Omaha slave*** (d. 1827) and *they* had the following children:

Genevieve
Ursule (Charlotte)
Marguerite
Susanna
Catherine
Felicité
Jean Marie Jr. (1771-c. 1823) (m. Elisabeth Antaya-Peltier)
Paul

Jean Marie Cardinal *fils* (1771 - c. 1823) **married Elisabeth (Isabel) Antaya-Peltier** and *they* had the following children:

Eustache (b. 1808)
Hélie (b. 1810)
Pierre (b. 1812)
Julien (b. 1821)
Paul

Pierre-Joseph Celoron, sieur de Blainville (1693-1759) participated in the **Chickasaw War (1739-40)** and was ***twice commander at Detroit*** between 1742 and 1754. In 1749 Pierre was sent by **Gov. de La Galissonnière** with 200 French and 30 Mission Natives on a mission ***to expel the British from the Ohio Valley*** and to punish the rebellious **Wyandot Chief Orontony**. Along his way in the **Ohio Valley**, Pierre buried ***lead plates with the French claim to the land scribed on them***—*some of which have been found*. His first wife was **Marie-Catherine Blondeau** *daughter of Suzanne Charbonnier dit Lamoureux and Maurice Blondeau* and, later, he married **Catherine Eury** *daughter of Charlotte Aubert de LaChesnaye and François Eury, sieur de Laperelle*. (His father, Jean-Baptiste Celeron *had* married three times—him marrying into the ***Picoté de Belestre***, ***d'Amours*** and ***Legardeur de Tilly*** families—*all three families being connected to the fur trade*. His children included (*as follows*):

Pierre-Joseph (b. 1726)

Maurice-Regis (b. 1728)
Jean-Bte. (b. 1729)
Pierre-Hyacinthe (b. 1732)
Marie-Catherine (1744-1809)
Pierre-Joseph (b. 1747)
François-Marie (b.1749)

Jean Baptiste Celoron (b. 1698) (brother to Pierre) was killed while leading a French raid against the British out of **Ft. Duqesne**—widowing **Suzanne-Hyacinthe Piot de Langloiserie**, whom he had married in 1730 at Montral.

Chaboillez (Chaboille, Chaboillier)

Charles Chaboillez (Chaboille, Chaboillier) I (1654-1708) *son of Jean Chaboillez and Marie Lehoux* married **Angelique Dandonneau** *daughter of Louis Dandonneau du Sable* in 1704 at Montral. Their children were (*as follows*):

Marie-Josephé (1705-1711)
Charles II (1706-1757)
Marie-Anne (b. 1708 Montreal) (m. Pierre Parent in 1725 at Michilimackinac

As a widow of Charles Chaboillez, Angèlique *neee* Dandonneau remarried in 1710—to **Ignace Jean**.

Charles Chaboillez II (b. 1706, Montrel - d. 1757, Michilimackinac) *son of Charles Chaboillez I and Angelique Dandonneau du Sable* married **Marie-Anne Chevalier** *daughter of Françoise Alavoine and Jean-Baptiste Chevalier* at **Michilimackinac** in 1735. Their children were (*as follows*):

Charles III (1736-1808)
Jean Bte. (b. c. 1738)
Augustin (b. 1739)
Louis-Joseph (b. 1741)
Paul-Amable (b. 1743)
Pierre-Louis (b. 1745)
Marie-Anne-Marthé (b. 1746)
François-Hypolite (b. 1751)
Charlotte-Domitilde (b. 1753)
Marie- Renne (b. 1754)

Charles Chaboillez II was ***a trader in the Lake Superior region*** and had ***a post on St. Joseph Is.***

After the death of **Charles Chaboillez II** in 1757, **Marie-Anne *neee* Chevalier** moved to Montreal.

Charles Chaboillez II was well connected through family ties in the fur trade of the western Great Lakes region with brother-in-laws such as (*as follows*): **Rene Bourassa**, **Joseph Hins**, **Antoine Deshetres**, **Antoine Lauzon**, **Jacques Dumay-Demers**, **Jean-Etienne Chènier** and **Pierre Grignon**.

Charles Jean-Baptiste Chaboillez III (b. 1736, Michilimackinac - d. 1808) *son of Charles Chaboillez II and Marie-Anne Chevalier* married **Marguerite Larcheveque** (c. 1749 - 1798) *daughter of Jacques Larcheveque dit La Promenade* at Montrel in 1769. Their children were (*as follows*):

Charles IV (1772-1812)
Marie-Charlotte-Domitille (c. 1772 - 1805)
Marie-Marguerite (b. c. 1775) (m. Simon McTavish in 1793)
Adelaide (b. c. 1779) (m. Joseph Bouchette)
Rachel (m. Roderick McKenzie about 1820 at Terrebonne

Until 1780 **Charles Chaboillez III** wintered in the area of **Grand Portage** and **Grande Rivière**—and spent his summers at Montrel. After 1780 he spent his winters at Montrel—and *his* summers on his trading ventures: (While in the west his chief agent in Montral was his wife, Marguerite). About 1785 he was in partnership in the formation of the **General Company of Lake Superior and the South**. His associates in the fur trade were (*as follows*): **Jean Orillet**, **EEtienne-Charles Campion**, **John Askins**, the Frobisher's and the McGill's.

Charles Chaboilliez III was appointed storekeeper for the **British Indian Dept.** at St. Joseph Is. from 1802 to 1807, after which he retired to Montrel.

Charles Chaboillier IV (b. 1772, Montral - d. 1812, Mascouche, Lower Canada) *son of Charles Chaboillez III and Marguerite Larcheveque* married **Jessy Bruce** in 1811 at Quebec. Their children were (*as follows*):

Charles V (1805-1863)

Jean
Marguerite
Pierre (b. c. 1808) (m. Josette bef. 1841)
Louise (b. 1809) (m. Allan Morrison)

In May 1791 **Charles Chaboillier IV** *son of Charles Chaboillez III and Marguerite Larcheveque* was hired by **Joseph Frobisher** for 4 years as a North-West Company clerk. He was at the **Cumberland House** and **Ilee-a-la-Crosse** NWC posts until he was assigned to the **Assiniboine and Red River Departments** in 1796.

While trading at the mouth of the **Pembina River** he kept a journal until the summer of 1798. The list of his voyageurs include (*as follows*):: **Dubois**, **Chaurette**, **Roy**, **Bercier**, **Desjarlais**, **Sauvé**, **Bourret**, **François Delorme**, **Richards** (the HBC trader that left that company to join Chaboillez), **Mineclier**, **Le Duc**, **Bertrand**, **Chevalier**, **Allard**, **Bibeau**, **Pouilliot**, **Foumas**, **Lambert**, **Cadotte** and **Hyversoit**. On 14 03 1798 ***the David Thompson exploration expedition*** arrived at the Pembina post and, seven days later, Chaboillez accompanied Thompson to Vincent Roy's NWC post south of Pembina on the **Forest River**.

In 1799 **Charles Chaboillez IV** became a partner in the NWC and was given charge of the **Lower Red River Department** for the company. On 31 10 1804 **Lewis and Clark** wrote to Chaboillier from the Upper Mandan village on the Missouri (*as follows*):

> "We met with Mr. Hugh McCracken, who informed us that he was in some measure employed by you in behalf of the North-West Company, traffic with the natives of this quarter. We have determined to fortify ourselves, and remain the ensuing winter. If, sir, in the course of the winter, you have it in your power to furnish us with any hints in relation to the geography of the country, its productions, either mineral, animal or vegetable, or any other information... we should feel ourselves extremely obliged."

In February 1811 **Charles Chaboillier IV** was back east at **Terrebonne**—where he had four of his children (ages 6-to-11 years old) baptized.

Charles Chaboillier (Shabboyer) V (*b. 1805 - d. 1863 Red Lake, Minnesota*) *son of Charles Chaboillez IV and Jessy Bruce* married **Josette** before 1840. Their children were (*as follows*):

Charles VI (b. c. 1840)
Rachel (b. c. 1842 MN)
Mary (b. c. 1844 MN)
Nancy (b. c. 1853 MN)
Charlotte (b. c. 1855 MN)
James (b. c. 1857 MN)

Charles Chaboilliez V was at the following posts for American Fur Co.: **Isle Royale** (1824-25), **Rum River** (1835-38), **Gull Lake** and **Red Lake** (1843).

In 1836 **Charles Chaboilliez V** took the man who murdered **Alfred Aitken** ***son of AFC trader William Aitken*** by dog sled to Ft. Snelling for trial.

Gaspard-Joseph Chaussegros de Léry (b. 1682 - d. 1756, Qubec) son of Gaspard Chaussegros de Léry and Anne de Vidalle married Marie-Renee Legardeur de Beauvais (b.1697 - d.1743) (daughter of Mare Barbe Destours des Chaillions and Rene Legardeur) at Qubec on 13 10 1717. In 1717 de Lery [Docket] was a French military engineer and fortified Qubec and Montral.

His son, Lieutenant Gaspard-Joseph Chaussegros de Léry, led an engagement at Fort Bull in 1756.

Jean Baptiste Chevalier: (1677-1752)
Jean was the son of Joseph Chevalier and Marthé Françoise Barton, born in Montreal. He

married Marie-Françoise, the daughter of Charles Alavoine and Marie Theresa Machard, at Montreal in 1709. Their children were M. Charlotte (b.1710)(m. Antoine Deshetres in 1729), M. Anne (b.1712)(m. Charles Chaboillez in 1735), Catherine (b.1714), Michel Jean (b.1715), M. Joseph (b.1718), M. Constance (bapt.1719)(m.1st.Joseph Hains/Ainse in 1741 and 2nd.François Louis Cardin in 1751), Louise Therese (bapt.1720), Marguerite Louise (b.1720), Joséphte Marguerite (bapt.1723)(m. Pierre Grignon in 1738), M.Madeleine (bapt.1724)(m. Jacques Durnay Demers in 1744), Anne Charlotte (bapt.1726)(m. Rene Bourassa in 1744), Charles (bapt.1727), Joseph Maurice (bapt.1728), Louis Pascal (bapt.1730), Anne Therese (bapt.1732), Angelique (bapt.1733)(m.1st.Antoine Nicolas Lauzon and 2nd.Louis Casse dit St. Aubin) and Luc (bapt.1735).
By 1719 Jean and Marie-Françoise had moved to Michilimackinac where their children grew to adulthood and married. Through these marriages many fur trading alliances were formed.

Louis Pascal Chevalier: (bapt.1728-d.before 1779)
Louis was the son of Jean Bte. Chevalier and Marie-Françoise Alavoine, baptized at Michilimackinac. He married Marie-Madeleine Reaume some time after 1750. Marie-Madeleine was the widow of Augustin l'Archevesque, who during the 1740's was hiring voyageur's for Michilimackinac and "poste de Illinois". Louis was a brother-in-law to traders Charles Chaboillez, Joseph Ainse and Rene Bourassa.

Pierre-Esprit, sieur de Radisson: (1634/40 - 1710)
Pierre was the son of Pierre-Esprit Radisson I (b.1590 in Avignon, France) and Madeleine Hainault (Madeleine also married Sebastien Hayet), born France. He had two sisters; Elizabeth (1638-1722)(m. Claude Jutras dit LaVallée in 1657 at Trois-Rivières) and Françoise/Marguerite (abt.1635-1677)(m.1st. to Claude Volant de Grand-Mesnil and 2nd.to Groseilliers). He arrived in New France as a youth on 21 May 1651. Pierre's travels with Médard Chouart, sieur des Groseilliers and his involvement with the Hudson Bay Co. have been well documented. [See "The Explorations of Pierre Esprit Radisson" Ross and Haines, Inc., Mpls., 1961 - original manuscript in the Bodleian Lib. and the British Museum]. Pierre-Esprit died in London, England in 1710.

François de Clairambault d'Aigremont: (1659-1728)
He was the son of Claude Clairambault who relocated from Séboncourt (Aisne) to Nuits-sur-Armançon (Yvonne) where François was baptized. He was to sail for Quebec in September of 1701 to replace Tantouin de la Touché as commissioner de la Marine. In

1705, he is recommended by Pontchartrain [Phélypeaux] to the intendant Jacques Raudot and, in 1707 is sent on a mission to inspect trade at the forts of the interior. François arrives back in Montreal on June 1708 and makes his report in November of that year. November 14, 1708: "...His (Cadillac's) most notable plea was that of bringing together all the tribes around lakes Erie, Huron, Michigan and Superior, namely the Outaois, Miamis, Hurons, Sauteuse, Mississaqueto, Amicouets, and others who live by the rivers falling into Lake Superior, and to induce them to form villages in the neighborhood of Detroit. But the troubles which have arisen since the beginning of the establishment show clearly how wrong it was to bring the savages who were allies of this colony, so near to the Iroquois...M. de La Mothe said to them (Outavois), "I am going to Montreal, where I have been sent for; complaints have been made against (page 432) me there, but be not surprised, I shall overthrow those who have tried to ruin me, "looking at M. de Tonty and at the Récollet father Constantin who were present, M. de la Mothe said to them again, "Although I am going away, have no fear so long as my wife remains here; but if you see her go down, then you will have reason to fear." When Madam de La Mothe went down, two months after, they were greatly alarmed, and thought of the attack which their people from Missilimakinac had made on Fort Frontenac, and mistrust then sprang up in their minds inasmuch as M. de Tonty, who had remained at Detroit as commandant, did not give them justice in any way for the insult which the Miamis had put upon them, any more than M. de La Mothe. In 1706 the Sr. Bourgmont was sent by M. de La Mothe to Detroit to relieve M. de Tonty...They continued however to go and see M. de Tonty but did not carry any complaints to him. But M. de Tonty said to them "the world must be turned upside down, they send me a private soldier to command me." These words redoubled their uneasiness, of which the Sr. de Bourgmont was warned by a woman named Le Chenette whom he kept. On this, the said Sr. de Bourgmont called these savages together and said to them, "I have learnt that you asked M. de Tonty to go and make war on the Sioux. I declare to you that I do not prevent you from doing so, and if you wish we will also join with you the Hurons, who left their dead there, the Miamis and the Iroquois, and you shall form but one corps...Quarantesou, according to the Outaois, was a rascal whom the Sr. Bourgmont employed to deceive them; for, instead of telling the Miamis that he gave them this gift to induce them, with his tribe and that of the Outaois, to go and make war on the Sioux, their common enemies, he said to these Miamis and Oniatanous- "I am sent by the tribes of Detroit to tell you to join them, to go all together against the Sioux; but I warn you that it is in order to kill you. I know it from a good source. Bourgmont and La Chenette, have told me so. The Outaois do not suspect us now; let us turn our arms against them," to which the Miamis consented...During this space of time the Outaois had sent some of their men with the Hurons against the Flatheads, and another party in the direction of the Sioux, commanded by Outchipouak, a Sinagan Outaois and a war chief, to get together the savages in the direction of Puants Bay, 80 leagues from Missilimakinac, while waiting for Quarantesou's return to Detroit. This chief was much surprised when he saw the Saquis and the Poutcouatamis coming to him, who said to him, "We give you meat to eat, and it is the meat of the Kikapous."..."What are you saying to me, my brother Saquis and Poutcouatamis?" said this chief, "you give me meat to eat of those from those from whom I was hoping for help." Then the Poutcouatamis and the Saquis replied, "Do you not know the news, and the result of the embassy of Quarantesou? He made presents to the Miamis, the

Onyatanous and the Kikapous, to induce them to tomahawk us all, instead of exhorting them to go with us against the Sioux."...All these items of news put together, which were all connected with one another, kept them in great uneasiness, but it was prodigiously increased by what was said by a Sonnontouan woman who arrived at Detroit, whose life the Outaois had saved. This woman said to them- "My fathers, you saved my life, and I have left my country that I, in my turn, might save yours. I did not depart in secret, but neither did I say that I was coming here; they think I am hunting with my family. You must know then, my fathers, that Joncaire arrived this last autumn, and he said that the tribes were being lured on to destroy you all, and that the French were to go to Missilimakinac to kill those who are there; and I am surprised that M. de Tonty did not warn you of it, for he knows it well; as for me I am come to warn you. Be secret, and say nothing of what I am telling you." After this speech the most important men of each of the Outaois tribes held a council and decided to attack the Miamis...saying that the French had concealed everything from them. "Recall everything to your minds," said they; "do you not remember what Joncaire said at Sonnontouan, that the French would never forgive us for the death of the soldier who was killed on Hog Island; that M. de La Mothe told us when he embarked that if we saw his wife leave we should have reason for fear; that Bourgmont, on his arrival, did not speak to us except with a threat; that M. de Tonty secretly told some of our people to withdraw as quickly as possible after he had left; and you see that this Sonnontouan woman confirms all that for us. The Poutcouatamis and Saquis have told Outchipouak that Quarantesou betrayed us, together with Bourgmont and La Chenette." "What do you want to wait for" said Niutcouabamuct, war chief of the Kiscacous, "let us begin before they are any stronger; it will make no difference, for our men who have gone with the Hurons against the Flatheads are dead, it is a snare that they have laid for us." Others said "Let us hide our intention from the young men and let us act as if we wished to go against the Sioux."...This they did; and when they were in the woods they announced their scheme to the young men, which was to return upon their trail with all possible dispatch, and attack the Miamis, but not to touch either the French or the Hurons...the Outaois were attacking them, all the Miamis, who were in their village retired to the French fort where the Outaois pursued them up to the entrance of the fort; and the Sr. Bourgmont who was in command there, then ordered them to fire at the Outaois, two of whom were killed. The missionary, Father Constantin, who was in his garden outside the fort, and knew nothing of what was going on, was seized there and bound by the Outaois and taken into their camp. Jean le Blanc unbound him and said to him- "Go and tell Bourgmont not to let them fire at us, that we have no designs against the French." As the Father was returning, it happened that a young Out-
(page 436) aois was shot dead by the Sr. Bourgmont or some other Frenchman, and at that moment another Outaois, a relative of the one who was killed, shot the Father as he was about to enter the fort, from which shot he instantly died. A soldier who was on his way back from the Huron fort, intending to go into the French fort, was also slain by the Outaois. Then the Sr. Bourgmont ordered the gates of the fort to be closed and the men to fire on the Outaois, of whom about thirty were killed by the Miamis and Hurons. This disturbance is not the only one which has occurred at Detroit since it was first established, and one of which I have the honor of informing you, My Lord, will not be the last, if this post is long in existence..."

On the 6th of June in 1727, d'Aigremont is a partner in the formation of the First Sioux Trading Company (with Beauharnois, Longueuil, LaCorne, St. George, Dupre, Youville, Dillay, Marin, Petit, Garreau, Campeau, de May, Richard and Boucher),which sends Rene Boucher de Laperriere (commanding), Pierre Boucher de Boucherville, Lajemeraye, Maurice Menard (interpreter), Rev. Michel Guignas and Rev. Nicolas de Gonner to the Upper Mississippi River. They construct a fort on Lake Pepin, naming it Fort Beauharnois.
François died and is buried at the cathedral in Quebec on 4 December 1728.

George Rogers Clark: (1752 - 1818)

He was the son of John Clark III and Ann Rogers (his second cousin), born on a Virginia (Albemarle County) plantation. He was called the "Father of the West" by the Americans colonies.

As the population of the American colonies grew, Virginia attached to itself the lands of today's Kentucky. In 1776, the British controlled the lands to the Northwest (the rebel colony of Virginia also claimed the Northwest and their Federal Assembly divided the district of West Augusta - which included western Wisconsin - into the counties of Ohio, Yohagany and Monongahela) due to the many tribal allies (loyal to the Crown) in the western regions. The British encouraged raids of these allies into Kentucky (and other rebel colonies lands) to stem the "Long Knife" growing threat. The Governor of Virginia, Patrick Henry, sent Clark to organize and lead an army against the British and their allied tribes. In the summer of 1778, Clark managed to take Vincennes, Kaskaskia and Cahokia, which were the centers of British control. In December of 1778 British Lt.Gov.Henry Hamilton re-took Vincennes (Ft. Sackville), organizing a force from "loyal" Detroit. In February of 1779 Clark (Major Joseph Bowman's Journal) and his forces (of 130 rebels) arrive at Vincennes, Indiana and convince the British to surrender, taking Hamilton prisoner and sending him back east to Virginia.

Clark forced the British to withdraw from the Illinois and Mississippi River regions (Alexander McKee, Matthew Elliot and Simon Girty the famous Tories flee to British Detroit in March of 1778) and the British lines receded to the Great Lakes (leaving their allied tribes to face the Americans alone). He financed much of his campaigns through his own resources and was never fully compensated by Virginia or American governments, he remained indebt for the rest of his life.

William Clark: (1770 - 1838)

He was the son of John Clark and Ann Rogers, born on a Virginia (Caroline County) plantation (he was the younger brother of George Rogers Clark).

William followed his older brothers in a military career, signing up under Mj. John Hardin in his campaign against the Ohio Valley tribes in 1789 and in 1791 serving under Mj. Gen. James Wilkinson in Scott's Campaign against the tribes north of the Ohio River. In 1793 he found himself on intelligence gathering missions toward the Mississippi and

in 1795 Gen. Anthony Wayne sent him on a diplomatic mission to a Spanish fort on the Mississippi. William retired from the military in 1796. In 1799 his father died and William inherited most of his father estate which included over 7,000 acres of land in Kentucky and lands north of the Ohio River. William was chosen by Meriwether Lewis (who was President Thomas Jefferson's private secretary in 1803/04 and was asked by Jefferson to lead an expedition into the far west) to co-Captain the "Corps of Discovery" up the Missouri River to the Pacific Northwest. In 1807, William began his new career as U.S. Indian agent of the tribes of Louisiana Territory, at St. Louis, Missouri. After the War of 1812 the U.S. focused on the removal of tribes east of the Mississippi and as Indian agent in St. Louis, William played a large role in carrying out this mission. He served as Superintendent of Indian Affairs at St. Louis until his death in 1838.

Matthew Cocking (1743 - 1799)
He was born in England to Richard Cochin and Jane Carlton. Matthew sailed to Hudson Bay in the company's (Hudson Bay Company) ship, the King George, landing at York Factory in September of 1765. In June of 1772 he began his inland journey's to the plains of Saskatchewan (and the Blackfoot), returning to York Factory in June of the next year. He warned his superiors of the intrusion of the "pedlers" from Montreal on Hudson Bay Company lands and advised pushing trading operations inland. Cocking with Samuel Hearne were ordered to establish HBC's first inland settlement from York Factory (Cumberland House), he left York factory in July of 1774. He never caught up with Hearne (who left before him), instead wintering up the Red Deer River and arriving back at York Factory in June the next year. The winter of 1775/76 he relieved Hearne at the Cumberland House, competing with the Montreal "pedlers" in the area. Until Cocking took command of York Factory himself in 1781, he wintered inland competing with traders of the North West Company from Montreal. Matthew Cocking wrote in August 1782 from York Factory: "...I believe never Letter in Hudson's Bay conveyed more doleful Tidings than this. Much the greatest part of the Indians whose Furrs have been formerly and hitherto brought to this Place are now no more, having been carried off by that cruel disorder the Small Pox. ... the whole tribe of U'Basquiou Indians ... are extinct except one Child...". In August of 1782 he returned to England in the same ship which brought him 17 years before. He settled near York, England where a sister and half-brother lived and died in Easingwold, England. Matthew had three native wives 1) A-pis-ta-squa-sish 2) Le-lo-es-com 3) Ke-che-cho-wick. His son-in-laws by his Métis daughters were: Thomas Stayner (b.1770 London), William Hemmings Cook (b.1768 England - d.1838 Manitoba), John Pocock Holmes and a Mr. Budd.

Jean Bte. Cote: (1670 - 1736)

He was the son of Jean Bte. Côté and Anne Couture, born in Quebec. Jean married Françoise-Charlotte Choret (Charette)[daughter of Joseph Choret and Anne Loignon) in 1695 or 1696 and had the following children: Marie-Anne (1696-1757) (m. Gabriel Paradis in 1718), Jean Bte. (1697-?) (m. Genevieve Bernier in 1720), Gabriel (1698-bef.1765) (m.1st.to Elizabeth Bernier in 1722 and m.2nd.to Marie-Madeleine Lebel in 1740), Prisque (1701-?) (m. Ursule Bernier in 1720), Françoise (1704-1793) (m.1st.to Jean Bte. Levesque and m.2nd.to Ange Dion Guyon), Marie-Catherine (b.abt.1706) (m. Vincent Riou in 1731 at Rimouski), Marie-Agathe (b.1708) (m. Joseph Levesque about 1713), Pierre (1712-1796) (m.1st.to Marie-Anne Lepage in 1735, m.2nd.to Madeleine Miville dit Deschênes in 1748 and m.3rd.to Marie-Scholastique Levasseur in 1775), Nicolas (abt.1696/1720-aft.1762) and Etienne (aft.1720-?).

Nicolas Cote: (abt.1696/1720 - aft.1762)

He was the son of Jean Bte. Cote and François-Charlotte Charette, born about 1696/1720 in Quebec. He married Marie-Claude Levasseur (daughter of Pierre Le Vasseur and Marie-Elizabeth Michaud) in 1741 and had the following children: Gabriel (1742-1794), Marie-Joseph (1744-?) (m. Joseph Melancon in 1774), Genevieve (1746-?), Nicolas (abt.1746-?), Marie-Anne (b.1747), Honore-Michel (b.1748), Elizabeth (1749-?) (m. Louis Gastongue in 1767), Henri (b.abt.1750/53) (m. Judith Beaulieu in 1777), Pierre-Nicolas (b.1754) (m. Marie-Ursule Saindon in 1779) and Jean Bte. (1758-?) (m. Marguerite Thibodeau in 1778).

Gabriel Cote: (1742 - 1794)

He was the son of Nicolas Côté and Marie Levasseur, born at Kamouraska, Quebec. Gabriel married 1st.to Agathe Desjardins-Roy at Ste. Anne, Michilimackinac in 1768 and married 2nd.to Angelique Blondeau (daughter of Jean Bte. Blondeau and Genevieve Anger) in 1783 at Montreal.

From the records of the Parish of St. Anne's of the Lakes, at Michilimackinac:

"July 25, 1768, we, vicar-general of Illinois, in virtue of the powers vested in us by Monseigneur Briand, Bishop of Quebec, dated May 15, of the present year, granted dispensation from the three publications of bans of marriage in favor of the persons hereinafter named, to-wit; Gabriel Cote, trader, of this post, son of Nicolas Côté and of Marie le Vasteur, residing at Kamouraska; and Agathé Desjardins of this post. And, knowing no other impediment to the said marriage, we received their mutual consent and gave them the mutual benediction, according to the form prescribed by our mother the holy church, to ratify and validate the consent the aforesaid parties had already given one another on August 17, 1765, in the presence of several persons and in the church, promising, as they could not do otherwise owing to there being no priest, to take advantage of the arrival of the first one, to have their marriage validated and thus legitimize a child born February 28, 1767, which they did this day in the presence of Mr. Catin sargt and Pierre Chaboiller, friends of the husband; and of Sieur Jaques Gaisson and Dme Therese Campion wife of Pierre Ignace DuBois, friends of the wife, all of whom, except the wife, signed these presents first duly read.

GIBAULT, Vicar-general

COTTE; CHABOILLEZ; GIASSON; CARDIN; THERESE CAMPION DUBOIS."

Their children were: Marianne (b.1767), Agathe, Pierre-Gabriel (b.1775), Marie-Catherine (m. François-Antoine Larocque ls), Marie-Josephte (m. Jules-Maurice Quesnel) and Lucy-Angelique (m. Alexis Laframboise).

Gabriel went to the "Pays den Haut" in 1760 and was associated in the trade with

Maurice-Regis Blondeau and John Grant from 1779 to 1785. This is probably the same Gabriel Côté that hired Jacques Leveque for Michilimackinac in 1772.

Prisque Cote: (1730 - ?)

He was the son of Joseph Cote and Marie-Jeanne Roussin (daughter of Joseph Roussin and Anne Jacob), born in L'Ange, Quebec. Prisque married Marie-Magdeleine Lefebvre in 1771 and their sons Prisque II (1772-1845), Antoine-Joseph (1776-?) and Louis (1779-?) were born in Detroit.

Louis Cote: (1734 - 1762)

He was the son of Joseph Cote and Marie-Jeanne Roussin (daughter of Joseph Roussin and Anne Jacob), born in L'Ange Gardien, Quebec. Louis married Marie-Anne Bisaillon at Laprairie, in 1749 [his sister Marie-Anne married Nicolas Roussin in 1741]. He died at Detroit on 31 October 1762.

Joseph Cote: (1744 - 1803)

He was the son of Charles Cote and Marie Genevieve Fiset, born at Lorette. He married at Assumption, Ontario Marie-Magdeleine Martin dit St. Jean (daughter of Jean Martin and Therese Henault and widow of Jean Bte. Bertrand). They had sons, Joseph II (1782-1837) (m. Françoise Girard in 1810)and Pierre (b.1785) (m. Marie-Josephé Meloche). Joseph was buried at Sandwich on 11 March 1803.

Pierre Côté:

In 1796 a P.G. Côté was hiring voyageur's for Michilimackinac.

In 1799 a Pierre Côté of Montreal was hired for "le Nord" by Parker, Gerrard and Ogilvy.

In 1804 a Pierre Côté of St. Martin-Queenston was hired by McTavish and Frobisher (North West Co).

From 1806 to 1840 a Pierre Côté was employed at first in the North West Co's Fond du Lac Department than later for the American Fur Co. in the same Department.

About 1845 a Pierre Côté died at L'Anse.

Pierre Couc dit Lafleur: (1624/35 - 1665)

He was the son of Nicolas Couc and Elizabeth Tampair born in either Trois-Rivières or France. He married Marie Miteouamigoukoue (daughter of Barthélemi and Carole) at Trois-Rivières in 1657. Their children were Jean Bte.(b.abt.1658), Louis (b.1659)(m.1st.to Marie Socokie in 1683 and m.2nd.to Jeanne Quigesiag /

Quiquetigoukoue), Marie-Angelique (1661-1750)(m. François Delpé in 1682), Marguerite (b.1682)(m. Jean Fafard-Delorme in 1682 at Sault Ste. Marie), Elisabeth (b.1667)(m. Joachim Germano / Germaneau in 1684) and Madeleine (b.1669)(m. Maurice Menard in 1692 at Michilimackinac).

Louis Couc-Montour: (1659 - ?)

He was the son of Pierre Couc and Marie Miteouamigoukoue. He married [1st.] Marie-Madeleine Socokie in 1683 and [2nd.] to Jeanne Quigesiag/Quiquetigoukoue in 1688) and their children were; Jacques (bap.1684), Marie-Madeleine (bap.1687), Joseph (bap.1688), François (b.abt.1690) and Marie-Anne (b.abt.1691).

Louis was employed by François Boisguillot at the "la Baie des Puans" in 1688 and in August of 1692 he was hiring for "des 8ta8ois.

Andrew Montour: (abt.1700 - ?)

He was the son of Roland (Telenemut) Montour and a Iroquois woman, born in a Seneca village in New York. Andrew married Sarah Ainse (1728-1823) in 1745 and their son was Nicolas (abt.1760-1808). He was at Pickawillany with Croghan and Gist in 1751 and had a brother (Lewis/Tanweson) who was an interpreter for the French. Sarah later became a trader at Detroit and was married at least four times.

Nicolas Montour I: (abt.1756 - 1808)

He was the son of Andrew Montour and Sarah Ainse (bapt. at the First Dutch Reformed Church in Albany, New York) and married Genevieve Wills in Montreal in 1798. His son Nicolas II was at Ft. Vermillion on the Saskatchewan River 1804-06.

Nicolas was a clerk for Joseph and Benjamin Frobisher on the Churchill River in 1774 and a clerk for Barthélemi Blondeau in 1777. He became a partner in the North West Co. in 1784 and was at Fort des Prairies with Peter Pangman in the winter of 1790. He retired temporarily from the fur trade in 1792, but in 1797 was in partnership with David-Alexander Grant and William Grant.

Pierre Montour-Menard:

He married Geneviève-Amable Sicard and their son Jean-Marie was born in Detroit in 1769.

Joseph Montour I: (1811 - ?)

He married Angelique Barette (she was 1/4 Medawahkanton) and their children were Joseph II (b.abt.1841), Amelia (Emily) (b.abt.1843), Sylvester (b.abt.1845), Marie Lou (b.abt.1848), Charles (b.abt.1849) and Josephine (b.abt.1855). The children were all born in Wisconsin and later moved to St. Paul, Minnesota.

Jean Baptiste Chevalier: (1677-1752)
Jean was the son of Joseph Chevalier and Marthé Françoise Barton, born in Montreal. He married Marie-Françoise, the daughter of Charles Alavoine and Marie Theresa Machard, at Montreal in 1709. Their children were M. Charlotte (b.1710)(m. Antoine Deshetries in 1729), M. Anne (b.1712)(m. Charles Chaboillez in 1735), Catherine (b.1714), Michel Jean (b.1715), M. Joseph (b.1718), M. Constance (bapt.1719)(m.1st.Joseph Hains/Ainse in 1741 and 2nd.François Louis Cardin in 1751), Louise Therese (bapt.1720), Marguerite Louise (b.1720), Josephte Marguerite (bapt.1723)(m. Pierre Grignon in 1738), M.Madeleine (bapt.1724)(m. Jacques Durnay Demers in 1744), Anne Charlotte (bapt.1726)(m. Rene Bourassa in 1744), Charles (bapt.1727), Joseph Maurice (bapt.1728), Louis Pascal (bapt.1730), Anne Therese (bapt.1732), Angelique (bapt.1733)(m.1st.Antoine Nicolas Lauzon and 2nd. Louis Casse dit St. Aubin) and Luc (bapt.1735).
By 1719 Jean and Marie-Françoise had moved to Michilimackinac where their children grew to adulthood and married. Through these marriages many fur trading alliances were formed.
Louis Pascal Chevalier: (bapt.1728-d.before 1779)
Louis was the son of Jean Bte. Chevalier and Marie-Françoise Alavoine, baptized at Michilimackinac. He married Marie-Madeleine Reaume some time after 1750. Marie-Madeleine was the widow of Augustin l'Archevesque, who during the 1740's was hiring voyageur's for Michilimackinac and "poste de Ilinois". Louis was a brother-in-law to traders Charles Chaboillez, Joseph Ainse and Rene Bourassa.

Pierre-Esprit, sieur de Radisson: (1634/40 - 1710)
Pierre was the son of Pierre-Esprit Radisson I (b.1590 in Avignon, France) and Madeleine Hainault (Madeleine also married Sebastien Hayet), born France. He had two sisters; Elizabeth (1638-1722)(m. Claude Jutras dit LaVallée in 1657 at Trois-Rivières) and Françoise/Marguerite (abt.1635-1677)(m.1st. to Claude Volant de Grand-Mesnil and 2nd.to Groseilliers). He arrived in New France as a youth on 21 May 1651. Pierre's travels with Médard Chouart, sieur des Groseilliers and his involvement with the Hudson Bay Co. have been well documented. [See "The Explorations of Pierre Esprit Radisson" Ross and Haines, Inc., Mpls., 1961 - original manuscript in the Bodleian Lib. and the British Museum]. Pierre-Esprit died in London, England in 1710.

François de Clairambault d'Aigremont: (1659-1728)

He was the son of Claude Clairambault who relocated from Séboncourt (Aisne) to Nuits-sur-Armançon (Yvonne) where François was baptized. He was to sail for Quebec in September of 1701 to replace Tantouin de la Touché as commissioner de la Marine. In 1705, he is recommended by Pontchartrain [Phélypeaux] to the intendant Jacques Raudot and, in 1707 is sent on a mission to inspect trade at the forts of the interior. François arrives back in Montreal on June 1708 and makes his report in November of that year. November 14, 1708: "...His (Cadillac's) most notable plea was that of bringing together all the tribes around lakes Erie, Huron, Michigan and Superior, namely the Outaois, Miamis, Hurons, Sauteurs, Mississaqueto, Amicouets, and others who live by the rivers falling into Lake Superior, and to induce them to form villages in the neighborhood of Detroit. But the troubles which have arisen since the beginning of the establishment show clearly how wrong it was to bring the savages who were allies of this colony, so near to the Iroquois...M. de La Mothe said to them (Outavois), "I am going to Montreal, where I have been sent for; complaints have been made against (page 432) me there, but be not surprised, I shall overthrow those who have tried to ruin me," looking at M. de Tonty and at the Récollet father Constantin who were present, M. de la Mothe said to them again, "Although I am going away, have no fear so long as my wife remains here; but if you see her go down, then you will have reason to fear." When Madam de La Mothe went down, two months after, they were greatly alarmed, and thought of the attack which their people from Missilimakinac had made on Fort Frontenac, and mistrust then sprang up in their minds inasmuch as M. de Tonty, who had remained at Detroit as commandant, did not give them justice in any way for the insult which the Miamis had put upon them, any more than M. de La Mothe. In 1706 the Sr. Bourgmont was sent by M. de La Mothe to Detroit to relieve M. de Tonty...They continued however to go and see M. de Tonty but did not carry any complaints to him. But M. de Tonty said to them "the world must be turned upside down, they send me a private soldier to command me." These words redoubled their uneasiness, of which the Sr. de Bourgmont was warned by a woman named Le Chenette whom he kept. On this, the said Sr. de Bourgmont called these savages together and said to them, "I have learnt that you asked M. de Tonty to go and make war on the Sioux. I declare to you that I do not prevent you from doing so, and if you wish we will also join with you the Hurons, who left their dead there, the Miamis and the Iroquois, and you shall form but one corps...Quarantesou, according to the Outaois, was a rascal whom the Sr. Bourgmont employed to deceive them; for, instead of telling the Miamis that he gave them this gift to induce them, with his tribe and that of the Outaois, to go and make war on the Sioux, their common enemies, he said to these Miamis and Oniatanous- "I am sent by the tribes of Detroit to tell you to join them, to go all together against the Sioux; but I warn you that it is in order to kill you. I know it from a good source. Bourgmont and La Chenette, have told me so. The Outaois do not suspect us now; let us turn our arms against them," to which the Miamis consented...During this space of time the Outaois had sent some of their men with the Hurons against the

Flatheads, and another party in the direction of the Sioux, commanded by Outchipouak, a Sinagan Outaois and a war chief, to get together the savages in the direction of Puants Bay, 80 leagues from Missilimakinac, while waiting for Quarantesou's return to Detroit. This chief was much surprised when he saw the Saquis and the Poutcouatamis coming to him, who said to him, "We give you meat to eat, and it is the meat of the Kikapous."..."What are you saying to me, my brother Saquis and Poutcouatamis?" said this chief, "you give me meat to eat of those from those from whom I was hoping for help." Then the Poutcouatamis and the Saquis replied, "Do you not know the news, and the result of the embassy of Quarantesou? He made presents to the Miamis, the Onyatanous and the Kikapous, to induce them to tomahawk us all, instead of exhorting them to go with us against the Sioux."...All these items of news put together, which were all connected with one another, kept them in great uneasiness, but it was prodigiously increased by what was said by a Sonnontouan woman who arrived at Detroit, whose life the Outaois had saved. This woman said to them- "My fathers, you saved my life, and I have left my country that I, in my turn, might save yours. I did not depart in secret, but neither did I say that I was coming here; they think I am hunting with my family. You must know then, my fathers, that Joncaire arrived this last autumn, and he said that the tribes were being lured on to destroy you all, and that the French were to go to Missilimakinac to kill those who are there; and I am surprised that M. de Tonty did not warn you of it, for he knows it well; as for me I am come to warn you. Be secret, and say nothing of what I am telling you." After this speech the most important men of each of the Outaois tribes held a council and decided to attack the Miamis...saying that the French had concealed everything from them. "Recall everything to your minds," said they; "do you not remember what Joncaire said at Sonnontouan, that the French would never forgive us for the death of the soldier who was killed on Hog Island; that M. de La Mothe told us when he embarked that if we saw his wife leave we should have reason for fear; that Bourgmont, on his arrival, did not speak to us except with a threat; that M. de Tonty secretly told some of our people to withdraw as quickly as possible after he had left; and you see that this Sonnontouan woman confirms all that for us. The Poutcouatamis and Saquis have told Outchipouak that Quarantesou betrayed us, together with Bourgmont and La Chenette." "What do you want to wait for" said Niutcouabamuct, war chief of the Kiscacous, "let us begin before they are any stronger; it will make no difference, for our men who have gone with the Hurons against the Flatheads are dead, it is a snare that they have laid for us." Others said "Let us hide our intention from the young men and let us act as if we wished to go against the Sioux."...This they did; and when they were in the woods they announced their scheme to the young men, which was to return upon their trail with all possible dispatch, and attack the Miamis, but not to touch either the French or the Hurons...the Outaois were attacking them, all the Miamis, who were in their village retired to the French fort where the Outaois pursued them up to the entrance of the fort; and the Sr. Bourgmont who was in command there, then ordered them to fire at the Outaois, two of whom were killed. The missionary, Father Constantin, who was in his garden outside the fort, and knew nothing of what was going on, was seized there and bound by the Outaois and taken into their camp. Jean le Blanc unbound him and said to him- "Go and tell Bourgmont not to let them fire at us, that we have no designs against the French." As the Father was returning, it happened that a young Out-

(page 436) aois was shot dead by the Sr. Bourgmont or some other Frenchman, and at

that moment another Outaois, a relative of the one who was killed, shot the Father as he was about to enter the fort, from which shot he instantly died. A soldier who was on his way back from the Huron fort, intending to go into the French fort, was also slain by the Outaois. Then the Sr. Bourgmont ordered the gates of the fort to be closed and the men to fire on the Outaois, of whom about thirty were killed by the Miamis and Hurons. This disturbance is not the only one which has occurred at Detroit since it was first established, and one of which I have the honor of informing you, My Lord, will not be the last, if this post is long in existence..."
On the 6th of June in 1727, d'Aigremont is a partner in the formation of the First Sioux Trading Company (with Beauharnois, Longueuil, LaCorne, St. George, Dupre, Youville, Dillay, Marin, Petit, Garreau, Campeau, de May, Richard and Boucher),which sends Rene Boucher de Laperriere (commanding), Pierre Boucher de Boucherville, Lajemeraye, Maurice Menard (interpreter), Rev. Michel Guignas and Rev. Nicolas de Gonner to the Upper Mississippi River. They construct a fort on Lake Pepin, naming it Fort Beauharnois.
François died and is buried at the cathedral in Quebec on 4 December 1728.

George Rogers Clark: (1752 - 1818)

He was the son of John Clark III and Ann Rogers (his second cousin), born on a Virginia (Albemarle County) plantation. He was called the "Father of the West" by the Americans colonies.

As the population of the American colonies grew, Virginia attached to itself the lands of today's Kentucky. In 1776, the British controlled the lands to the Northwest (the rebel colony of Virginia also claimed the Northwest and their Federal Assembly divided the district of West Augusta - which included western Wisconsin - into the counties of Ohio, Yohagany and Monongahela) due to the many tribal allies (loyal to the Crown) in the western regions. The British encouraged raids of these allies into Kentucky (and other rebel colonies lands) to stem the "Long Knife" growing threat. The Governor of Virginia, Patrick Henry, sent Clark to organize and lead an army against the British and their allied tribes. In the summer of 1778, Clark managed to take Vincennes, Kaskaskia and Cahokia, which were the centers of British control. In December of 1778 British Lt.Gov.Henry Hamilton re-took Vincennes (Ft. Sackville), organizing a force from "loyal" Detroit. In February of 1779 Clark (Major Joseph Bowman's Journal) and his forces (of 130 rebels) arrive at Vincennes, Indiana and convince the British to surrender, taking Hamilton prisoner and sending him back east to Virginia.

Clark forced the British to withdraw from the Illinois and Mississippi River regions (Alexander McKee, Matthew Elliot and Simon Girty the famous Torys flee to British Detroit in March of 1778) and the British lines receded to the Great Lakes (leaving their allied tribes to face the Americans alone). He financed much of his campaigns through his own resources and was never fully compensated by Virginia or American

governments, he remained indebt for the rest of his life.

William Clark: (1770 - 1838)

He was the son of John Clark and Ann Rogers, born on a Virginia (Caroline County) plantation (he was the younger brother of George Rogers Clark).

William followed his older brothers in a military career, signing up under Mj.John Hardin in his campaign against the Ohio Valley tribes in 1789 and in 1791 serving under Mj. Gen. James Wilkinson in Scott's Campaign against the tribes north of the Ohio River. In 1793 he found himself on intelligence gathering missions toward the Mississippi and in 1795 Gen. Anthony Wayne sent him on a diplomatic mission to a Spanish fort on the Mississippi. William retired from the military in 1796. In 1799 his father died and William inherited most of his father estate which included over 7,000 acres of land in Kentucky and lands north of the Ohio River. William was chosen by Meriwether Lewis (who was President Thomas Jefferson's private secretary in 1803/04 and was asked by Jefferson to lead an expedition into the far west) to co-Captain the "Corps of Discovery" up the Missouri River to the Pacific Northwest. In 1807, William began his new career as U.S. Indian agent of the tribes of Louisiana Territory, at St. Louis, Missouri. After the War of 1812 the U.S. focused on the removal of tribes east of the Mississippi and as Indian agent in St. Louis, William played a large role in carrying out this mission. He served as Superintendent of Indian Affairs at St. Louis until his death in 1838.

Matthew Cocking (1743 - 1799)

He was born in England to Richard Cochin and Jane Carlton. Matthew sailed to Hudson Bay in the company's (Hudson Bay Company) ship, the King George, landing at York Factory in September of 1765. In June of 1772 he began his inland journey's to the plains of Saskatchewan (and the Blackfoot), returning to York Factory in June of the next year. He warned his superiors of the intrusion of the "pedlers" from Montreal on Hudson Bay Company lands and advised pushing trading operations inland. Cocking with Samuel Hearne were ordered to establish HBC's first inland settlement from York Factory (Cumberland House), he left York factory in July of 1774. He never caught up with Hearne (who left before him), instead wintering up the Red Deer River and arriving back at York Factory in June the next year. The winter of 1775/76 he relieved Hearne at the Cumberland House, competing with the Montreal "pedlers" in the area. Until Cocking took command of York Factory himself in 1781, he wintered inland competing with traders of the North West Company from Montreal. Matthew Cocking wrote in August 1782 from York Factory: "...I believe never Letter in Hudson's Bay conveyed more doleful Tidings than this. Much the greatest part of the Indians whose Furrs have been formerly and hitherto brought to this Place are now no more, having been carried off by that cruel disorder the Small Pox. ... the whole tribe of U'Basquiou Indians ... are extinct except one Child...". In August of 1782 he returned to England in the same ship which

brought him 17 years before. He settled near York, England where a sister and half-brother lived and died in Easingwold, England. Matthew had three native wives 1) A-pis-ta-squa-sish 2) Le-lo-es-com 3) Ke-che-cho-wick. His son-in-laws by his Métis daughters were: Thomas Stayner (b.1770 London), William Hemmings Cook (b.1768 England - d.1838 Manitoba), John Pocock Holmes and a Mr. Budd.

Jean Bte. Cote: (1670 - 1736)

He was the son of Jean Bte. Côté and Anne Couture, born in Quebec. Jean married Françoise-Charlotte Choret (Charette)[daughter of Joseph Choret and Anne Loignon) in 1695 or 1696 and had the following children: Marie-Anne (1696-1757) (m. Gabriel Paradis in 1718), Jean Bte. (1697-?) (m. Genevieve Bernier in 1720), Gabriel (1698-bef.1765) (m.1st.to Elizabeth Bernier in 1722 and m.2nd.to Marie-Madeleine Lebel in 1740), Prisque (1701-?) (m. Ursule Bernier in 1720), Françoise (1704-1793) (m.1st.to Jean Bte. Levesque and m.2nd.to Ange Dion Guyon), Marie-Catherine (b.abt.1706) (m. Vincent Riou in 1731 at Rimouski), Marie-Agathe (b.1708) (m. Joseph Levesque about 1713), Pierre (1712-1796) (m.1st.to Marie-Anne Lepage in 1735, m.2nd.to Madeleine Miville dit Deschênes in 1748 and m.3rd.to Marie-Scholastique Levasseur in 1775), Nicolas (abt.1696/1720-aft.1762) and Etienne (aft.1720-?).

Nicolas Cote: (abt.1696/1720 - aft.1762)

He was the son of Jean Bte. Cote and François-Charlotte Charette, born about 1696/1720 in Quebec. He married Marie-Claude Levasseur (daughter of Pierre Levasseur and Marie-Elizabeth Michaud) in 1741 and had the following children: Gabriel (1742-1794), Marie-Joseph (1744-?) (m. Joseph Melancon in 1774), Genevieve (1746-?), Nicolas (abt.1746-?), Marie-Anne (b.1747), Honore-Michel (b.1748), Elizabeth (1749-?) (m. Louis Gastongue in 1767), Henri (b.abt.1750/53) (m. Judith Beaulieu in 1777), Pierre-Nicolas (b.1754) (m. Marie-Urule Saindon in 1779) and Jean Bte. (1758-?) (m. Marguerite Thibodeau in 1778).

Gabriel Cote: (1742 - 1794)

He was the son of Nicolas Côté and Marie Levasseur, born at Kamouraska, Quebec. Gabriel married 1st.to Agathe Desjardins-Roy at Ste. Anne, Michilimackinac in 1768 and married 2nd.to Angelique Blondeau (daughter of Jean Bte. Blondeau and Genevieve Anger) in 1783 at Montreal.

From the records of the Parish of St. Anne's of the Lakes, at Michilimackinac:

"July 25, 1768, we, vicar-general of Illinois, in virtue of the powers vested in us by Monseigneur Briand, Bishop of Quebec, dated May 15, of the present year, granted dispensation from the three publications of bans of marriage in

favor of the persons hereinafter named, to-wit; Gabriel Cote, trader, of this post, son of Nicolas Cotte and of Marie le Vasteur, residing at Kamouraska; and Agathé Desjardins of this post. And, knowing no other impediment to the said marriage, we received their mutual consent and gave them the mutual benediction, according to the form prescribed by our mother the holy church, to ratify and validate the consent the aforesaid parties had already given one another on August 17, 1765, in the presence of several persons and in the church, promising, as they could not do otherwise owing to there being no priest, to take advantage of the arrival of the first one, to have their marriage validated and thus legitimize a child born February 28, 1767, which they did this day in the presence of Mr. Catin sargt and Pierre Chaboiller, friends of the husband; and of Sieur Jaques Gaisson and Dme Therese Campion wife of Pierre Ignace DuBois, friends of the wife, all of whom, except the wife, signed these presents first duly read.

GIBAULT, Vicar-general

COTTE; CHABOILLEZ; GIASSON; CARDIN; THERESE CAMPION DUBOIS."

Their children were: Marianne (b.1767), Agathe, Pierre-Gabriel (b.1775), Marie-Catherine (m. François-Antoine Larocques), Marie-Josephte (m. Jules-Maurice Quesnel) and Lucy-Angelique (m. Alexis Laframboise).

Gabriel went to the "Pays den Haut" in 1760 and was associated in the trade with Maurice-Regis Blondeau and John Grant from 1779 to 1785. This is probably the same Gabriel Côté that hired Jacques Leveque for Michilimackinac in 1772.

Prisque Cote: (1730 - ?)

He was the son of Joseph Cote and Marie-Jeanne Roussin (daughter of Joseph Roussin and Anne Jacob), born in L'Ange, Quebec. Prisque married Marie-Magdeleine Lefebvre in 1771 and their sons Prisque II (1772-1845), Antoine-Joseph (1776-?) and Louis (1779-?) were born in Detroit.

Louis Cote: (1734 - 1762)

He was the son of Joseph Cote and Marie-Jeanne Roussin (daughter of Joseph Roussin and Anne Jacob), born in L'Ange Gardien, Quebec. Louis married Marie-Anne Bisaillon at Laprairie, in 1749 [his sister Marie-Anne married Nicolas Roussin in 1741]. He died at Detroit on 31 October 1762.

Joseph Cote: (1744 - 1803)

He was the son of Charles Cote and Marie Genevieve Fiset, born at Lorette. He married at Assumption, Ontario Marie-Magdeleine Martin dit St. Jean (daughter of Jean Martin and Therese Henault and widow of Jean Bte. Bertrand). They had sons, Joseph II (1782-1837) (m. Françoise Girard in 1810)and Pierre (b.1785) (m. Marie-Josephé Meloche). Joseph was buried at Sandwich on 11 March 1803.

Pierre Côté:

In 1796 a P.G. Côté was hiring voyageur's for Michilimackinac.

In 1799 a Pierre Côté of Montreal was hired for "le Nord" by Parker, Gerrard and Ogilvy.

In 1804 a Pierre Côté of St. Martin-Queenston was hired by McTavish and Frobisher (North West Co).

From 1806 to 1840 a Pierre Côté was employed at first in the North West Co's Fond du Lac Department than later for the American Fur Co. in the same Department.

About 1845 a Pierre Côté died at L'Anse.

Pierre Couc dit Lafleur: (1624/35 - 1665)

He was the son of Nicolas Couc and Elizabeth Tampair born in either Trois-Rivières or France. He married Marie Miteouamigoukoue (daughter of Barthélemi and Carole) at Trois-Rivières in 1657. Their children were Jean Bte.(b.abt.1658), Louis (b.1659)(m.1st. to Marie Socokie in 1683 and m.2nd.to Jeanne Quigesiag/Quiquetigoukoue), Marie-Angelique (1661-1750)(m. François Delpé in 1682), Marguerite (b.1682)(m. Jean Fafard-Delorme in 1682 at Sault Ste. Marie), Élisabeth (b.1667)(m. Joachim Germano/Germaneau in 1684) and Madeleine (b.1669)(m. Maurice Menard in 1692 at Michilimackinac).

Louis Couc-Montour: (1659 - ?)

He was the son of Pierre Couc and Marie Miteouamigoukoue. He married [1st.] Marie-Madeleine Socokie in 1683 and [2nd.] to Jeanne Quigesiag/Quiquetigoukoue in 1688) and their children were; Jacques (bap.1684), Marie-Madeleine (bap.1687), Joseph (bap.1688), François (b.abt.1690) and Marie-Anne (b.abt.1691).

Louis was employed by François Boisguillot at the "la Baie des Puans" in 1688 and in August of 1692 he was hiring for "des 8ta8ois.

Andrew Montour: (abt.1700 - ?)

He was the son of Roland (Telenemut) Montour and a Iroquois woman, born in a Seneca village in New York. Andrew married Sarah Ainse (1728-1823) in 1745 and their son was Nicolas (abt.1760-1808). He was at Pickawillany with Croghan and Gist in 1751 and had a brother (Lewis/Tanweson) who was an interpreter for the French. Sarah later became a trader at Detroit and was married at least four times.

Nicolas Montour I: (abt.1756 - 1808)

He was the son of Andrew Montour and Sarah Ainse (bapt. at the First Dutch Reformed Church in Albany, New York) and married Genevieve Wills in Montreal in 1798. His son Nicolas II was at Ft. Vermillion on the Saskatchewan River 1804-06.

Nicolas was a clerk for Joseph and Benjamin Frobisher on the Churchill River in 1774

and a clerk for Barthélemi Blondeau in 1777. He became a partner in the North West Co. in 1784 and was at Fort des Prairies with Peter Pangman in the winter of 1790. He retired temporarily from the fur trade in 1792, but in 1797 was in partnership with David-Alexander Grant and William Grant.

Pierre Montour-Menard:

He married Geneviève-Amable Sicard and their son Jean-Marie was born in Detroit in 1769.

Joseph Montour I: (1811 - ?)

He married Angelique Barette (she was 1/4 Medawahkanton) and their children were Joseph II (b.abt.1841), Amelia (Emily) (b.abt.1843), Sylvester (b.abt.1845), Marie Lou (b.abt.1848), Charles (b.abt.1849) and Josephine (b.abt.1855). The children were all born in Wisconsin and later moved to St. Paul, Minnesota.

Nicolas-Antoine Coulon, Chevalier de Villiers: (1682 - 1733)

Nicolas was the son of Raoul-Guillaume Coulon, sieur de Villiers and Louise de LaFosse (m.1677, Beaumont-Sur-Oise), born in Brittany, France. In 1705 he married Angelique Jarret de Verchères (dau. of François Jarret de Verchères and Marie Perrot) in Quebec. [Sometime before 1718 Nicolas may have married a Madame de La Chesaigne]. Children of Nicolas and Angelique:

Marie-Madeleine (b.1707) (1st.m.to François Duplessis Regnard Lefebvre in 1728; 2nd.m.to Claude Marin, sieur de la Perriere; 3rd.m.to Joseph d'Amours, sieur de Clignancourt in 1754).

Nicolas-Antoine II (1708-1750) (m.Madeleine-Marie-Anne Tarieux in 1743 - daughter of Pierre-Thomas Tarieu and Madeleine Jarret de Verchères)

Louis (1710-1757) (m. Marie-Amable Prudhomme in 1753).

François (b.1712) (m. 1st.to Elizabeth Groston de St. Ange de Bellerive, m.2nd.to Madeleine Marin and m.3rd.to Genevieve Esnoul de Livaudais.

Joseph (b.1718) (m. Anne-Marguerite Soumande in 1754).

Pierre (bapt.1720)

Charles-François (bapt.1721)

Marie-Anne (1722-1789) (m. Philippe-Ignace Aubert de Gaspe in 1745 - son of Pierre Aubert de Gaspe and Madeleine-Angelique Legardeur)

Thérèse

Marguerite

Louise (bapt.1724) (m. Amable Prudhomme in 1753).

Madeleine-Angelique (bapt.1726)

Antoine (m.1st.to Marguerite-Marie-Anne Tarieu de la Pérade in 1741 and m.2nd.to

Madeleine in 1743)

Nicolas-Antoine arrived in Québec about 1703 and by 1715 he was a lieutenant in the French army. From 1725 to 1730 Nicolas was the French military Commander at Fort St. Joseph, from which Nicolas led (August of 1730) a force of French and Native Allies against the Mesquakie (Renard or Fox) Fort, built 60 leagues south of Lake Michigan, joining French forces from Fort de Chartes and the Miami Fort and preparing for their campaign of extermination of that Tribe. In January of 1731 the survivors of that campaign surrendered to him at Fort St. Joseph and later that year he accompanied them to Montreal and Governor-General Beauharnois to ask for mercy (Montigny at Michilimackinac wrote of there leaving that Fort). From 1731 until his death (killed by a Sauk) in 1733, commanded and rebuilt the fort at La Bay (Green Bay, Wisconsin).

Joseph Coulon de Villiers, sieur de Jumonville: (1718 - 1754)

Joseph was the son of Nicolas-Antoine and brother of Louis. He married Anne-Marguerite Soumande (daughter of Jean-Paschal Soumande and Marguerite-Ursule LeVerrier - Anne married Jean-Pierre Bachoic in 1755) at Montreal in 1745. In 1754 Ensign Joseph was at the Forks of the Ohio where the new Fort Duquesne had been erected and under the command of Capt. Claude Pécaudy de Contrecoeur. Joseph was killed in a skirmish (May 1754) with the advancing force under Lt. Col. George Washington, an incident which is thought to have triggered the French and Indian War (known as the Seven Years' War in Europe).

Louis Coulon, sieur de Villiers:

Louis was the son of Nicolas-Antoine and brother of Joseph. He married Marie-Amable Prud'homme (daughter of Louis Prud'homme and Louise Marie de la Massiere) at Montreal in 1753 (she married Michel-Marie Avisse-Avice-Mougon in 1760). In Sep.1733 Louis was wounded in the second battle of Little Butte de Morts (near present day Neenah, Wisconsin). In 1754 Louis led a large force of French and Natives on a attack of Fort Necessity in which George Washington surrenders.

Augustin Legardeur, sieur de Courtemanche:

Augustin was married to Mare-Charlotte Charette in 1697 at Lauzon. In the fall of 1691 he established Fort St. Joseph, near today's Niles, Michigan.

George Groghan: (abt.1720 - 1782)

He was born in Dublin (educated at Dublin), Ireland and had daughters; Catherine (1759-1837) (m. Joseph Thayendanegea Brant at Canajoharie, New York in 1784) and Susannah (b.1750, near, Carlisle, Cumberland, Pennsylvania) (m. Augustus Prevost in 1765 at Lancaster, Penn). He was a half-brother of Edward Ward Sr. and a relative of William Powell.

George came to America about 1741 (Lancaster Co., Penn.) and established his residence at Pennsboro, in Cumberland county (nearly opposite Harris' Ferry, on the

shores of Lake Erie), as early as 1746. From 1749 to 1754 he was a partner in the trade with William Trent, who was his bro-in-law.

On 22d day of February 1750, George Croghan and Andrew Montour at an Indian Treaty in behalf of the Government of Pennsylvania held at the Tawightwis Town on the Big Mineamis creek being a branch of the River Ohio (he was also that year at Lower Shawnee Town, near the mouth of the Scioto). In 1751, George Croghan was appointed to go to Logstown, (instructions for his mission were dated April 25th, 1751) he kept a journal, which he afterwards submitted to the Governor, dated at his home, in Pennsylvania, June 10th, 1751. Croghan took with him Andrew Montour, the interpreter, and reached Logstown May 18th, 1751, a number of tribes attended a large council held there. Croghan states that on the 20th of May, Joncaire, the French agent, came from the head of the Ohio (Allegheny) with forty Indian warriors of the Six Nations and one Frenchman. In 1753 (june) his traders were captured by 70 French/Indians, 50 miles below Lower Shawnee Town on the Kentucky River and were taken to Montreal. In 1754, Croghan had a trading post near Wills Creek (present day Cumberland, Maryland) and in December of 1754 he was at Fort Necessity with George Washington and the Girty's. He was a captain in General Braddock's failed expedition and present at the battle of July 9th, 1755, remaining with the general until his death. From 1756 to 1772 he is Deputy Indian Agent (from 1758 to 1777 his headquarters were at Fort Pitt) of Penn. and the Ohio Valley (later Illinois Country Agent) with assistants Edward Ward and Thomas McKee (father of Alexander) under Mj. John Campbell (Deputy Superintendent), administered from Montreal. Another conference commenced on July 4, 1759, and continued at intervals until the 16th, between George Croghan (deputy agent to Sir William Johnson), Col. Mercer and a number of other officers of the garrison, and chiefs and warriors of the Six Nations, Delawares, Shawanese and Wyandots. In September of 1761, Amherst sent Croghan and Johnson to a grand council with the Indians at Detroit. By March of 1765, Col. George Croghan (with Lt. Alexander Fraser) had arrived at Fort Pitt (Pittsburgh) and the British sent Croghan west from the Fort with a Shawnee escort to accept the surrender from the French of Fort de Chartres. In May/June of 1765 near the mouth of the Wabash River, his party was attacked by eighty Kickapoo and Mascouten warriors. Groghan was captured and three Shawnee chiefs in his escort were killed. The Miami, Wea, and Piankeshaw were furious because it happened in midst of their peace negotiations with the British and the Shawnee planned to attack the Kickapoo and Mascouten to avenge the deaths of their chiefs. Rather than risk war with the Shawnee, the Kickapoo turned Croghan over to Miami and asked them to ask the British to "cover the dead" with the Shawnee. While he was with them, the Miami arranged a meeting with Pontiac at Fort Ouiatenon. Pontiac agreed to "bury the hatchet" and accompanied Croghan to Detroit in October to sign a peace (that same month, St. Ange surrendered Fort de Chartres to Captain Thomas Stirling). Croghan reached Illinois Country and at later meetings at Fort de Chartres (10 Sept. 1766) and Detroit, convinced the Wabash tribes (including the Mascouten and Kickapoo), to allow the British to occupy the old French forts and trading posts in the Wabash Valley. In October of 1770 Col. Croghan was a few miles above Logstown with Maj. George Washington and Lt. Hamilton.

Dagneau, Dagneaux or d'Agneau brothers:

Jean Dagneau, sieur Douville: (1694 - 1751)

He was the son of Michel Dagneaux, sieur de Quindre / Douville and Marie Lamy dit Defond, born in Sorel, Richelieu, Quebec. Jean married 1st.to Iroquoise and married 2nd. to Marie-Elizabeth Raimbault (1705-1772) (daughter of Pierre Raimbault and Jeanne-Françoise Simblin) in 1727/28. Jean's children were: Marie-Catherine (b.1731, Detroit-d.1753, Detroit) and Louise-Elisabeth (b.1739, Detroit)

Jean was engaged for the western trade in 1716 and in 1728 he was hired for the western fur trade along with his brothers Guillaume, Pierre and Philippe by Julien Trottier Desrivieres. His sister Marie-Claire Dagneau (1706-1743) was married to Pierre de St.Ours (son of Pierre de St. Ours, Sieur de L'Echalillons and Marie Mullois) at Montreal in 1736.

Alexander-Rene Dagneau-Douville: (1698 - 1773/74)

He was the son of Michel Dagneaux, sieur de Quindre / Douville and Marie Lamy dit Defond, born in Sorel, Richelieu, Quebec. Alexander married 1st. to Marie Coulon de Villiers (daughter of Nicolas-Antoine Coulon commander at St. Joseph River post and bother-in-law to Jumonville who was killed by George Washington force in 1754) in 1730 and 2nd. to Marie Legardeur de Courtemanche (1691-1760). Alexander's children were: son Alexandre-Rene (became a Lt. Col. of the Infantry and a Knight of the Order of Saint-Louis), Marie-Louise (b.1734) (m. Pierre-Phillipe Daubrespy in 1759) and Marguerite (b.1744).

Alexander was engaged for the western trade in 1724 and 1726. He was involved in the Sauk and Fox campaigns of the 1730's and was present when his father-in-law was killed by a Sauk in 1733. He was promoted to 2nd.Ensign in 1734/36 and was stationed at Ft. Frontenac serving as an interpreter. In the spring of 1746 he was sent to the Miami Post in order to escort a contingent of Miami to a council at Montreal. In 1750 he was promoted to Lieutenant and became the French Military Commander at Caughnawaga. He commanded Ft. de la Presquet Isle from 1754 to 1755 and Ft. Rouille from 1757 to 1759. In 1758 he served as a lieutenant under St. Pierre and was promoted to Captain in 1769.

Philippe-Thomas Dagneau de la Saussaye: (1700 - aft.1758)

He was the son of Michel Dagneaux, sieur de Quindre / Douville and Marie Lamy dit Defond, born in Sorel, Richelieu, Quebec. Philippe married Marie-Madeleine Raimbault (1701-1768) (daughter of Pierre Raimbault and Jeanne-Françoise Simblin) in 1727 and their children were: Phillipe II (1728_1757) (m. Marie-Anne Jarret de Verchères, who was the daughter of Jean Bte. Jarret de Verchères and Madeleine D'Ailleboust in 1755), Marie-Joseph (b.1730), Louise-Anne (b.1738) and Marie-Charlotte (b.1740).

In 1731, Philippe was in partnership with Antoine de Lacorne, sieur de la Colombiere in the fur trade, financed by Eustache Lambert, Sieur Dumont. The remaining 1730's he is found hiring men for the "poste des Cha8enons" (from 1735 to 1743 he was employed among the Chaouenons /Shawnees on the Ohio River) and in 1752 hiring for the "Fox poste de Chiningué" and LaBelle Riviere (Ohio River). In 1757 Philippe II was killed by British/Indian party, while he was returning from a raiding mission against Fort

Cumberland. The French/Indian party of 40 Indians and 12 French was (May 30, 1757) attacked before reaching Fort Duquesne. François Marie Picoté de Belestre (Philippe's I was his brother-in-law) was taken prisoner, Ensigns Dagneau, St. Ours and 3 soldiers were killed. Until 1759 Philippe I was the French military Commander at Fort Rouillé (Toronto) when he abandoned the fort.

Pierre Dagneau de Fontenay: (1702 - aft.1728)

He was the son of Michel Dagneaux, sieur de Quindre / Douville and Marie Lamy dit Defond, born in Sorel, Richelieu, Quebec.

In 1728 he was hired for the western fur trade along with his brothers Guillaume, Pierre and Philippe by Julien Trottier Desrivieres.

Louis-Cesaire Dagneau, sieur de Quindre: (1704 - 1767)

He was the son of Michel Dagneaux, sieur de Quindre / Douville and Marie Lamy dit Defond, born in Sorel, Richelieu, Quebec. Louis was married to Marie-Anne Picoté de Belestre (1714-1756) (daughter of François-Marie Picoté and Marie-Catherine Trottier de Beaubien) at Montreal in 1736 and their children were: Marie-Anne-Archangè (b.1739) (m. François Maurin in 1758), Pierre-Louis (1740-1784), Jean Bte. (1741-aft.1782), Antoine-Cesaire (1742-1784), Marie-Catherine (1742-1826), Jean Bte-Michel (1744-aft.1782), Charles-Stanislas-Fontenay (1746-aft.1823) (m. Marie-Catherine Chene dit Labutte), François-Guillaume-Picanier (1747-1823), Marie-Louise (b.1749) and Antoine-Pontchartrain (1751-1814) (m. Catherine Desrivieres Lamorandiere-Trottier in 1779).

Louis was hiring men from 1735 to 1741 primarily for Michilimackinac and Michipicoton in the fur trade. In 1741 Louis took his wife to the Post of the River St. Joseph, where her brother (François Picoté de Belestre) was. About 1742 he began trading near Fort St. Joseph, later in 1745 in partnership with Claude Marin de la Perriere, there. His headquarters remained at Ft. St. Joseph until 1747 when the business was moved to Michilimackinac and again in 1749 he moved to Detroit where he supplied the garrison there. In 1759 he lead a militia from Detroit (with his brother Major Guillaume Dagneau and François Marie Le Marchand de Lignery) in an attempt to releive Fort Niagara under attack by British and Native allies. Both Dagneau's were captured by the British.

Guillaume Dagneau-Douville, sieur de la Mothe: (1706 - ?)

He was the son of Michel Dagneaux, sieur de Quindre / Douville and Marie Lamy dit Defond, born in Sorel, Richelieu, Quebec. He married Marie-Louisa le Fournier dit Duviviers (1721-1761) (daughter of Louis Lefournier, sieur Duvivier and Marie-Anne de Jordy) at Montreal in 1742. They had a daughter, Louise who died at Detroit in 1745.

In 1726 and 1728 he was engaged for the western trade and during the 1740's Guillaume was hiring men for the fur trade at Michipicoton and Michilimackinac. In 1761 Sir William Johnson visited Detroit and remarked in his diary of dining with "...Colonel Du Quesne and Major La Mott, his brother, who were my prisoners at Niagara."

d'Aillebout / d'Ailleboust:

This large family which assumed many associated surnames such as, Musseaux, Menthet, de la Madeleine, de la Boulasserie, de Perigny, de Coulogne, d'Argenteuil, de Cuisy,

etc..., were much involved in the fur-trade. To the best of my knowledge all descend from Nicolas d'Aillebout, sieur de Musseaux and Marie de Montes who were married in Paris on 6 may 1620.
Pierre d'Ailleboust, sieur d'Argenteuil:
Pierre was born on 24 jun.1669 in Quebec to Charles-Joseph d'Ailleboust, sieur de Musseaux and Catherine LeGardeur de Repentigny (m.16 sep.1652 in Quebec). He married Marie Louise Denis/Denys in Quebec on 14 nov.1687. By May of 1693 Pierre is hiring men in partnership with Simon Reaume at Montreal for "le voyage des 8ta8ois". In 1696 Pierre was sent by Gov. Louis de Buade, Comte de Frontenac to Sioux country with presents to "cover" the death of Tioscates / Tioskatin. Tioskatin was by some account a Chief of the Dakota at the mouth of the Minnesota River and by other references referred to as a warrior, but La Potherie states "he was the first of his tribe to visit Canada". He was accompanied by Pierre Le Sueur in 1695 along with Ojibwe Chief Chingouabe and spoke with Frontenac in council. The Dakota and Ojibwe representatives spoke of each other as allies against the Mascoutens and Fox, Tioskatin speaking of Dakota prisoners among the Fox, Ottawa and Huron. Tioskatin requested Iron and a "Father" for his people and gave Frontenac 22 arrows, representing the villages numbered among the Dakota. Tioskatin died in Montreal. By march of 1707 Pierre is in Detroit and in 1708 he is sent by Cadillac with Outavois from Detroit to Michilimackinac. Pierre was buried 16 mar.1711 in Montreal.

Louis d'Ailleboust:

Mathieu d'Amours/Damours, sieur de Chaufours and l'Morandiere: (abt.1617-1695)
Mathieu arrived in New France in October of 1651 (with Jean de Lauzon the new Governor) and married Marie-Marguerite Marsolet de St. Aignan (daughter of Nicolas Marsolet and Marie Barbier) in1652 at Quebec. Their children were; Louis (1655-1708), Mathieu (1656-1696), Elisabeth (b.1658)(m. Claude Charron/Caron in 1684), Rene (b.1660), Charles-Nicolas (b.1662), Joseph-Nicolas (1664-1690), Claude-Louis (1665-1708), Bernard (b.1667), Genevieve (1673-1703)(m. Jean Bte. Celeron de Blainville in 1702), Jacquette-Marie (1675-1703)(m. Étienne de Ville donné in 1697), Marguerite (1677-1703)(m. Jacques Testard de Montigny in 1698) and Philippe (b.1679).

Louis d'Amours/Damours, sieur de Chafours: (1655-1708)
Louis married Marguerite (daughter of Simon Dion-Guyon and Louise Racine) at Quebec in 1686 and their children were; Madeleine (1687-1699), Marie-Josephte (1687-1699), Pierre (b.1688), François (b.1692), Marie-Josephte (b.1694), Charlotte (b.1696), Louis(b.1698)(m. Ursule de Saint-Castin), Marie and Louise.

Mathieu d'Amours/Damours de Chauffours, sieur de Freneuse: (1657-1696)
Mathieu married Louise (daughter of Simon Dion-Guyon and Louise Racine) at Quebec in 1686. Louise's first husband was Charles Thibault (m.1684). Their children were; Joseph (b.abt.1687)(m. M. Louise Leger in 1721), Louis (b.1690)(m. Ursule), Mathieu François (b.1692)(m. Angelique Coutard in 1726), Nicolas (b.abt.1695) and Jean (b.abt.1696).
Rene d'Amours/Damours de Clignancourt: (1660-after 1710)
Rene married Charlotte Françoise Legardeur (daughter of Charles Legardeur de Tilly and Genevieve Juchereau) in 1689 at Quebec and their children were; Rene-Louis (1691-1702), Joseph (b.1693), Marie-Judith (b.1696) and Marie Angelique (b.1697) and Louis-Mathieu (bapt.1699).
Louis-Mathieu d'Amours/Damours, sieur de Clignancourt: (bapt.1699)

Louis was the son of Rene and Charlotte-Françoise Legardeur de Tilly, baptized at Sunbury, New Brunswick. He married Marie-Madeleine (daughter of Joseph Guyon dit Després and Marie-Madeleine Petit) at Terrebonne, Quebec in 1729. Their children were Jean-Mathieu (b.1730), Benjamin-Mathieu (b.abt.1740)(m. Marie-Hippolyte Dé Lorimier in 1765) and Madeleine (b.1741)(m. Joseph Antoine Guillaume Dé Lorimier in 1760).

Marie-Madeleine's father (Joseph Guyon) was at Detroit in 1710, her uncle (Jean Guyon) was commander of Green Bay and Michilimackinac, another uncle (Denis Guyon) was Cadillac's father-in-law, her sister (Marie-Josephte Guyon) was married to Paul Marin and her brother (François-Louis Guyon) sent Charles Leduc to the Sioux in 1733.

Louis hired voyageur's for the fur trade from 1723 to 1752, trading at Michilimackinac, Lapointe, Rivière St. Joseph, Detroit, Sault Ste. Marie, Niagara, "Poste des Miami" and "pays d'en haut. His partnerships included François l'Archevesque, Louis Denys de Laronde, Nicolas Sarrazin and Nicolas Marie d'Ailleboust, sieur de Musseaux. In the winter of 1728/29 Louis-Mathieu was with Constant LeMarchand, sieur de Lignery and his military force of 400 French and 800-900 Natives on a punitive mission against the Fox tribe. Louis-Mathieu was left at Green Bay after the fort was burned. In the spring of 1754 "Dame Magdeleine Guion-Depres is reported as the widow of de Clignancourt and is hiring voyageurs in Montreal for a voyage to Michilimackinac.

Nicolas Daneau, sieur de Muy, chevalier de St.Louis:
Nicolas was the son of Jacques Daneau and Catherine Driot, born at St-Martin de Beauvais, Picardie, France in 1651. In 1678 he attained the rank of captain in the Regiment de Normandie and in 1685 he arrived in Canada with reinforcements under Marquis de Denonville. Shortly after (1687) married Marguerite Boucher (daughter of

Pierre Boucher and Jeanne Crevier) at Boucherville. In summer of that same year Nicolas was with Governor Denonville on a punitive expedition into Iroquois country where a force of regular troops, militia, voyageurs and Indian allies (a total of about 1500) destroyed Seneca villages near Rochester, New York. With the Canadian colony suffering the effects of a smallpox/ measles epidemic (est. loss of nearly 1/10th of pop.) and continued Iroquois attacks the King William's War begins in 1689. Due to the French attacks on the English, the New England Colonies unite and sent a fleet of ships from Boston to lay seige on Quebec and Daneau contributed to the lack of success of the seige. The next few years Nicolas was apart of the French forces dedicated to defend Canada against the English and was with the defenders who were unsuccessfully attacked by a force of Mohawks and Albany Militia led by Mj. Peter Schuyler in 1691. Another military expedition into Iroquois country, led by Gov. Frontenac was accompanied by Daneau and his company than later that year he was sent against the English in Newfoundland. His wife Marguerite died in 1698 and in 1702 the widower, married Catherine D'Ailleboust des Musseaux. During these years he received appointments of, commander at Ft. Chambly (1695-1704), Adjutant at Quebec (1704), awarded by the King the Cross of the Order of Saint Louis (1706-07) and given the Governorship (1707) of the vast lands of Louisiana [La Salle claimed for France the Mississippi River drainage basin on 9 April 1682 naming the territory Louisiana]. In Jan. 1708 Nicolas died at Havana, Cuba, on his way to assume the post of Governor of Louisiana. [DOCKET]

Jacques Pierre Daneau de Muy: (1695-1758)

Jacques was the son of Nicolas Daneau and Marguerite Boucher. In 1725 he married Louise Genevieve d'Auteuil (daughter of François d'Auteuil and Marie Juchereau). The Daneau's were already connected with the western fur trade with Jacques grandfather being Pierre Boucher and with his father's marriage to Catherine D'Ailleboust in 1702. This connection with the west was strengthened in 1725, through his wife's mother, whose brothers were Charles Juchereau, sieur de St. Denis/Denys and Louis Juchereau dit St. Denis/Denys and with Marie's sisters marriages to François Viennay-Pachot, François Dauphin de LaForest, François Pollet, sieur de Lacombe LaPocatiere, Pierre Aubert, sieur de Gaspe. Than in 1726 Jacques sister married Rene Robineau de Portneuf, which no doubt further increased his connection to the western fur trade. Jacques was Ensign in the French army in 1724 and by 1730 he was given the command of the Post River St . Joseph [Lt. Nicolas-Antoine Coulon, chevalier de Villiers, was in command of the R. St. Joseph fort in the fall of 1730 when he led a force of about 350 men into Illinois Country for the purpose of meeting forces from the other western French forts on there way to exterminate the Fox Tribe]. While commandant at St. Joseph he made a close study of the plant life of the region. After leaving his command in 1735 he sailed to France in 1736, carrying with him a large collection of specimens to be analyzed for their medicinal properties. He was promoted to Captain in 1748 and like his father, appointed commander of Fort Chambly from 1752 to 1754. In April of 1754 he was decorated with the Saint-Louis Cross and in May appointed to succeeded Pierre Joseph Celoron de Blainville as commander at Fort Pontchartrain (Detroit) [DOCKET]. After decades of relative calm between the European colonies he was being trusted into a gathering storm on the frontier which was to erupt into the French-Indian War (known to Europe as the Seven Years War).

In late May of 1754, Lt. Col. Geo. Washington attacks and takes the French fort of Du Quesne in the Ohio Valley. By July Washington is forced to retreat from the Ohio Valley by the French and their tribal allies. A year later a massive force of about 2,000 English led by Gen. Edward Braddock are massacred at the foot of Fort Du Quesne by French and Indian tribal allies before they could attempt to retake the fort. By the end of 1758 the French were losing there grip on the Ohio Valley and their Indian alliances were weakening. In November, Brig. Gen. John Forbes forced the French commander at Fort Du Quesne to burn and abandoned the fort.
Daneau and the other French officers who commanded the western fort were successful during the early years of the war due to allied tribal support but he would not live to see the final defeat and surrender of Quebec and the western forts (including Detroit) to the English King.

Pierre-Charles Daneau de Muy: (b.1736)
Pierre was the son of Jacques Pierre Daneau de Muy and Louise Genevieve d'Auteuil. He married Marie Charlotte Reaume on Nov. 4, 1760 at Fort Detroit. She was the daughter of Pierre Reaume (1709-1766) and Suzanne Hubert.

François Dauphin / Daupin, sieur de LaForest: (1649 - 1714)

He was the son of Lt. Gabriel Dauphin de La Forest and Jeanne Noreau de St. Germain, born in Paris. François married Charlotte-Françoise Juchereau de St. Denis (daughter of Nicolas Juchereau de St. Denys and Marie-Therese Giffard) at Quebec in 1702. Charlotte had married a Quebec merchant named François Viennay-Pachot in 1680 (son François-Charles b.1690) at Beauport, Quebec who died in 1698. She then married François Dauphin de la Forest who was indebted to her former husband. After her first husband's death Charlotte had advanced her brother Charles sums of money for his trade expedition to the Mississippi River in 1702. Laforest was associated in the trade with Charles and they were both accused of trading illegally on the Mississippi by Boishebert.

Laforest arrived at Fort Frontenac in 1675 and was in New France in June of 1679, when LaSalle made him a grant of an island. François was promoted to Captain in 1684 and was an associate of LaSalle, commanding at Fort Frontenac for LaSalle until 1685, when he left the fort to join Tonti in Illinois Country. After the death of LaSalle, Henri Tonti and Laforest received the concession at Fort St.Louis from King Louis, monopolizing the trade in Illinois country. In the summer of 1687 he is with La Durantaye's western force headed east to assist Denonville in his expedition against the Iroquois, but by autumn of 1688 he is with Pierre de Liette in a Illinois village. In 1691 Fort St. Louis was moved by Tonti and LaForest arrived there in the spring of 1692 with a force of voyageurs and soldiers. In September of 1693 the partnership of LaForest, Tonti and Accault buys merchandise from Charles Juchereau. In 1702 the concession at

Fort St. Louis was revoked and Laforest was recalled east to New France, but apparently continued to trade (illegally?) with LeSueur in the west. François replaced Cadillac as commander of Detroit in 1710 (Charles Regnault, Sieur Dubuisson assumes temporary command until Laforest's arrival) and remained there until (he apparently died in Quebec on 17 Sept.1714) his death in 1714 (when Jacques de Sabrevois assumes command). Vaudreuil wrote in November of 1711 "...I had, however, given him (Laforest) permission to go up this autumn in two lighters with twelve men, but on the news that the enemy (English) had entered the river, M. de Ramezay stopped him at Montreal because his going would have served many of the savages as a pretext for disbanding, M. de Ramezay reported it to me on his arrival, and I approved. Moreover, from my last letters from Detroit, it appears to me that things are much quieter there than they have been. The Sr. de la Forest will go there in the early spring and I will grant him any two officers he may ask me for..."

Ambrose R. Davenport I: (abt.1771-?)

He was married to Elizabeth and their children were: Ambrose II (b.1801)(m. Susan de Carreau), William (b.abt.1803)(m. Mary Default), Nancy (b.1809)(m. Caleb Sibley), Jane (b.1812), Henry (b.1813)(m. Margaret Smith) and Susan (b.1817)(m. William Johnston). In 1796 Amboise was stationed at Ft. Mackinac.

Ambrose Davenport II: (1801-1881)

He was the son of Ambroise R. Davenport and Elizabeth, born at Mackinac Is. He married Susan Dé Carreau (granddaughter of Misquabunoqua) in 1835 and their children were: Jane (1811-1872), William (1826-1860), Joseph (1834-1862), Mary, John (m. Elizabeth Belanger) and Susan (b.abt.1849). Ambrose II and his brother William were employed for many years by the American Fur Company's, Fond du Lac Department as clerks in northern Minnesota.

Paul Louis Dazemard (d'Azemar), sieur de Lusignan: (1691-aft.1746)

Paul was the son of Paul de Lusignan (b.abt.1670) and M. Jeanne Babie (m.1689, Champlain), born Champlain, Quebec. He married M.Madeleine Marguerite Bouet (daughter of François Bouet and Jehanne Dandonneau) at Montreal in 1722. Together they had the following children: Louis (b.1723), Louis Antoine (b.1726, m. Louise Gillette Renaud in 1754), Madeleine Angelique (b.1729), Charlotte Madeleine (b.1733), Giles Victor (b.1734), M. Anne Madeleine (b.1735, m. François Trottier in 1764), Madeleine Genevieve (b.1739), Madeleine Françoise (b.1743) and Marie Anne (b.1745).

Paul's father-in-law, François Marie Bouet, had been hiring voyageurs for the west from 1704 to 1718 and as was he by 1735. In 1743 Paul is given the command at the La Baye (Green Bay, Wisconsin) Fort which he had until 1746. In that year he visited the Sioux and established a peace treaty between the Ojibwe at Lapointe and the Dakota of the lakes and plains.

Beauharnois report to Count de Maurepas on the condition and military affairs of Canada, dated 28 oct.1746;" ..Sieur de Lusignan, who spent last year among this tribe, has meanwhile ordered these coureurs des bois to return. They gave him to understand that they were ready to obey and follow him; they even set out, but, either on reflection, or rather on learning that they would be arrested at Missilimackinuc, they turned aside and abandoned Sieur de Lusignan. This officer brought with him this summer four Scioux chiefs of the Lakes and Prairies, who came down to solicit my pardon for 19 of their young men who had killed three Frenchmen at the Illinois. The chiefs delivered up these young men, bound and tied, to Sieur de Lusignan, on his arrival at their village, seemingly evincing sorrow for the fault they had committed. This nation behaved well during the winter, and made peace with the Puants, Wild Rice Indians, and the Sauteurs of the Point, with whom they had been a long time at war. Sieur de Lusignan obliged them to restore the prisoners they had made which produced tranquility among the nations inhabiting that post. As regards the lessees of the post, they have made no complaint to me of Sieur de Lusignan, who favored their trade by every means in his power. These lessees would have done a very profitable business had they not suffered from fire, whereby they have lost considerably. The increase in the price of beaver has, however, indemnified them partly for that loss. We jointly report to you the arrangement adopted relative to that post, the lease of which has expired, and to the others that are in a like position." [found in volume x of the "Colonial Documents of New York" on p.37]

Descaris / Descarrie / Decarry / des Carrie / Decorah / Decarri / Dekaury / Dekouri / Decory / Descarry / Decarrie / Decorie / Decora / Decaris / Dekauri / Decarie are some of the different surname forms found of the family.

Joseph (Sabrevois/Sabrevoie/Sabrevoir) Descarrie/Decaris/Descaris/des Carrie:

He was a French Officer, probably at Green Bay, Michilimackinac or Detroit when (or before) he married the daughter of Winnebago Chief (Nawkaw/Carrymaunee/"Walking Turtle"). He was married to Hopockaw/Hopoekaw/"Coming of the Dawn"/"Glory of the Morning" in 1729 and their children were:

1) Choukeka/Chaukaka/Chooghega ("The Ladle" or "Spoon Decora") (abt.1725-1836),
2) "The Frenchman"
3) Tcap-O-Sgaga (or "White Throat")
4) "Buzzard Decorah" (abt.1727-?)

Jonathan Carver on his was to Prairie du Chien, on 25 September 1766, stopped at the Winnebago village on Doty Is.(on the Fox River) where he found the widow (Hopockaw) of Joseph a Chief of the village. He names "de Kaury" as being wounded in a battle with the British at Quebec and who died of his wounds at Montreal (abt.1760). This village on Doty Is. "...contained 50 houses surronded by palisades...".

Choukeka/Chaukaka/ Choo-ghe-ga ("The Ladle" or "Spoon Decora"): (1725 - 1816)

He was the son of Joseph Sabrevois Descaris and Hopockaw born on Doty Is.,

Wisconsin. He married "Fight of Geese" (daughter of Winnebago Chief Carrimoni/Carrymaunee/Nawkaw/"Walking Turtle") and their children were:
1) Waukonhawkaw/Schachipkaka/White War Eagle/White Eagle/Gray Eagle/Konoka Decorah/Old Grey Headed
Decorah/Waukon Decora (abt.1747-1836) [1825 Prairie du Chien treaty]
2) Chau-Wau-Kau / Eechauwaukak(or Marie Decarri/DeKaury) married Perishe/Perriche/Perrish Grignon
(abt.1770-abt.1840) in 1823.
3) Mah-Na-Tee-See (or Therese Decorah) (m.1st. Jean Lécuyer, m.2nd. Augustine Grignon and m.3rd.Michel
Lepailheur/Payer)
4) "Spoon Decorah" [1832 Winnebago Chief]

Waukonhawkaw (White Eagle/Konoka Decorah/Old Decorah/Waukon Decora): (abt.1747-1836)

He was the son of "The Ladle" (Choukeka) and "Flight of Geese", born near Portage, Columbia Co., Wisconsin. He married and had the following children:
1) "Tall Decora"
2) "Little Decora" (Maw-He-Coo-Sha-Na-Zhe-Kaw or "He Stands With His Head Reaching The Clouds")
(d.1887)

Chah-Post-Kaw-Kaw / "Buzzard Decorah": (abt.1727 - ?)

He was the son of Joseph Sabrevois Descaris and Hopockaw born on Doty Is., Wisconsin. He married and had a son:
1) "One-Eyed Decora"

One-Eyed Decora: (abt.1772 - ?)

He was the son of Buzzard Decorah, born near Neceedah, Wisconsin. He married in 1832 at Doty Is. He apparently had a son:
1) One-Eyed Decora II (born abt. 1812 at Ft.Mackinaw, Wisconsin.

Wineshiek I / Ma-wah-re-gah / Mawaraga: (abt.1770/77 - ?)

He was born near Neceedah, Juneau Co., Wisconsin. He had four wives, one of which was Wakopeenewega (sister of Winnebago prophet "White Cloud"). He had two sons:
1) Winneshiek II / Wa-kan-ja-ko-ga / "Coming Thunder" (abt.1812-?)
2) "Short Wing" (abt.1820-?)

Mor-ah-tshay-kaw / "The Traveler" / "Little Priest": (? - 1882)

He was the Chief to the Lake Koshkonong (Wisconsin) village in 1829. He had a son:
1) Hoonk-hoo-no-kaw / "Little Chief" / Little Priest II / "Little Chief" (?-1866) [1846 treaty]

Henri-Louis Deschamps, sieur de Boishebert: (b.1679)

Henri-Louis was the son of Jean Bte. François Deschamps and Catherine-Gertrude Macard. He married Louise Geneviève Ramesay (de Ramesais) and their children were; Claude-Louis (bapt.1722) and Charles (1727-1797). Henri assumed command of Detroit

in the summer of 1730. In Nov. of 1732 he sent warriors against the Renards (Fox tribe) and was at Detroit when small pox spread west (1732-33). In 1733 he reported to Beauharnois that he had sent the "Saulteurs, Missiagues, Outaouais and Poutouatamis against the Chicachas".
Charles Deschamps, sieur de Raffetot and de Boishebert: (1727-1797)
Charles was the son of Henri-Louis and Louise-Geneviève, born in Quebec and died in Normandy, France. In 1755 he sent Lt. François Boucher de Niverville Grandpre to prevent the flow of English goods from Fort Beausejour to Green Bay. By the summer of 1759 he was assisting in the defense of Quebec and sailed to France when New France fell to the English.

Marc Antoine Desjardin, sieur de Rupallay (Ruypalais / Ruipalay): (1670-1701)
In 1694 in Quebec Marc married Marie-Anne-Genevieve Lemire (1664-1750), she was the daughter of Jean Lemire and Louise Marsolet [she was also married to Laurent Lavigne-Tessier dit Duchateau (m.1681) and Jean-Pierre d'Aujoillet (m.1689)]. Marc and Anne's children were: Paul (b.1696), Charles, Henri-Charles (b.1698) and Louis-Antoine (1700-buried in 1723).
In late May of 1723 Anne Lemire (widow) hired François Lemire, Louis Vaillant and Jacques Chaput (with the assistance of Estienne de Villedonne) for a voyage to Michilimackinac.
Paul Desjardin de Rupalay:
Paul was born at Montréal in 1696 to Marc-Antoine and M. Anne. In May of 1722 he hired men to journey to "les Pays d'en haut" for Villedonne.
Louis Desjardin de Rupalay:
Louis was born in 1700 to Marc-Antoine and M. Anne Desjardin de Rupallay. In August of 1722 Louis hired Joseph Beaujean for a journey to "les pays d'en haut". Louis was buried in 1723 and at the time of his death he was probably in the "pays d'en haut" where Boisbriant (commander of Ft. de Chartres) sent a force against the Fox. Whether his cause of death was due to problems with the Fox and whether his mother's hiring of men for Michilimackinac was to retrieve her son's body are questions for further investigation.

ANTOINE DESJARLAIS:
Antoine was employed by McTavish and Frobisher (Northwest Fur Co.) from 1795 to 1805. He had retired from the fur trade in 1805 and had taken up residence on Red Deer Lake. While returning east from Astoria on the Columbia River in 1814, G. Franchere, J.G. McTavish, D. Stuart, J. Clark, B. Pillet, W. Wallace and D. McGillis, met Antoine with his two boys and two girls gathering eggs on Lac La Biche. Antoine was from Varennes in Canada and while working for the Northwest Co. his travels included Grand

Portage, Fort Coulonge, Themiscaming, Grand River, Lac La Pluie (Rainy Lake) and the lower Red River.

Nicolas-Joseph de Noyelles, sieur de Fleurimont:
1730 - Commander of Miami post.
1734-35 leads expedition against the Fox.
1736 - appointed Commander at Detroit.
1747 - appointed Commander at Michilimackinac.

Robert Dickson (Mascotapah or "Red-Hair Man"): (abt.1768 - 1823)

He was the oldest son of John Dickson and Helen Wight, born at Dumfries, Scotland. Robert's wife was Helen or Totowin (daughter of Chief Wanoti and sister of Nakota Chief Red Thunder) and their children were: William (b.1798/1801)(m.1st.to a part Ojibwe woman and 2nd. to a Yankton woman), Helen (Ellen) (1808-1884)(m.1st.to Joseph R. Brown and 2nd.to Moses Arconge), Thomas (1812-abt.1833) and Mary (Marie) (b.1814)(m. to Henry Ange).

Robert and his brothers (William and Thomas) were brought to North America to assist there cousin, Robert Hamilton, with his British government contracts and the fur trade. He was employed by the British Indian Department at Mackinac Is. in the 1780's which allowed him to become acquainted with the trade in the Upper Mississippi. By the beginning of the War of 1812 he was one of the most influential traders in that region. During the war he was placed in charge or the British Indian Department for the Western Tribes, due to his influence in the area of the Great Lakes and to the west. He died at Drummond Is. on the 20th of June in 1823.

Richard Dobie: (abt.1731-1805)

He was in Montreal as early as 1761 and soon after establishing himself, entered into the fur trade. In the 1760's Richard was acting as a trader in partnerships with **Lawrence Ermatinger**, Pierre Montbrun and Benjamin Frobisher at times, trading at Fort Timiskaming, Green Bay and Michilimackiac. During the 1770's and 1780's he was acting as a outfitter and financier of trading ventures primarily to the Great Lakes with traders like Etienne Campion, William Grant, Jean Bte.Tabeau, John Grant, Robert Griffin and James Grant and to a lesser extent backed trade expeditions beyond Grand

Portage as in the case of Etienne Wadden and Venance Lemaire dit St.Germain. Richard became a man of political influence in Canada and was a member of the Montreal militia, holding the rank of captain (1788-97) and major (1798-1805).

Richard accumulated a fortune, beginning shortly after the British conquest of Canada and acquiring much of his wealth before the formation of the North West Company. He lived a comfortable life in Montreal after his retirement from the trade in about 1790 and died in Montreal on 23 March 1805.

Pierre Dorion I: (1740 - 1810)

He was probably the same Pierre born to Jean-Marie Dorion and Marie-Therese LeNormand, born in Quebec City. He was married to a woman of the Yankton tribe (a Pierre Dorion married "Holy Rainbow" on the Lower Illinois River in 1780) and their children were: Pierre (1780/82-1814)(m. Marie Aioe Laguivoise or Wihmunkewakan), Paul (b.abt.1781)(m. Zeah White-Cloud), Louis (b.abt.1782, Illinois), Charles-Martin (b.abt.1783), Antoine (b.abt.1785, Illinois), Thomas (b.abt.1787,Illinois), Perechie (b.abt.1789, Illinois), Marie (b.abt.1791, Nemaha Terr., Missouri), Jean Bte.(b.abt.1795), Ellen (b.abt.1796)(m. Charles Tackett), Margaret (b.abt.1800, Nemaha Terr., Missouri)(m. Louis Desnoyers, abt.1829 at St. Charles, Mo.) and Comanaka / Comanna (b.abt.1807, Nemaha Terr., Missouri).

He was apparently living among his wife's tribe from 1785 to 1805 according to one reference and 1773 to 1807 from another source (another source has him settling along the James River in South Dakota in 1775). In 1780 he had corresponded with George Roger Clark, who had organized and led the American military take over of wilderness communities east of the Mississippi River the year before. In 1781 he was trading along the Mississippi and Des Moines Rivers. In July of 1804 Pierre joined the Lewis and Clark expedition, hired as an interpreter, but before the expedition left their wintering site in the spring of 1805, Pierre was sent back to St. Louis with chiefs of the Yankton, Omaha, Oto and Missouri tribes. In 1806, Pierre was commissioned by the U.S. War Department, as sub-agent on the Missouri and western tributaries of the Upper Mississippi River. He apparently died on 23 July 1810 at Petite Rocher, below St. Louis.

Pierre Dorion II: (1780/82-1814)

He was the son of Pierre Dorion I and a Yankton mother, born in a Yankton village in today's Dakotas. He married Marie Aioe Laguivoise (1786-1850)(also know by Marie Aioe Dorion Venier Toupin) and their children were; Paul (b.1808/09), Jean Bte.(b.1812/13) and an un-named baby born 29 December 1811 while enroute from St. Louis to Astoria on the Pacific coast (this baby died within a month). After Pierre's death she married Joseph Venier and later to Jean Toupin.

On 29 August 1804 Pierre II is with a large band of Yankton, who meet the Lewis and Clark expedition on the Missouri just above the mouth of the James River when he is mentioned in the expedition journal; "...At four o'clock in the afternoon Sergeant Pryor and his party arrived on the opposite side, attended by five chiefs and about 70 men and

boys. We sent a boat for them and they joined us, as did also Mr.[Pierre] Durion, son of our interpreter, who happened to be trading with the Sioux at this time...". In 1809 he served as an interpreter on the Missouri River for Manuel Lisa and in 1811 journeyed west with the land expedition (led by Wilson P. Hunt) of American Fur Co. Lisa obtained a warrant against Dorion in the spring of 1811 for a unpaid debt that Pierre had incurred as a former employee at Fort Mandan. In summer of 1813 he left Astoria with a group led by John Reed to Snake River Country and spent the winter of 1813/14 on the Boise River in Idaho. Gabriel Franchere's journal describes finding Pierre's wife and two boys on the Upper Columbia River while on his return journey to Canada from Astoria. Pierre's wife describes the attack (10 Jan.1814) on Reed's wintering party (which left Reed, Dorion, Jacob Regnier, John Hubbough, Gilles Leclerc, François Landry, J.B. Turcotte, Andre LaChapelle and Pierre De Launay dead) and her escape the previous January.

Paul Dorion: (1808/09 - 1889)

He was the son of Pierre Dorion II and Marie Aioe, born according to one source in Beaverhead, Montana. He married 1st.to My-Horse-Comes-Out-Horse (Fasvhimpiimi) and 2nd.to Mary Atoktisau. He died on the Iowa/Sac/Fox Reservation in Doniphan Co., Kansas.

Jean Baptiste Dorion: (1812/13 - 1849)

He was the son of Pierre Dorion II and Marie Aioe and married Joséphte Cayuse/Kiaus in Washington in 1845. He died in Oregon in 1849.

Louis Dorion: (abt.1782 - 1890)

He was the son of Pierre Dorion I and Holy Rainbow, born in Illinois. In July of 1815 he was a signer of a treaty at Portage des Sioux with the Dakota. In 1837 he assisted missionary M. Merrill in translating, "The History of Our Lord Jesus Christ", in to the Otoe, Ioway and Missouri language.

François Dorion:

Hired for the 1769/70 season by Maurice Blondeau for la Mer de L'Ouest.

Joachim Dorion:

He was engaged (listed as being from L'Assomption) by McTavish, Frobisher and Co. for the Grand Portage trade in 1797.

Joseph Dorion:

He was hired by la Compagnie du Nord-Ouest for "servir comme Matelot pendant trois ans." (to serve as a sailor for 3 years), in 1798.

Louis Dorion:

Hired by North West Co. for le Bas de la Rivière Rouge, in the 18004/05 and 1805/06 seasons.

Pierre Dorion:

Hired by Jacques and Jean Bte. Baby for Detroit in 1806 (from Trois-Rivieres).

Jean Bte. Dorion:

Hired by James H. Lockwood (American Fur Co.) for the trade above Prairie du Chien for the 1819/20 season.

Battis Dorion Sr. and Jr.:

Both were hired by the American Fur Co. for the trade on the Upper Mississippi River in the 1818/19 season.

Martin Dorion:

In December of 1835, Kenneth McKenzie, writes Jean Bte. Cabanne from Fort Union,

"I have written Mr. Chouteau to engage Martin Dorion, but if you will take the trouble you are much more likely to effect it for me." And in another letter to Messrs. Pratte Chouteau and Co, "I am anxious you should engage Martin Dorion. I cannot say at present whether he will be wanted for this post or the Sioux, of course it will be immaterial to him which post he winters at."

In September 1836 he was present for a treaty with Zachory Taylor (Colonel in U.S. Army and future President) and the Santee and Yankton.

Pierre Dorion:

In June of 1839 he joined a party at Ft. Pierre on the Missouri, consisting of Joseph Nicollet, John Fremont, Charles Geyer, William Dickson, Louison Freniere, Etienne Provost, Jacques Fournaise, François Latulipe, Joseph Chartran, Louis Zindel, William May, and several others not mentioned, on their way north to Devil's Lake than reaching Lac qui Parle (at Joseph Renville's fort) on August 25. "...joining the party was Pierre Dorion, probably a descendant of "old" Pierre Dorion, Sr., the interpreter who had accompanied Lewis and Clark through the Dakota country..." (from Joseph Nicollet's journal of his 1838-39 expeditions for the U.S. government).

Many thanks to Léonard Dorion for sending the following information on the members of the Dorion Family who ventured to the south-west of Quebec. Léonard has a great deal of info on the family throughout the globe and welcomes inquiries on the family. You can email him at: leonard.dorion@sympatico.ca

A few words about the Dorion Family in Canada and the United States. Quite a few Dorion's, went down in the United States as early as 1749 and I can follow many others family from New-England out to California. The part that has the most interest for you is this part, maybe you have things on these persons that I haven't got, so you can let me know.

The following Dorion are two brother's:

First Dorion, that I found in Cahokia, Illinois, U.S.A., 3 rd generation in Québec.

Joseph Dorion, born in Québec City , the 19 march 1717 and baptized at Notre-Dame de Québec church the 5 April 1717, father Pierre Dorion and Geneviève Chappau. He passed a marriage contract the 10 august 1749 and got married the 22 august 1749 to Marie Anne Padoka, widow of Louis Prichard (is said also Padoka Des Ricaras). She died 24 July 1757 and buried 27 July 1757, in Cahokia Illinois U.S.A. I don't have the information were and when Joseph died and buried and also, if he had any children.

Second Dorion in Cahokia, Illinois U.S.A.

Pierre Dorion, born 26 September 1722, baptized the 28 September 1722. He got married twice, 1st marriage in Québec City 25 February 1743, at Notre-Dame of Québec, to Marie Geneviève Flamand dit Deguise. 2nd marriage to Magdeleine Vige (in Montréal, Québec the named is said to be Viger) the 17 august 1773, in Cahokia, Illinois, U.S.A. I don't have where he died or buried and if he have any children.

Two more Dorion decided to join the others in Cahokia, Illinois , they are the children of Jean-Marie Dorion and Marie Thérèse Le Normand (sometime we see Normand) two brothers and cousins of the two Dorion previously spoke off.

First: Jean-Marie Dorion, born in Québec City the 18 January 1736 and baptized the 19 January 1736. He was married to Marie Magdeleine Buteau, widow of Alexis Buiette, the

19 November 1773, at the Holy Family Church, in Cahokia Illinois U.S.A. He died the 19 march 1799 and buried 20 march 1799 at the Holy Family Church, in Cahokia, Illinois, U.S.A. I don't know if he had any children.
This is the one I believe you are looking for: Pierre Dorion, born and baptized the 17 January 1740. He married Holy Rainbow, a Yankton Sioux woman around 1779. He died the 10 September 1810 at Fort Osage, Missouri Territory, U.S.A. He had plenty of children.
A bit of history, about Pierre Dorion in the fur trade:
1st. Letters of Charles Gratiot to Pierre Dorion at Prairie du Chien, 18 august 1779.
2nd. Asking to remove all his belongings from St-Louis on the Spanish side to Cahos (Cahokia) , letter from Pierre Dorion to Georges Rogers Clark, Colonel of the Illinois battalion and Commander in Chief of the troops of Virginia and of eastern Illinois and its dependencies, the 31 may 1780.
3rd. Pierre Dorion was also with Pierre Chouteau, he was a St-Louis trader who had many years of experience with the Yankton Sioux on the Des Moines and James Rivers.
4th. In the journals of Lewis and Clark, on Tuesday, the 12th of June 1804 , it is mentioned that they have fund old mister Dorion (Durioun), it was concluded to take mister Dorion to the Sioux nation with a view to get some of the Chiefs to visit the President of the United States. It is also said « This man being a very confidential friend of those people, he having resided with the nation 20 odd years » and to accompany them on.
Pierre Dorion married Holy Rainbow around 1779, in Yankton, South Dakota, U.S.A.
1. Pierre Dorion born around 1780, on the James River, near Yankton, South Dakota. He married Marie Aioe (also said and written Marie Iowa, Laguivoise, L'auguvoise) an Indian Iowa woman, born near Scott, Illinois, U.S.A. in 1789.She died the 3rd September 1850 in the Willamette Valley and buried 6 September 1850 at the parish of St-Louis, in Salem, Oregon , U.S.A. Her Sioux name: WI-HMUNKE WAKAN.
A little bit of information of Marie Aioe.
1st. marriage, Pierre Dorion, interpreter and guide to Astoria. Children are: Paul born 1809. He got married twice: «1 st marriage to My Horse Comes Out-Horse », or « Fasv-Himpi-Imi ».2nd marriage: « Mary Ato KTI-SAU», or « Mary Ato-Ki-Tisi ». He died in 1889. On the 30 December 1811, one male son was born, he did not received a name because he died on the 7 January 1812. Jean-Baptiste born in 1813. He married Joséphte Cayuse or Kiaus the 3 rd February 1845 in Fort Vancouver, Clark county, Washington ,U.S.A. He died in 1849, Willamette Valley, Clackamas county, Oregon U.S.A. (I don't think this couple had time to have more children and girls). But she (Marie Aioe) had other husband , this is the following.
2nd. marriage, Joseph Venier, French Canadian, trapper at the fort of Okanogan. One daughter names Marguerite Venier, born in 1815, died the 9th may 1858, she married the 23 rs august 1841 , in St-Paul Willamette, Oregon , Jean-Baptiste Godin. This couple had 7 known children.
3rd. marriage: Mary Aoie or Iowa, married the 19 July 1841 in St-Paul mission, Walla-Walla, Oregon, U.S.A., Jean-Baptiste Toupin also named by misspelling Topaz, a French Canadian who was an interpreter in the Fort Nez Percé (Walla-Walla). This couple had 2 children known for the time being. François Toupin, born in 1824, married to

Angélique Longtain, the 25 January 1847. Marie Anne Toupin, born 1827, married 3 times , lst: David Gervais, François Robidou, and Georges Gay.
Pierre Dorion, her husband, died the 10 January 1814, on the river bank of the river Bosie, near Caldwell , Idaho, U.S.A.
2. Paul Dorion, born in 1781, he married Zeah White Cloud.
3. Louis Dorion, born in 1782, died the 24 April 1890. Some information on Louis Dorion.
Louis Dorion, son of Pierre Dorion and Holy. He was born in 1782 and died the 29 April 1890. He was married to a native girl. Louis had 2 known sons: Thomas and Louis.
Thomas Dorion (Sioux name Peguwaakinica), born 1825, got married 3 times l st marriage to Rattling Iron HIGH-HAWK, 2nd marriage to Good HEART, 3rd marriage to Iron FEATHER.
Louis Dorion, born 1829, he married a girl named Julia, in 1869.
Louis was an interpreter for Chouteau and also Edward. Louis also was a witness in the following « Treaty ».
l st: Witness to treaty with Sioux of the Lakes, July 19 1815.
2nd: Witness to treaty with Teton, July 19 1815.
3rd: Witness to treaty with Sioux of St-Peter's River, July possibly same date.
You say Louis was hired by the North West Company, for the bottom of the Red River or le bas de la Rivière Rouge, in the seasons of 1804-05 and 1805-06. At that time he was 22 years old, date are fitting quite well.
4. Charles-Martin Dorion, born in 1783.
5. Antoine Dorion, born in 1785.
6. Thomas Dorion, born in 1787.
7. Perechie (male) Dorion, born in 1789.
8. Mary Dorion, born in 1791.
9. Jean-Baptiste Dorion, born in 1795.
10. Ellen Dorion, born in 1796, married to Charles Tackett.
11. Margaret Dorion.
12. Co-ma-na-ka Dorion (Comanaka).

François Dorion:
Born in the 3 July 1735 in Québec City, baptized the 4th July 1735 at Notre-dame of Québec church, son of Pierre Dorion and Geneviève Chappau, brother of Joseph and Pierre. Don't mixed up the Pierre. François spouse is named Louise Galerneau. I don't know when and were he got married for the time being, he had a son named Alexis Dorion, who married Thérèse Bernard the 5 February 1759, at the Immaculate Conception church in Three Rivers (Trois-Rivières) in the province of Québec. Nothing else on the family.
Maurice Blondeau and François Dorion knew each other since about 1753. Both of them were in the fort Saint-Frederic 1732-1760 (today Crown Point New-York, NY). Both of them were godfather of the children of Charles Girard dit Sanschagrin and Catherine Renaud (François in 1753 and Maurice in 1758. Maurice Blondeau in 1758 was a clerk for the person who was in charge of
the ammunitions (guns, powder, canons and so on) of that fort. Source: La population

des forts français d'Amérique au 18 siècle, Editions Bergeron, author Marthe Faribault-Beauregard , page 29 , tome 1.
Now a little bit of history on Peltier-Antaya family.
In the Dorion research there is one Pierre Peltier-Antaya, I believe they were half-breed Indian, I will tried in the near future to gather more information on that family, for the time being:
« Marie Joséphte Dorion, daughter of Noel Dorion and Marie Joséphte Normand was born the 21 march 1772, baptized the 22 march 1772. She the 4th generation of Dorion in Québec city. She married Pierre Peltier-Antaya , son of Jean-Baptiste Peltier-Antaya and Catherine Vole. The Vole family I believe it to be Indian also. Will let you know. They married the 24 April 1797 in St-Mathieu de Beloeil, Province of Québec».

Jacques Douaire de Bondy: (1660 - 1703)

He was the son of Thomas Douaire de Bondy and Marguerite Chavigny de Berchereau (Marguerite later married Jacques-Alexis de Fleury in 1671). He married Madeleine Gatineau at Trois-Rivières in 1697 and their children were: Jacques (1698-1732) (m. Marie-Therese D'Amours in 1728), Joseph (1700-1760) (m. Marie-Anne Cecilia Campeau at Detroit in 1732) and Jean Bte. (b.1701) (m. Marie-Anne Faye in 1750).
Augustin Douaire de Bondy: (1667 - 1702)

He was the son of Thomas Douaire de Bondy and Marguerite Chavigny de Berchereau and married Catherine Testard de Folleville (widow of Pierre-Joseph Pinguet, sieur de Montigny) in 1693. Their children were: Elisabeth (b.1693) (m. Giles Rageot in 1724), Jeanne (b.1695), Augustin II (b.1697), Joseph (b.1700) (m. Catherine Raimbault in 1739), Marie-Anne (b.1700) (m. Jacques Leclerc in 1736) and Charles-Dominique (1702-1754) (m.1st.to Marie Taminikque about 1726, m.2nd.to Catherine Catin in 1737, m.3rd.to Marie-Joseph Giasson in 1744 and m.4th.to Cecile Gosselin in 1746)

1694 - Jacques Douaire, sieur de Bondy hired Rene Beaujean and Jean Mallet for the 8ta8ois.
From 1722 to 1735 Joseph, Jean Bte. and Charles Douaire de Bondy were hiring men for Detroit and "pays d'en Haut".

John A. Drew: (b.bef.1780)

From 1802 to 1817 he was a trader in the Lake Superior region. At the 1836 Treaty he was given land at the Chegoigen Rapids.

Louis Ducharme: (1684 - ?)

He was the son of Louis Ducharme and Marie-Anne Mallet/Maillet, born at Montreal. Louis II married first to Marie Picard in 1715 and married second to Jeanne Pion in 1727 (Jeanne was the widow of Jean Serre). Louis II had two sons, Louis III (b.1717) (m. Françoise Jourdain in 1747) and Laurent (b.1723) (m. Marguerite-Amable Metivier-Groinier in 1753).

Louis II was hired by Pierre de Lastage, for trading out of Green Bay in 1718 and by 1726 he was associated with Jean Bte. Reaume and Charles Nolan de LaMarque at the "poste de La Baye". From 1736 to 1742 he was hiring voyageurs for Michilimackinac, 1743 to 1745 for "La Baye" and in 1751 for the "Islinois".

Laurent Ducharme: (1723 - ?)

He was the son of Louis Ducharme and Marie Picard, born at Montreal. Laurent married Marguerite-Amable Metivier-Groinier (daughter of Barthélemi Metivier-Groinier and Marguerite Descaris) in 1753 and had a daughter named Marguerite (married Joseph Roy-Portelance at Caughnawaga in 1785).

In 1754, Laurent hired Pierre Bourdon, Antoine Basinet, Joseph Janot dit LaChapelle, Philibert Sicard, Laurent Roy and Joseph Menard for Michel Makina to go to Michilimackinac. He continued [in the 1760's and 1770's he was licensed to trade out of La Baye] to hire voyageurs for Michilimackinac until 1771 than the next year is found hiring for "La Baye" and Millouaque (Mil8aqui). According to the Alexander Henry journal, Laurent was warning British commander Mj. Etherington of an attack on Michilimackinac before the "massacre" occurred at that post. In 1777 he was trading out of "Milwakee" and from 1785 to 1787, trading near the Winnebago village of Sarrochau.

Jean Marie Ducharme: (1723/34 - 1807)

He was the son of Joseph-Jean Ducharme and Marie-Therese Trottier (or Jeanne Jarrot), born at Lachine, Quebec. Jean-Marie married Marie Roy (Trottier) at Lachine in 1761 and their children were: Joseph (b. wisc.), Paul (b. wisc.) and Dominique (b. wisc.).

In 1761 (he was a cousin of Laurent Ducharme who was trading out of Michilimackinac at this time) Jean-Marie was living at Green Bay and in 1764 he was prosecuted with other traders at Niagara for selling ammo to the Indians. In 1772 he was hiring voyageurs for the "Illinois" financed by Jacques Bernard, but by 1773 trading on the Missouri River (Spanish territory), arrested by the Spaniards and taken to St. Louis. In 1777 he was licensed (with brother Dominique) to trade out of Michilimackinac for Jean Orillet, two years later licensed for two canoes to Prairie du Chien and the following year led western warriors in a British attack on Spanish St. Louis.

Joseph (Col.) Ducharme:

He was the son of Jean-Marie Ducharme and Marie Roy (Trottier). Joseph married

Marie-Anne Parent (he also had children by a Menominee woman) and his children were: Joseph II (b.1782), Dominique (b.1783) and Louis (Okamawsah). Joseph died at Green Bay about 1831.

Jean du Lignon, sieur de La Mirande: (abt.1658 - bef.1690)

He was the son of Elie (Theodore) Dulignon, sieur de La Mirande and Marthé Pacquet, born in Laroche, Angoumois, France. He married Marie Testard (daughter of Charles Testard dit Fortville and Anne Lamarque) at Montreal in 1684 (Marie later married Antoine Duquet in 1694). They had sons Pierre (b.1681/85) and Jean (b.abt.1686).

Jean was with LaSalle to the Gulf of Mexico in 1682.

["After which the Sieur de la Salle said that his Majesty, as eldest Son of the Church, would annex no country to his crown
without making it his chief care to establish the Christian religion therein, and that its symbol must now be planted, which was
accordingly done at once by erecting a cross, before which the Vexilla and the Domine Salvum fac Regem were sung,
whereupon the ceremony was concluded with cries of Vive le Roi. Of all and every of the above the said Sieur de la Salle
having required of us an instrument, we have delivered to him the same signed by us, and by the undersigned witnesses, this
ninth day of April, one thousand six hundred and eighty-two.

LA METAIRIE (Notary)

DE LA SALLE, P. ZENOBE (Recollect Missionary), HENRY DE TONTY, FRANÇOIS DE BOISRONDET, JEAN BOURDON, SIEUR D'AUTRAY, JAQUES CAUCHOIS, PIERRE YOU, GILLES MEUCRET, JEAN MICHEL (Surgeon), JEAN MAS, JEAN DULIGNON and NICOLAS DE LA SALLE."]

Jean (II) du Lignon, sieur de La Mirande: (abt.1686 - 1757)

He was the son of Jean du Lignon and Marie Testard/Tetard dit Fortville, born in Montreal. Pierre married Marie-Françoise Gosselin (daughter of Joseph Gosselin and Françoise Godbout) in 1730.

Jean (II) was hired for the western fur trade in 1713.

Pierre du Lignon, sieur de La Mirande: (1681/85 -1736)

He was the son of Jean du Lignon and Marie Testard/Tetard dit Fortville, born in Montreal. Pierre married Marguerite-Jeanne Desjarlais (de Gerlais) - St. Amand (daughter of Jean de Gerlais-St. Amand and Jeanne Trudel) at Quebec in 1703/04. Their children were Jacques-Claude (1705-abt.1761)(m.1st. Marie-Catherine Paye/Paille in 1738 and m.2nd. Marie-Catherine Trottier des Ruisseaux in 1744), Marie-Françoise (b.1706)(m. Jean Bte. Fleury dit Mitron in 1728), Marie-Therese (b.1708)(m. Joseph-Laurent Bertrand in 1741), Michel (b.1710)(m. Catherine Deziel Labreche in 1738), Claude (b.1712)(m. Marie-Joséphte Trottier in 1735), Marie-Anne (b.1714)(m. François

Lemaitre Auge Dueme in 1750), Marguerite (b.1716)(m. Antoine St. Romain in 1737), Jean Bte.(b.abt.1718) (m. Marie-Joséphte-Angelique Lemaire), Pierre (b.1719), Joseph(Jean)(1724-abt.1762)(m. Josephé Dumaine), Catherine (b.1725)(m. Jean Bte. Caille in 1750), François (b.1726)(m.1st.to Marie-Joséphte St. Agnes-St. Yves and 2nd.to Catherine Millet in 1761) and Gabriel (b.1729).

Jean Baptiste du Lignon: (1717/18 - 1748)

He was the son of Pierre du Lignon and Marguerite-Jeanne De Gerlais. Jean married Marie-Joseph-Angelique Lemaitre-Bellenoix (abt.1717-1748) in 1704 and their children were; Louis-Joseph (b.1734)(m. Elisabeth Lacroix in 1750), Françoise-Michelle (b.1736), Marie-Therese (b.1738, Michilimackinac)(m. Joseph-Laurent Bertrand), Angelique (b.1740, Michilimackinac), Paul (b.1741, Sault Ste. Marie), François-Marianne (b.1744, Michilimackinac) and Joseph-Marguerite (b.1747, Sault Ste. Marie).

Pierre Sidrac Dugue dit Laf, sieur de Boisbriant (Boisbriand): (1675-1740)

Pierre was the son of Capt. Michel-Sidrac Dugue (Duguay), sieur de Boisbriant and Marie LeMoyne whose marriage was witnessed in 1667 at Montreal by R. de LaSalle. He was first married to Angelique de Leugre (m.1694) and later married Angèlique Hayot (m.1718). Pierre's children were Genevieve (1695-1731; m. Andre Bergeron in 1719), Jacques (b.1698), Pierre (1699-1731; m. Françoise Houde in 1731), Ursule (b.1700; m. Charles Houde in 1721) and Charlotte-Angelique (b.1711; m. Joseph Bourgoin dit Bourguignon in 1735).

In 1700 Pierre was at Ft. Biloxi with his cousins, the Lemoyne brothers, as part of the French plan to secure the mouth of the Mississippi River for France and establish the "end link" of a chain of forts that would stretch back to New France, effectively cutting off further English and Spanish expansion toward the Mississippi. Pierre's parents friend, de LaSalle, had claimed the mouth of the Mississippi 15 years earlier for France and now the LeMoyne's arrived to develop that claim.

By 1717 Pierre is commander at Mobile and the next year he arrives in Louisiana from France with a commission from the King for Bienville as Commandant-General of Louisiana and for himself the titles of Chevalier de St. Louis and Governor of the Illinois (he arrives in Kaskaskia in January of 1718). In1720 he finishes construction on Ft. Chartres (near Kaskaskia) which help secure the Illinois Country for France, in the European struggle for dominance of mid-America. As commander of Illinois Country in 1723, he sent de Bourgmont up the Missouri and west to discover trade opportunities amoung the Kansas and Comanche and to learn how far the Spanish expansion from the west was reaching. From 1725 to 1726 he replaces Bienville as Governor of Louisiana and in 1728 Boisbriant leaves Louisiana for France.

Daniel Greysolon, sieur de Lhut (Duluth): (1636 - 1710)

He was born at Saint-Germaine-en-Lays, in France and grew up the town of Lyon. Daniel arrived in New France in 1672 but in 1674 he was back in France. He returned to New France that same year with his brother Claude Greysolon, Sieur de la Tourette. In the winter of 1678/79 he wintered at Sault Ste. Marie (with his brother, Lemaistré, Paul de Vigne, Bellegarde, de LaRue, Faffart and the two Pepin brothers) and spent the next few years to the west of that place. The winter of 1679/80 he spent in the area of Lake Superior and in June of 1680 was at the head of Lake Superior. He arrived at Mille Lacs in July after hearing of French captives among the Sioux. He found the party of three Frenchmen (including Father Hennepin) that LaSalle had sent to the Sioux and returned to Michilimackinac with them, where he spent the winter of 1680/81. The next year LaSalle made claims of Daniels illegal activities in the west, calling him the "King of the Outlaws" and he was forced to return to France to clear his name in the summer of 1782. In 1686 he established Fort St. Joseph at the north end of River St. Clair and in 1696 appointed commander of Fort Frontenac. In March of 1709 he found himself ill with the "Gout", living with Charles de Launay and making his last will (naming Jean Soumande as executor). He died there on 25 February 1710 and two days later Charles Lemoine, baron de Longueul, Lt. Louis Liénard de Beaujeu and Jean Soumande arrive at Charles de Launay's home to take an inventory of Daniel Greysolon's belongings. The inventory included: three old wigs, a 5 volume set of "The History of the Jews", a book of maps, pistols, rifle and six account/ledger/memorandum books.

Claude-Charles du Tisne:

He was the son of Charles-Claude Dutisne and Catherine Duclos de Cusor. Claude was first married to Marie-Anne Gauthier (m.1708) and secondly to Louise-Marguerite Margane de Valtrie (m.1713). Claude's son Louis died during Pierre d'Artaguette's attack on the "Chickasaws" in 1736. Claude in 1714 traveled by land from Canada to Mobile with a group of Canadians and by 1716 was temporarily commander at Natchitoches while Denys' was away. In 1718-19 he was sent on a exploratory mission of trade up the Missouri River and established Fort d'Orléans in Carroll Co., Missouri. By 1723 he was at Ft. Rosalie (Natchez) and in 1725 Commander of Fort de Chartres. In 1730 he was wounded in the cheek by a Fox warrior and died later from this injury.

Lawrence (Laurenz) **Edward Ermatinger** II: (1736-1789)

He was the son of Lawrence Ermatinger I and Anna Maria Buhl, born in Switzerland. Lawrence married Jemima Oakes (daughter of Joseph and Jemima) at London, England in 1764 and their children were:
Ann M.(b.1766 Montreal, Que.)(m. William Jarrett),
Lawrence E.III (b.abt.1772 Italy),
George (1770/80-1841)(m.1st.Mary McDonald and 2nd.Catherine McKee in 1803),
Charles O.(1776-1853)(m. Charlotte Kalawabide),
Frederick W.
Jemima.

He apparently arrived in Montreal from London about 1760 and established himself as fur trading merchant there. He committed a relative large amount of resource to trading ventures, carried out by other men. As an example, in the 1777-78 season, he financed the trading ventures of Charles Larche, William Shaw, James Finlay, John Gregory, Isaac Taylor and Forrest Oakes, sending about 100 men to Detroit, Niagara, Michilimackinac and Grand Portage. His brother-in-Law, Forrest Oakes, was entrusted with half that number of men trading out of Michilimackinac and Grand Portage.

Lawrence Edward Ermatinger III: (b.abt.1772)

He was the son of Lawrence Ermatinger II and Jemima Oakes, born in Isle of Elba, Italy. Little else is known except that he had two sons: Edward (b.1797) and François (b.1798).

George Ermatinger: (1770/80-1841)

He was the son of Lawrence Ermatinger II and Jemima Oakes, born in Montreal, Quebec. He married first, Mary McDonald and second to Catherine McKee (daughter of Thomas McKee and Therese Askin/Erskine) in 1803 and their children were: Jemimah A.(b.1805 Ontario), Thomas M.(b.1806 Ontario) and James R.(1808-1866)(m.Charlotte Cadotte in 1829).

George fought for the British in the War of 1812 and died at Sault Ste.Marie in 1841.

Charles Oakes Ermatinger I: (1776-1853)

He was the son of Lawrence Ermatinger II and Jemima Oakes, born in Montreal, Quebec. Charles was married to Charlotte Kalawabide (Kattawabide/Cattoonalute/Manacowe) who died in 1880. Charlotte was the daughter of Kadowaubeda (Broken-Tooth or Dé Breche), long time Ojibwe Chief of the Sandy Lake village whose family belonged to the Ahahwauk (Loon) totem or clan. Their children included;
Anne (abt.1800-abt.1817),
Charles O.II (b.abt.1801, Sault Ste. Marie),
Frances (b.abt.1804),
George (abt.1806-1822),
Jemima (b.abt.1808)(m. Capt. Cameron),
Madeleine or Striped Cloud (b.abt.1808) (m. William A. Aitken),
Frederick Wm. (1811-1869),

James (1808-1866),
William
Jane (m. Edward S. Lovell in 1840)

Charles I was a Northwest Company clerk about 1798 and later in 1805 a clerk at Lake Winnipeg for William McKay. By 1816 he was firmly established at Sault Ste. Marie and connected with the Hudson Bay Company and Lord Selkirk. In 1828 he retired from the fur trade and moved to the Island of Montreal.

James Rough Ermatinger: (1808-1866)

He was the son of George Ermatinger and Catherine McKee, born in Michilimackinac. James married Charlotte Cadotte (1805-1887)(daughter of Michel Cadotte and Madeleine Equaysaguay) at Chippewa, Michigan in 1829. Their children were: Alexander, William, Isaac, Charles O., Elisha and Frederick. Charlotte was the widow of American fur trader Truman Warren and a descendent of a long line of fur traders and Ojibwe Chiefs at in northern Wisconsin.

James traded and died at Jim Falls, Wisconsin.

Here is an edited version of e-mail sent by Chalk Courchane (CCourchane@aol.com) of information he's gathered on his family. Thanks Chalk

Hi Dale,

Here's a little information on Francis Ermatinger. .that I promised you last "year".

Francis Ermatinger: (1797-1858)

François (Francis or Frank) Ermatinger and his brother Edward were sons of Lawrence Edward Ermatinger and grandsons of Lawrence Ermatinger, who died in 1789 (birth date not given). A Swiss merchant, Lawrence Ermatinger had made his way from London to Montreal in the late 1750s or early 1760s and achieved some successes in the fur trade. From this respected family came Edward and Frank, born, respectively, in 1797 on the island of Elba (Napoleon's first place of exile) and in 1798 in Lisbon. He and his brother Edward were appointed clerks in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company in 1818, sailed from Gravesend on May 18, and arrived at York Factory on August 14. On September 8, Francis left York Factory for the Severn district, where he was stationed during his first years of service. In 1820?21 he had charge of Trout Lake, an outpost of Severn. On July 21, 1825, Francis and his brother left York Factory for the Columbia district, where they had both been appointed to serve as clerks. Francis was at Kamloops, where it was intended he should spend the ensuing season when Governor Simpson passed there en route to Fort Langley in October, 1828. "From 1832 to 1838 Ermatinger was in charge of the trade with the Flathead Indians near the borders of the Snake country and along the headwaters of the Missouri. In 1838 he was placed in charge of the Snake country trade at Forts Hall and Boise, and he remained in charge of Fort Hall until 1842 when he was promoted to the rank of chief trader. George T. Allen, who frequently saw Ermatinger at Fort Vancouver during these years, described him as a `regular jolly jovial Cockney whom we sometimes styled Bardolf from the size and colour of his nose.' (Allan, "Reminiscences of Fort Vancouver") "John H. Couch and Francis W. Pettygrove established mercantile houses in Oregon City in 1842 and 1843, respectively. As the

American settlements were largely concentrated in the vicinity of Willamette Falls, these stores received the business of the settlers who had formerly been dependent on the supplies at Fort Vancouver. The Columbia Department could ill afford to lose this profitable trade, and in 1844 McLoughlin established a branch store at the Falls with Ermatinger in charge. Ermatinger was a popular figure in Oregon City, and when the Provisional Government was reorganized in the summer of 1845 to include the British residents of the Willamette Valley as well as the Hudson's Bay Company, Ermatinger was appointed treasurer of the territory, a position which he held until he resigned to return to Canada. He was succeeded by John Couch. "In June 1845 Governor Simpson instructed the board of management of the Columbia Department (McLoughlin, Ogden, and Douglas) to close the store at the Falls and send Ermatinger either to Fort Colvile or by sea to England. Although the Company's property at the Falls was sold to McLoughlin, the Company continued to maintain a store there; but Ermatinger was transferred to York Factory and departed with Warre and Vavasour in March 1846, leaving his wife and daughter behind with the McLoughlins. In 1847?48 he had charge of the Athabasca district at Fort Chipewyan at the west end of Lake Athabasca, a position he retained until 1850 when he spent a year in Canada on furlough. As seen in McLoughlin's letter to Ermatinger of 15 March 1848 (Letter 78), his family did not rejoin him until the late spring of that year. He was in charge of Fort William on Lake Superior in 1852?53 and then retired from the Company on June first. He moved to St. Thomas, Ontario, where he died in 1858."

The best biography to date on Francis Ermatinger is THE FUR TRADE LETTERS OF FRANCIS ERMATINGER 1818?1853?Lois H. McDonald, The Arthur H. Clark Co.??a must read!!! Letters and comments from this book follow:

Letters of Francis Ermatinger (mostly to his brother Edward Ermatinger): "Severn 22nd July 1823

Dear Edward,

Upon the return of our Indians I received your welcome letter and am sorry that you should have been disappointed in not getting one from me at York. The fact is before Mr. Keith's departure we were kept busy about trifling jobs and as I did not expect he would find you there, I confess that I was by no means anxious? so deferred the business until another opportunity. I hear that some of our old shipmates have engaged upon much better terms than myself and am therefore determined not to remain out my contract without being put upon a balance with them as, when I agreed, Mr. Keith assured me that "there were only two through the whole country of equal pretensions who were upon higher terms" which left me without hesitation and I signed, but I find myself deceived and I think I have a right to complain which I shall do in my letters to the Great People. I hope you will remain until the schooner reaches York as I have a couple Bills to get attested and must consequently send my letters open in order to save postage. As soon as I can bring the business to a close I have to embark for the dam hole Trout Lake where I must be starved (unless fed at my own expense) in a Pig stye and that for less than others have to live at ease. I think you might interest Mr. Robertson in my cause and get him to help annul my contract. To conclude, I must beg you will not think of remaining under Ross' terms and to guard against the worst. I have sent enclosed a Bill of balance which I hope will enable you to Draw upon me for 100 pounds sterling. Should you embark before the schooner arrives, take out of my Trunk the B. Coat and Pantaloons for

McDonald. You can give them to any one who may remain at the Factory for him. Also get the Publishing Surtout removed from my account that Work sent for me and which I now return. You will soon hear from me again and in the mean time believe me Dear Edward Yours Affectionately
Frs. Ermatinger"

Wife #1 - a Cree woman
children:
(unknown daughter) ERMATINGER, was born in the Severn District of Canada under Hudson's Bay. She was born prior to 1825. Frank left her and her mother when he went to the Columbia Department in 1825. He never saw them again, although he did provide for them. She eventually married David Bird in March of 1841.

Wife #2 - Cleopatra, more commonly called Cleo a Okanogan woman
children:
Lawrence ERMATINGER, was born on August 23, 1828, in Fort Kamloops. Frank took control of Lawrence not long after he was born. He took Lawrence from his mother in 1831 at age three and sent him to Fort Vancouver to be cared for and educated under the direction of Dr. John McLoughlin and his wife Marguerite.

Wife#3 - Mary Three Dresses a Pend d'Oreille woman (married 1835)
children:
Mary ERMATINGER, was born in Apr 1838 in Western Montana, and on 23 Jan 1863 in St. Ignatius, Catholic Mission, MT Terr., married Pierre ASHLEY, son of William (Asselin) ASHLEY and Margaret "Maggie" FINLEY, who was born about 1843 in Montana Terr.. Mary died on 14 Oct 1940 in St. Ignatius, Lake Co., Montana and was buried on 17 Oct 1940 in St. Ignatius, Lake Co., Montana. Pierre died on 23 Nov 1902 in St. Ignatius, Missoula Co., MT and was buried on 25 Nov 1902 in St. Ignatius, Missoula Co., MT. Pierre was also married to Mary (Blue?Eyed Mary) TILLEA.

MARY ERMATINGER

Mary Ermatinger was born in Montana at Tobacco Plains according to her own testimony. She was a member of the Pend d'Oreille or Ear Drop People. Because her father was a chief trader with the Hudson Bay Company, her people may have been on a winter buffalo hunt when she was born. The Pend d'Oreilles and Flatheads usually resided farther to the south in Bitterroot Valley and the Mission Valley. At the time of her birth, her father, **Francis Ermatinger**, was trading with the Flatheads and Pend d'Oreilles from a base at Fort Hall, Idaho. Francis and Mary Three?Dresses probably met each other about 1835 or earlier. They had two other children, both sons who had died in infancy... "Before babies were born to the Flatheads and Pend d'Oreilles, the mother and fathers had to be very careful to observe a long list of taboos. This was done in order to protect the child from prenatal and postnatal harm. When the time came, the mother was assisted by midwives as she squatted on a robe and grasped a mounted wooden bar. If labor was prolonged or unusually difficult the medicine man, or shaman, was called for."... "When going away from the lodge the mothers took their babies along on their backs in birchbark cradle boards, baby bags of skin, or cradleboards of wood, called

im?pol?aih. The Flatheads loved their children without restraint and pampered them as much as was practical. Young Flathead were not weaned until they were several years old, and went naked even longer than that, except in severely cold weather...When Mary was about four months old, her father was escorting a party of missionaries (including a Swiss gentleman named **John Sutter**) from the Rendezvous at Popo Agie River to Fort Hall. The four women of the party were the second group of white women to cross over the Continental Divide. This was July 15, 1838. Whether Mary or her mother were with him is not known. In the Pend d'Oreille tongue Mary was called Malee Sa?ma?mae, or Seme, meaning a person of French descent, according to Clarence Woodcock and the Flathead Culture Committee. She was also known as Mary the Younger, to distinguish her from her mother, Mary the Elder. Both Mary's were also referred to as Three?Dresses. About 1865 Mary Ermatinger married a young 1/2 Spokane Indian, Perrish (or Pierre) Ashley, the son of William Ashley (Asselin) and Margaret "Maggie" Finley. Maggie Finley was the daughter of Jocko Finley. By her own words on September 25, 1913, she states that they were married by the Catholic Fathers at St. Ignatius Mission. Mary and Pierre would have twelve children...Besides Mary Ermatinger's two Pend d'Oreille brothers, she had four half? brothers and sisters: Lawrence, Frances Marie, an Okanogan sister, and a Cree sister (who later married a David Bird).

An article about her appeared in Sam John's ten volume PIONEERS, on pages 183 to 184. One page of the article is missing.

"MARY ASHLEY, OLDEST WOMAN OF FLATHEAD INDIAN TRIBE by Ellen Nye

"There is a grand old lady who is now over 100 years of age and of the Flathead Indian tribe, whose story should be recorded. In the rich lower Flathead valley of western Montana lies a 40 acre piece of virgin soil...situated at the base of the McDonald Peak area in the Mission mountains, and is owned by this venerable woman, Mary Ashley, without doubt the oldest woman of the tribe. She steadfastly refused to allow the sod turned on this land, so it lies there untouched and virgin serving to keep her Indian soul spiritually in tune with nature and the past..."This was the best she could do when the inroads of civilization compelled the ending of the roving mode of Indian life she understood and loved so well..."As a mother she attended not only her own children but her grandchildren as well, who grew up and had allotments round about her homestead...for she excelled in the knowledge now fast disappearing, of recognizing and concocting for use the various healing herbs nature had deposited in these parts. She knew the Husk?Kus with its several medicinal uses. It was also used for chewing and smoking as was also the Kinnickinick. As a blood purifier, she used the tiny Princess pines. "Another evidence of Grandma Ashley's efficiency was her well? stocked larder. She followed the chase in season, going with others of the tribe who were energetic and well? horsed, to the buffalo grounds to the eastward, and her parfleches on return were always well filled with the fruits of the hunt." "With other women she gathered in May the bitterroot, known as "Spetlem". This served as a vegetable in the diet of the natives and provided a starchy element to the food. In June the "slokem" or wild carrot was collected. Very important was the "elwa" or camas and often cooked with this root as a condiment was a parasitic pine moss called "skautemikan". "Pstcheiu", a white root, was

another vegetable. The service berry, found everywhere, was gathered in great quantities and dried for winter use, as were many other berries. A sweet addition to the native diet in the spring was found by eating the inner part of the stem on the sunflowers everywhere evident on sunny hillsides..."
Wife #4 - Catherine Sinclair married August 10, 1842 at Fort George, Columbia Dist., Oregon Terr. She was born about 1824 and baptized three years later on July 9, 1827, (the daughter of William Sinclair, Jr. and Mary Wadin McKay. Her father was at the time a clerk at Rainy Lake. He had entered the HBC in 1810 as an apprentice. Edward had known him while at Island Lake. Sinclair was the eldest son of a Cree woman and a high ranking HBC officer. Mary McKay was the daughter of Marguerite Wadin McKay, later the wife of Dr. John McLoughlin. Her uncle on her mother's side was Thomas McKay, early trapper of the HBC and Oregon pioneer. Her aunt Betsy Sinclair bore a child of Sir George Simpson, and later married Robert Miles, HBC accountant. Her uncle, James Sinclair, was a free trader and merchant at Red River. He led the 1841 contingent of Red River families destined for settlement on the Nisqually Plains across the Rocky Mountains) Catherine died on 11 Nov 1876 in Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada and was buried in Nov 1876 in St. John's Cem., Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.
children:

Frances Marie ERMATINGER, was born on 3 Jun 1843 in union with Francis Ermatinger, and another daughter from an affair she had with an HBC employee while Frank was in England. After much grief, she and Frank were reconciled. They lived happily the rest of his life.
Sources:
Family Pedigree Charts;David Charles Courchane;1989.
BIOGRAPHY: E.E. Rich; p. 212?213
BIOGRAPHY; William S. Sampson (Editor); p.130?131
(Cf. McLeod (ed.), PEACE RIVER, p. 34)
BIOGRAPHY; Albert Brooks Fogdall; pp.90?91
THE FUR TRADE LETTERS OF FRANCIS ERMATINGER 1818?1853?Lois H. McDonald, The Arthur H. Clark Co.
(McLoughlin, LETTERS, THIRD SERIES, pp.137?38; Robertson, CORRESPONDENCE BOOK, pp.212?213; Throckmorton, OREGON ARGONAUTS, p.38;
OREGON SPECTATOR, 4 Mar 1846)
(W. Stewart Wallace, DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE NORTHWEST COMPANY, pp.438?439)

Jacob Fahlstrom (Oza-windib or "Yellow Hair"): (1793 - 1859)
Jacob was born near Stockholm, Sweden on 25 jul.1793. He married Marguerite

Bonga (m.1823 Fond du Lac, Mn.), who was the daughter of Pierre Bonga (a trader of African-Ojibwe ancestry) and an Ojibwe women. Their children were:
John (b.abt.1823, Sandy L.) (m. Marguerite Reul),
Nancy (b.abt.1823, Lake Superior area),
Sarah (b.abt.1827, Gull L. or Mille Lacs) (m. Jean Bte. Fournier),
Jane (b.abt.1829) (m. Joseph McKnight),
Cecila (b.abt.1835) (m. Charles Villendre),
James (b.abt.1837),
Sally and George (b.abt.1844) (m. Catherine Simondet).

Jacob arrived in North America, at Hudson Bay as a former cabin boy, landing in 1807 at the mouth of the York River. While on a hunting party he became separated, wandering until found by the Ojibwe and adopted by a woman of that tribe. By 1809 he was under the employ of the American Fur Co., in its Fond du Lac Department. While in that Dept. he worked for Chief Agent's Hugh McGillis, James Grant, William Morrison and William Aitken. In 1812 he was listed as living at Playgren Lake in Manitoba and was probably a resident of the Selkirk colony for some time.

In 1827, he and his family moved to the "Cold Spring" area of the Ft. Snelling Reservation but were driven off by the U.S. Army along with other "squatters", most of who were from the Red River Colony. He then (1838) settled on a farm in what later became, Valley City (above Valley Creek), Afton Township, Washington Co., Minnesota. and before he died he became a Methodist missionary (he had carried with him a pocket bible written in Swedish which was a gift from his mother) at the Kaposia village and the St. Croix Valley. The following is an account by Rev. Chauncey Hobart of his conversion to the Methodist Church: "This Bro. Fahlstrom was the first fruit of our mission among the Indians and converted on this wise: Residing within a mile of Fort Snelling, at 'Cold Spring', he had been employed occasionally by the Presbyterian missionaries and had been told by them that 'the Methodists were coming'. Anxious to know who these might be, he was informed that they were a kind of religious people, who were very noisy and demonstrative; that they shouted and hallooed and stamped; that they would often strike the Bible when they preached; and sometimes would knock the pulpit down they were so earnest. This account greatly interested 'Jacobs', as he was called in the expected missionaries, and on the arrival, not long after, of Bro. Alfred Brunson, accompanied by Bro. David King as missionary, Jacobs was on the alert to hear and see all that might be sid or done by them...Looking, listening, watching, alive with interest, he only waited until Bro. King came down towards the door; when going to him, and taking his hand in both of his, he exclaimed, "My name is Jacobs; I want to join you!"

In 1841, he moved to Lakeland, Washington County, Minnesota and in 1847 took a claim near Afton, Minnesota where he died on 29 jul.1859 and was buried atop a hill cemetery, on the Fahlstrom's Valley Creek farm.

I received the following e-mail from Keith Nelson (Keith_Nelson@gs.moore.com) - Thanks Keith -
Your summary of Jacob's life was rather cursory, and I wanted to add a few details.

Jacob is mentioned as being in the region of the mouth of the Minnesota (then St. Peters) river by 1819, when the army arrived to build the military Fort there. He occasionally worked as a "Striker" in the blacksmith shop at Fort Snelling and the associated Indian Agency, and his home is recorded as a blacksmith shop on a map of the area made in 1832.

After the floods of 1826, many refugees from the Red River colony passed through on their way to St. Louis. A few stayed on the military land, providing produce for the US Army. The Mississippi river makes an 'S' curve where it meets the Minnesota, going from south to east, northeast, and finally southeast. Though the fort buildings were on the west and north of the place where the rivers meet, the land claimed by the fort extended none miles both up and down river, including the half circle enclosed by the southern loop of the river.

It was technically illegal for civilians to settle on military land, but they were allowed to stay because they were useful. However, when the treaty of Mendota was signed in 1839, opening the land east of the river to settlement, the civilians were asked to leave. They resisted and were forcibly evicted. They moved across the river, unaware that they were still on fort land, and were evicted again. They crossed the loop of the river and settled, and were evicted yet again. Fed up with this, Fahlstrom is said to have determined to walk east until the sun set, sure that then he would be well and truly away from the army. This is supposedly why he named his farm "Afton" ('afternoon' or 'evening' in Swedish).

Fahlstrom's conversion was not TO Christianity, but from the Lutheran to the Methodist church.

There is a memorial to Jacob Fahlstrom at the intersection of Robert and Kellog lst streets in downtown St. Paul, MN.

If I can get an address, I will send you a photocopy of an article about Jacob that appeared several years ago in the La Compagnie Journal, the magazine of a voyageur reenactment group based at Fort Snelling

Thank's for the opportunity to contribute some additional information about Jacob Fahlstrom. James Mittun (Descendent of Jacob) jjmittun@smig.net

As stated above the Fahlstrom Story begins in Sweden. When still a youth, Fahlstrom Shipped to England. On his way the ship sank, but the young Swedes life was spared. From England he left for the new world with an expedition under the leadership of Lord Selkirk. the ships made their way to the Hudson Bay area, and it was while the ships were at anchor that the young Fahlstrom in his teens, explored the countryside. A severe thunderstorm arose while he was on shore. In his effort to return to the ship he wandered away. Lost! He subsisted on dead fish cast on shore, berries, roots, bark, and small animals. Making his way southward he wandered into a band of Chippewa Indians and was adopted by an Indian woman who continued to be his foster mother for many years. Jacob learned their language, manner of hunting, cooking, camp rituals and form of worship. He wore their clothes and in all things, except his Swedish blood, Jacob was an Indian. He was Called Yellow Hair.

As time passed. Fahlstrom married a young Indian maiden, Margaret Bungo. Fahlstrom continued to live an adventurous life. He came as far south as Fort Snelling. General H. H. Sibley who arrived in 1832, remarked that Fahlstrom was here long

before him. Fahlstrom traded with the Indians, worked for the Hudson Bay Company and the American Fur Company. He carried mail from Fort Snelling to Prairie du Chien and later became post rider between Prairie du Chien and St. Croix Falls.

Reputedly always a religious man, he is said to have carried a small pocket Bible with him from Sweden. About 1837 he was converted to the Methodist faith and because of his knowledge of the Indian language and life, he became an invaluable missionary to those people.

In July, 1984, Emery Johnson wrote an article in the Swedish-American Historical Quarterly titled " Was Oza-Windib a Swede?" He suggests that Jacob Fahlstrom, known as Yellow Hair, was actually the Indian guide that took Henry Schoolcraft to the sources of the Mississippi.

If Jacob Fahlstrom was the Oza Windib mentioned in Schoolcraft's book, Expedition to Lake Itasca: The Discovery of the Source of the Mississippi. We may have missed one of the most significant events of his life.

John H. Fairbanks: (b.1798, Champlain, N.Y. - d.1880, White Earth, Mn.)
In the spring of 1818 John, along with Samuel Ashmun went to Montreal where they were hired by Wm. W. Mathews as American Fur Co. clerks for 5 years. They spent those five years in AFC's Fond du Lac Dept. beginning that first winter at Leech Lake. He met the Gov. Cass expedition when they arrived at Sandy Lake in the summer of 1820. Not long after that he married Mary Sayer (Saganoshequa) at Mackinac, she was probably the daughter of former Fond du Lac trader John Sayer. John and Mary's children were: William B.; Robert (1825-1901)(m. Catherine Beaulieu); George (1827-1849); John Jr.(1830-1848); Benjamin (b.abt.1832); Albert (b.abt.1836); Jane (1838-1865); Albert (b.abt.1840) and James (1841-1869). His list of winter posts include Lake Winnipeg (1825-26); Cass Lake(1826-27) and Red Lake(1836). In 1840 his residence was at Lapointe and by 1844 he resided at Crow Wing (he can be found in the 1860 census as a farmer in Crow Wing Co., Mn. In 1848 John was sent by Clement H. Beaulieu, who was in charge of the Fond du Lac Dept.(Northern Outfit), with Paul H. Beaulieu and Jacques Courrier by dog train to obtain a winter supply of meat. They found a buffalo herd wintering on today's White Earth Reservation and together with a party that arrived from Red Lake had a successful hunt. During the 1860's and 1870's much of the Fairbanks family took up residence on the newly formed White Earth Reservation.

Thanks to Jon Peterson for sending the following:

Oliver Faribault...Here's some things that I know about him:
He was born in 1815, most likely in Prairie du Chien. He died in October 1850 (I've got the exact date somewhere) He is buried in Faribault, in the same plot as his brother Alexander. His wife Harriet is buried in Shakopee, (I think in either the cemetery on a hill just south of Canterbury Downs, or in the small one near the high school. Memory fails me right now.)
If you've ever read "Old Rail Fence Corners" there's a few pages there written by his daughter Lucy. I've got copies of his purchases from H.H. Sibley's post in Mendota.

FLAT-MOUTH / GUELLE PLATTE / ESHKEBUGECOSHE / AISHKIBUGIKOZSH:
Flat-Mouth (b.abt.1773-d.1852) was a civil Chief at Leech lake (Pillagers) by 1805 when Pike visited while on his American discovery mission. His parents were Wasonaunequa (Yellow-Hair) and a Dakota woman.(he had a brother - Beaux). He was reported to have grown up in the plains, west of the Red River. In 1812 he refused Col. Robert Dickson's plead to go to war against the Americans and fight for the British cause. In 1837 he was at Treaty negotiations at Ft. Snelling.

Joseph de Fleury, sieur de Lagorgandiere: (1676-1755)
He was the son of Jacques-Alexis de Fleury and Marguerite de Chauigny, born at Quebec. Joseph married Claire Jolliet (daughter of Louis Jolliet and Claire-Françoise Bissot) at Quebec in 1702. Their son was Joseph II (1709-1749) and a daughter, Charlotte-Ursule, was married to Joseph Marin de St. Martin.
Joseph I obtained the trading rights for Green Bay in 1743.
Joseph de Fleury Deschambault: (1709-1749)
He was the son of Joseph Fleury and Claire Jolliet and married Marie-Catherine Veron in 1738. Their daughter (Marie-Anne-Catherine) married first to Charles-Jacques Lemoine (m.1754) and second to William Grant (m.1770).

Louison Fleury: (abt.1780-1847)
He married Joséphte Belly (Gros Ventre), who was the daughter of Antoine Belly and a Cree woman. Their children were: Louis (b.1818)(m. Marguerite Trottier), Antoine (b.abt..1825)(m. Betsy Wilkie), Marie(b.1825), Joseph (b.1829)(m. Marie Thorne), Joseph (b.1832)(m.Madeleine Piché), Suzanne (b.1833)(m. Louis Sayer) and Patrice (b.1848)(m. Agathe Wilkey).

Ignace Gamelin dit Lafontaine: (1663/64 - 1738)

He was the son of Michel Gamelin dit Lafontaine and Marguerite Crevier-Bellerive, born in Yamaska, Quebec. Ignace married Marie-Marguerite Lemoine (daughter of Jean Lemoine and Marie-Madeleine Chavigny) and their children were: Jacques-Alexis (1697-1730), Ignace (b.1698) (m. Marie-Louisa DuFrost), Marie-Madeleine (b.1700), Anne-Marguerite (b.1702), Louis (b.1704), Marguerite-Charlotte (b.1706), Marie-Angelique (b.1707), Joseph-Urbain (b.1708), Marie-Josephé (b.1709), Jean Bte.-Rene (b.1713) and Paul-Joachim (b.1715).

Through his marriage with Marie-Marguerite Lemoine, Ignace gained several brother-in-laws who were involved in the fur trade: Jean-Alexis Lemoine Monière, Jean Giasson (wife-Marie-Anne Lemoine), Louis Gatineau Duplessis (wife-Jeanne Lemoine) and Rene Godefroy de Linctot (wife-Marie-Madeleine Lemoine).

In the fall of 1715, Ignace and Jacques (son or nephew ?), began hiring men for Detroit (Jean Bte. Regeas dit LaPérade, Louis Quintal, Jacques Seguin and Louis Venne) and in the following spring, Ignace was again hiring men for Detroit and the military French commander (Jacques-Charles Sabrevois de Bleury). In the fall of 1718 his fur-trade interest seems to have move farther west, employing men to Green Bay and "les pays d'en haut" (Pierre de Lestage had also hired Jean Bte. Reaume and Louis Ducharme to trade in the Green Bay area in 1718). During this period France acts on new plans of expansion in the west with the establishment of Fort St. François (by Louis de la Porte, Sieur de Louvigny) at Green Bay, Fort de Chartres (by Pierre Dugué, Sieur de Boisbriant), Fort Lapointe, Fort Ouatanon, Vincennes, Rainy Lake post/Fort Kaministiquia (by Zacharie Robutel, Sieur de la Naue), a new community at the mouth of the Mississippi (named by Bienville, New Orleans) and the exploration of the lower Missouri by Etienne Veniard de Bourgmont.

In the spring of 1725 Ignace hired Claude Caron and Philippe Leduc ("voyageurs et associés") to go to "poste de La Baye"(they were accompanied by Louis Brunet and Jean Bte. Hêneaux dit Deschamps), where François de Amariton was commanding the French fort of St. François.

During the late 1720's and early 1730's Ignace had established himself securely in the fur trade and seems to have turned to assisting his sons and his nephews (sons of his brother Pierre) in become established in the western trade. Again in 1727, Ignace was involved in financing the trade out of Green Bay in association with Nicolas Sarrazin, François Lefebvre Duplessis Faber ("commandant au poste de la Baye"), Joseph Gamelin fils and Rene Bourassa. In 1729 he financed his son Joseph Gamelin (sending Thomas Blondeau to the west) and his nephew's Michel and Laurent-Eustache Gamelin Chateauvieux to the Michilimackinac trade. In the spring of 1731 Pierre Vallière was sent to France by some of the leading merchants of the western fur trade, Jean François Maihot, François Poulin Francheville, Charles Nolan Lamarque and Ignace Gamelin (he was hiring men for the "poste des Miamis" at this time), for some unknown reason. In

1732 "Ignace Gamelin et Compagnie", financed Louis-Mathieu Damours, Sieur de Clignancour in his trading venture to the west.

Ignace and his sons seem to have reduced their involvement in trade expeditions to the west in the remaining years of his life (he died in January of 1738) but the Gamelin name continued in the trade, with the involvement of son (Ignace II) and his brothers sons Pierre, Michel and Laurent (Eustache).

Jacques-Alexis Gamelin: (1697 - 1730)

He was the son of Ignace Gamelin and Marie-Marguerite Lemoine, born at Batiscan, Champlain, Quebec.

Ignace Gamelin Jr.: (1698 - ?)

He was the son of Ignace Gamelin and Marie-Marguerite Lemoine, born at Batiscan, Champlain, Quebec. Ignace II married Marie-Louisa DuFrost in 1731 at Montreal and their children were: Ignace III, Médard (b.1733), Marie-Louise-Michelle (b.1734) (m. Etienne-Joseph Porlier in 1759), Rene (b.1735), Marie-Josephé (b.1736), Louis-Christophe (b.1738), Catherine (b.1737), Marie (b.1740), Basile-Alexis (b.1741), Renee-Ursule-Charlotte (b.1743), François-Médard (1745-1778) (m. Angelica Cicotte in 1767), Charlotte-Elisabeth (b.1744), Joseph-Antoine (b.1746) (m. Marie-Catherine Gamelin in 1766), Paul-Jean Bte.-Mathurin (b.1749) and Pierre-Amable (b.1752).

Ignace II, was hiring voyageurs (Pierre Forestier and Claude Dudevoir dit La Chine) for "poste des Miamis" in the late 1720's and hired Pierre Leduc for Michilimackinac in 1730. In 1732 Ignace II is in partnership with Sieurs Monière in financing Paul Marin, who is the commander of the fort at Green Bay that year and Ignace (fils) is found little in the records of hiring voyageurs for the west until after the death of his father in 1738. In May of 1739 he hired a number of men for Michilimackinac, "la mer du ouest", "poste de Kamanistigouia", "pays du ouest", "lac Tekamamiouanne", "lac de la Pluye" and "poste du lac des Bois" and continued hiring voyageurs through the 1740's. He seems to have made a shift to the "post des Illinois in 1752 and continued to hire until 1754.

Louis Gamelin: (1704 - ?)

He was the son of Ignace Gamelin and Marie-Marguerite Lemoine, born at Batiscan, Champlain, Quebec. Louis was associated in the fur trade with Pierre Gaultier, Sieur de la Vérendrye de Varennes and Zacharie Robutel, Sieur de la Naue in 1727 and 1728. In 1729 he was involved in the fur trade at the "poste des Folles Avoines" with Paul Marin, Catherine Neveu and Alexis Lemoine Monière. In the spring and early summer of 1731 Pierre Gaultier, Sieur de la Vérendrye de Varennes was hiring men for his mission to explore the far west, he and Louis Gamelin jointly hired Blaise Richard, Jacques LaVallée, Antoine Lefebvre and Louis Mesnard for the journey. The next year Louis is associated with Gaultier and his father (Ignace) in hiring men for the "poste de Ouinepigon".

Pierre Gamelin Chateauvieux: (1667 - ?)

He was the son of Michel Gamelin dit Lafontaine and Marguerite Crevier-Bellerive, born in Yamaska, Quebec. Pierre married Marie-Jeanne Maugras in 1690 at Yamaska and their children were: Jacques-Joseph (b.1691) (m. Jeanne-Angelique Giasson in 1720), Laurent-Eustache (1695-1771) (m. Marie-Josephé Dudevoir in 1740), Pierre-Antoine (b.1697) (m. Marie-Clemence DuFrost in 1735), Michel (b.1700) (m. Charlotte-Julie de Catalogne in 1735), Antoine (b.1702) (m. Marie-Angelique Hertel), Anne-Therese (1707-

1733) (m. Pierre-Henri Solo/Saulau in 1727) and Marguerite (1710-1756) (m.1st.Jean Bte. Petit in 1727 and m.2nd.Jean Bte. Legras in 1733).

Jacques-Joseph Gamelin: 1691 - ?)

He was the son of Pierre Gamelin and Marie-Jeanne Maugras, born at Saint-François-du-Lac, Yamaska, Quebec.

Pierre Gamelin (Maugra/dit Gauche) Jr.: (1697 - ?)

He was the son of Pierre Gamelin and Marie-Jeanne Maugras, born at Saint-François-du-Lac, Yamaska, Quebec. Pierre II married Marie-Clemence DuFrost (daughter of François-Christophe DuFrost and Marie-Renné Gaultier) in 1735 at Saint François-du-Lac (she was the widow of Timothée Sullivan married in 1720).

In 1724, Pierre hired Pierre Mongeaux to go to Michilimackinac and the next spring hiring for "les pays d'en hault" in partnership with de Clignancour. Pierre shows up in the records again in 1732 as hiring Louis Dufossét and Alexis Provanche for "pays d'en hault" and then in 1734 he and brother, Michel were hiring for Michilimackinac and "poste de la rivière St. Joseph". He continued to hire voyageurs in 1738 for the Illinois country, 1739 poste des Illinois and Michilimackinac, 1741 "poste du lac de Ounepigue", 1742 "poste du lac Bourdon"/"poste du lac de la Pluye"/"poste du fort La Reine", 1743 "poste de la mer du ouest"/"poste de la Rivière Postcoya", 1744 "poste du lac Bourbon" and "1745 Kamanistigouia".

Michel Gamelin (dit Mangras/Maugras/Gaucher): (1700 - ?)

He was the son of Pierre Gamelin and Marie-Jeanne Maugras, born at Saint-François-du-Lac, Yamaska, Quebec. Michel married Charlotte-Julie de Catalogne in 1735.

Michel was hiring for the "8iatanons" post in 1738 and engaged to go to that post with Joseph Marie Lécuyer and Eustache Gamelin (brother), for Alexis Lemoyne Monière. He was hiring voyageurs in 1741 for "Detroit et aux 8yastanons", 1743 for Detroit and poste des Ouyas and continued hiring until 1754.

Laurent-Eustache (Eustache) Gamelin: (1695 - 1771)

He was the son of Pierre Gamelin and Marie-Jeanne Maugras, born at Saint-François-du-Lac, Yamaska, Quebec. Laurent married Marie-Josephé Dudevoir (daughter of Claude Dudevoir dit BonVouloir and Barbara-Elisabeth Cardinal) in 1740 at Detroit and their children were: Marie-Josette (1741-1797), Marie-Jeanne (b.1743), Marie-Catherine (b.1744), Agatha (b.1745) (m. Joseph Normand in 1768 at Detroit), Marie-Josephé (b.1746), Joseph (b1748), François (b.1749/50), Pierre (b.1752), Hippolyte (b.1754), Laurence Jr. (b.1755), Paul (b.1757) and Magdalene (b.1759).

In 1729 Ignace Gamelin Sr. financed his son Joseph Gamelin (sending Thomas Blondeau to the west) and his nephew's Michel and Laurent-Eustache Gamelin Chateauvieux to the Michilimackinac trade. Laurent may have left his association with his brother (Michel) by 1731, when he is found in partnership with Jean Bte. Gaultier, Sieur de la Vérendrye and Nicolas Sarazin in the hiring of Antoine Lefebvre and Joseph le Gau DesLauriers for a trip to Michilimackinac. The next few years Laurent (Eustache/Eustache) was hiring for "de la Manestigouia", "pays d'en haut", "la Mer du Ouest", Michilimackinac, "poste du lac des Bois", "poste de Kamanistigouia" and "le Nord" and in 1738 Laurent was hiring men for Detroit, "poste des 8iatanons" and Michilimackinac..

Michel Gamelin dit Lafontaine III: (abt.1674 - ?)

He was the son of Michel Gamelin dit Lafontaine and Marguerite Crevier-Bellerive, born in Yamaska, Quebec. Michel was with Duluth in the west (to Michilimackinac) in 1694-95 (with Jean Le Roy, Jacques Jobin, Jean Bte. Gastineau Duplessis, Simon Baillarge and Charles Cusson).

Pierre Gaultier, sieur de la Vérendrye de Varennes: (1685-1749)

Pierre was the son of Rene and Marie-Ursule Boucher (daughter of Pierre Boucher de Grosbois and Marie-Jeannie Crevier) born at Trois-Rivières. His father, Rene, arrived in Canada in 1665 as a lieutenant in the Carignan-Salières Regiment and in 1668 became Governor of Trois-Rivieres. Pierre married Marie-Anne Dandonneau aux du Sable at Trois-Rivières in 1712. Pierre and Marie-Anne had four sons (Jean Baptiste, Pierre Jr., François and Louis-Joseph) who like their father were involved in the French expansion of North America.

Simon Girty: (1741-1818)

In 1756 he was living in western Penn. and later captured by the Senecas with his brothers. He later became an interpreter at Ft. Pitt (Pittsburgh), than moved to Detroit in the British service. Simon retired from British service in 1783 and moved to Malden.

James Stanley Goddard: (1730's/40's - ?)

He may have been related to the Goddard's (English), who were early settlers in Maine/Massachusetts/Connecticut/New York or may be descendent from the early Godard dit Lapointe (French) family of Quebec. In Jonathan Carver's journal, James is mentioned as being a trader from Montreal and Alexander Henry names Goddard as one of the English traders (along with Ezekiel Solomon and Henry Bostwick) at Michilimackinac when he arrived in the summer of 1761.

He arrived at Green Bay (Fort La Baye) with the British garrison (commanded by Captain Henry Balfour) on 12 October 1761 (remained there until 1763). James was appointed the secretary of a detachment sent by Major Robert Rogers (British

Commander at Michilimackinac) with the duties of keeping a journal of the expedition to "discover" the River Ourigan and the North West Passage. He left Michilimackinac on the 17th of September in 1766 and wintered at/near the old French post (1753) on the Turkey River near Prairie du Chien. In May he was at Prairie du Chien with Captain James Tute (who was born in Hardwick, Mass. in 1738, who was wintering at the Jaune/Yellow River and died in the west of smallpox 1781/82). They were part of an expedition that were to assemble there, sent by Rogers to explore the far west. Other members of the party were: Capt. Jonathan Carver (cartographer - wintered on the Minnesota River 1766/67), Andrew Stewart, William Bruce (of Montreal - on the Illinois r.in 1764 and died of smallpox in 1781/82), Joseph Reaume (interpreter - from Green Bay), Charles Gautier de Verville (interpreter), Augustin Ange (married daughter of Dakota Chief Wabasha), Gabriel Loring and L'Orange.

The following is the expeditions route:

12 May 1767 - the party leaves Prairie du Chien (up the Mississippi) with Acopewine (war Chief of the Lac Court Oreilles village of Ojibwe) as their guide.
29 May 1767 - on the Mississippi River at the mouth of the Chippewa River ["...held a council what road to take as our pilot [Acopewine] was a Chippewa and the other road [up the Mississippi] must have past us thro the Soux country, who have a perpetual war together; we concluded it the safest way to proceed up this river..." Goddard's Journal]
22-29 June 1767 - at Lac Court Oreilles village ["...This town consists of 60 warriors; the chiefs of the town are Andickweas, Megose and Ochick...they live in continual fear, being so near the Soux nation..." Goddard's Journal]
12 July 1767 - the party reached Fond du Lac.
19 July-8 August 1767 at Grand Portage.
2 August 1767 -François La Blanc arrives at Grand Portage f rom Michilimackinac (enroute to Forts Dauphin and Des Prairies) with letter from Mj.Rogers, informing them that no supplies were to arrive (but they were to continue west) - they decided to give up the expedition and return to Michilimackinac.
29 August 1767 arrived at Michilimackinac.
6 November 1767 Goddard and Reaume arrive at John Hall, Johnstown, New York where they meet with Sr.William Johnson.

James Stanley Goddard: (? - ?)

He married Catherine Campbell (b.1792, New Johnstown, Ontario). Catherine's father was Alexander Campbell (1734-1800) who was a Tory from Schenectady, New York. He later relocated to Montreal, Charlotteburg (Ontario) and finally at New Johnston, Ontario (he died in Montreal). Alexander son's John Duncan Campbell (1773-1835) and Colin Campbell (1787-1853), were involved in the fur trade in the west. Catherine was also married to Henry François Oriel.

René Godefroy, Sieur de Linctôt: (1675 - 1748)

He was the son of Michel Godefroy, sieur de l'Inctôt and Perrine Picoté de Belestre (daughter of François Picoté de Belestre and Perrine Lambert). Rene married 1st.to Marie-Madeleine Lemoyne (daughter of Jean Lemoyne and Madeleine de Chavigny -

Marie was the widow of Jean Bte. Beauvais m.1697) at Montreal in 1709 and married 2nd.to Marie-Catherine D'Ailleboust (daughter of Louis D'Ailleboust and Félicité Picard) at Ste-Anne-de-Bellevue in 1728.

In 1718 he arrived at Lapointe from Montreal with Sieur de St. Pierre; 1720-26 he was commander of Lapointe; 1731-36 he was commander of the Trempealeau Fort in today's Wisconsin; 1736-37 he was commander at Fort Beauharnois (N.E. Lake Pepin) trading with the Dakota (Sioux).

[The following agreements were signed in Montreal]

1731 5 July - René Godefroy, sieur de Linctot, and sieur Exupère Linctot Picoté, his son, on behalf of Paul Joseph de D'Ailleboust, sieur de Coulogne, acknowledges owing François Montfort and Company, the sum of 3256 livres, 18 sols, 2 deniers, for goods delivered for the trade with the savages (Sioux).

1731 5 July - René Godefroy, sieur de Linctot, and Marie Catherine D'Ailleboust, his wife, acknowledges owing to François Montfort and company, the sum of 1201 livres, 2 sols, 7 deniers, for the fine goods sold as equipment in a journey that he is preparing to take to the Scioux. [Paul Joseph D'Ailleboust was Marie Catherine's brother]

(Translated from; 1731 5 Juliet - Rene Godefroy, sieur de Linctot, et De Marie Catherine D'Ailleboust, son épouse, reconnaissent devoir à François Montfort et comp, la somme de 1201 livres, 2 sols, 7 deniers, pour bonnes marchandises vendues pour son équipement de voyage qu'il est prêt de faire aux Scioux.)

James Grant:

James was probably the son of Alexander Grant and Jean Stuart, baptized at Inveravon, Banffshire, Scotland on 8 October 1749. He had a cousin (John Stuart) who in 1805 was with Fraser on the Peace River in his expedition west and in 1812 was sent by Alexander Henry from Ft. Chipewyan to the Columbia River posts with news of the British/American War.

By 1777 James was in North America trading at Ft. Timiskaming and in 1780 he was licensed at Temiscaminque for John Porteous. Grant continued at the Timiskaming post until the North West Co. bought him out in December of 1795 when James retired from the fur-trade.

James Grant:

From 1800 to 1804 James is the NWCo. trader at the outlet of Rainy Lake post until replaced by Hugh Faries. He is transferred to the Fond du Lac Dept. as a clerk and interpreter in 1804 for Hugh McGillis (NWCo. chief agent of the Dept.). In January of 1806 Grant meets the U.S. expedition led by Z. Pike on his way to the source of the Mississippi (his other mission was to make an appearance as a representative of the U.S. government in the areas control by British fur-traders). He took Pike, later that month to the NWCo's, Fond du Lac Dept. headquarters at Leech Lake where Hugh McGillis

wintered. Pike on his return south found Grant again at his wintering post on Lower Red Cedar Lake with the Ojibwe Chief at Sandy Lake, De Breche. In 1812 (the beginnings of the British/American war) McGillis is transferred to the Michipicoton post and James Grant becomes chief agent of the Fond du Lac Dept. He as given the task in the summer of that year to get the winters fur packs at Fond du Lac through the Great Lakes and past the Americans.

In 1815 Grant is wintering at his Leech Lake headquarters, with William Morrison wintering at the Sandy Lake post when the NWCo./Hudson Bay Co. (Selkirk) War begins. Grant receives a letter from Duncan Cameron requesting assistance in his conflict with Colin Robertson and the Selkirk Colony. In June of 1816 Grant sends Morrison and Eustace Roussain at the head of assembled Ojibwe warriors and voyageurs to Rainy Lake and the Red River against the Selkirk Colonists (as was ordered by NWCo's McLeod, Henry and McLoughlin). On 19 June 1816 Duncan Cameron (of the NWCo.) approach the Red River (Selkirk) Colony with a force of Metis and when met by the leaders of the Colony, shot and killed 21 including the Governor Semple. Lord Selkirk organized a force in the east and taking his main force toward the NWCo's headquarters at Ft. William, sent P.C. Pambrun and Michel McDonnell with a smaller force through the Fond du Lac Dept. On 9 September 1816 Selkirk's brigade captured Grant, his clerks (including Morrison and Roussain) and voyageurs at the Sandy Lake sub-post. Grant, Roussain and Morrison are taken to Ft. William (where Lord Selkirk had already taken the NWCo. headquarters) as prisoners. In October they leave Ft. William with an escort for the east but at Sault Ste. Marie escape into U.S. territory. Grant goes to Washington to complain to the U.S. government of Lord Selkirks presents on U.S. soil and Morrison and Roussain arrive back in Fond du Lac on 6 December 1816, Morrison taking charge of the Fond du Lac Dept.

William Grant: (1743 - 1810)

He was the son of John Grant and Genevieve Forbes and married Marguerite Fafard dit Laframboise (daughter of Jean Bte. Fafard dit Laframboise and Marguerite Chastelain) at Trois-Rivières, Quebec in 1787.

Pierre Grignon I: (1709-?)

He was the son of Jacques Grignon and Marie-Therese Richer. Pierre I married Joséphte-Marguerite Chevalier (daughter of Jean Bte. Chevalier and Françoise Alavoine) at Michilimackinac in 1738. Their children were: Joseph (m. Marie Josephé Turcotte in 1771), Marie-Marguerite (b.1739)(m. Pierre-Augustin Arcouet), Pierre II (1740-1795)(m.1st.a Menominee woman and 2nd.Louise-Domitilde Langlade), Jean Bte.(b.1743)(m. Marie-Renné Moreau in 1768), Marie-Joseph (b.1746), Hypolite (m.1st.unknown and 2nd.Lisitte Charette) and Marie-Pelagie (b.1748).

Pierre Grignon II: (1740-1795)

He was the son of Pierre Grignon I and Joséphte-Marguerite Chevalier, born in Montreal, Quebec. Pierre II married 1st. to a Menominee/Winnebago woman (in 1776) and 2nd.to Louise-Domitilde Langlade(daughter of Charles-Michel Langlade and

Charlotte-Ambrosine Bourassa) at Michilimackinac in 1787. His children were: Pierriche, (abt.1770-abt.1840)(m. Mary abt.1823), Pierre-Antoine III (1777-1823), Charles-Antoine (1779-1846) (m. to Charlotte, Therese Rankin and Susan Larose), Augustin (1780-1860)(m. Nancy McRea), Louis (1783-1839)(m. Catiche Cardin), Jean Bte.(1785-1832)(m.1st.Quipiwa, 2nd.Noquas and 3rd.Cattish Macabee), Domitille (1787-1847)(m. Dominique "Masca" Brunette in 1811), Marguerite (1789-1823)(m. Louis Corbelle in 1803), Paul-Hypolite (1790-1851)(m. to Nanette and Lisette Charette) and Amable (1795-1845)(m.1st.an Ojibwe woman and 2nd.to Judith Bourassa).

Pierre II is licensed to trade along with another of Charles Langlade's son-in-laws, Jean Bte. Barcellou., in 1767. He maintained a residence at Green Bay (along with families of Langlade, Roy, Reaume, Frank and Vieau) and his sons became prominent traders/voyageurs in todays Wisconsin and Minnesota.

Pierre-Antoine Grignon III: (1777-1823)

He was the son of Pierre Grignon II and baptized at Michilimackinac in 1787. Pierre III married 1st Charlotte Pemonica about 1801 and 2nd. to Marie Chalifoux about 1811.

From 1793 to 1802 Pierre III was trading on the Upper Mississippi and St. Croix Rivers. During the War of 1812 he was commissioned a captain and sent to Green Bay to raise volunteers for the British cause. After the war he remained at Green Bay where he died in 1823.

Pierre-Barnard Grignon IV:

He was the son of Pierre Grignon III and in 1830 carrying the mail between Green Bay and Milwaukee.

Simon Guillory: (1646 - 1696)

He was the son of François Guillory born in France. Simon arrived in Quebec City in 1664 and in the 1666 Montreal census he was listed as a gunsmith, employed by Charles Lemoine. In 1667 he married Louise Bouchard (daughter of Laurent Bouchard and Nicole Bugon) in Montreal and their children were: Guillaume (Simon II) (1700-?) (m. Marie Aly in 1696), Jeanne-Françoise (1674-1700) (m. Jacques Gaudry dit Bourbonnière in 1694), Simon (1678-1698), François (1676-1739) (m. Jeanne Montfort at Mobile, Ala. in 1710/11), Marie-Magdeleine (1681-1704) (m. Antoine Tesserot in 1699), Louise (b.1682) (m.1st.Jean Bte. Massiot in 1701 and m.2nd.Joseph Cuillerier in 1708) and Marie-Françoise (abt.1684-1727).

When Simon II and François Guillory were young boys their father was at Ft. Albany in 1682 (which was taken by the Lemoyne's from the British) when the British took

possession of the fort again from the French. They found Simon I in "irons" for murdering the surgeon and priest, at the fort, with an ax. The British took him to England as a prisoner but by 1696 (the year of his death) he was back in New France.

Guilaume (Simon II) Guillory: (1670 - ?)

He was the son of Simon Guillory I and Louise Bouchard born in Montreal. Simon II married Marie Aly (Alix/Aliee) at Montreal in 1696 and their children were: Antoine (b.1704) and Simon III (b.1706) Anne (b.1709), François-Marie (b.1711), Jean-Joseph (b.1714), Joseph-Marie (b.1716) and Marie-Josephé (b.1723).

François Guillory: (1676-1739)

He was the son of Simon Guillory I and Louise Bouchard born in Montreal. François married Jeanne Montfort (daughter of Nicholas Montfort and Renee Samson) at Mobile, Ala. in 1710/11 and their son was Gregoire (1712-1777/78) (m. (1) Marie Jeanne Lacasse in 1739 at Mobile and m. (2) Marguerite.

Antoine Guillory: (1704 - 1745)

He was probably the son of Simon Guillory I and Louise Bouchard born in Montreal. Antoine married Anne Villeneuve (daughter of Daniel Amiot dit Villeneuve and Domitille Oukabe dit Neveu- step sister of Charles Langlade) in 1735. While Antoine was trading in the western Great Lakes Region (he was on Lake Superior in 1738) in the 1730's, his cousins were at the opposite end of the Mississippi River. His cousins were the children of François Guillory, who apparently was with the Lemoynes in the establishment of a French colony, not far from the mouth of the Mississippi, at Mobile, Ala. (where his children were born).

Joseph Guyon dit Després: (1666-?)

He was the son of François Guyon Des Pres and Marie-Marguerite Marsolet-St.Aignan and married Marie-Madeleine Petit-Boismoret in 1697. Joseph was father-in-law to Pierre-Paul Marin's (daughter-Marie-Joséphte)(who sent trade expeditions to the Dakota in the 1750's) and Louis-Mathieu Damours de Clignancour (daughter-Marie-Madeleine), his cousin (Marie-Therese) was married to Lamothe Cadillac (founder and first commander of Detroit) and his brother (Jean Guyon du Buisson) had been commander at both Green Bay and Michilimackinac.

François-Louis Guyon dit Dêrbanne and Després: (1711-1779)

He was the son of Joseph Guyon Després and Marie-Madeleine Petit-Boismorel and married Rose Cotinault Laurier in 1745 in Quebec. François helped Charles Leduc obtain goods to trade at the "post of the Sioux" (1733-34).

Denis Guyon St. Germain: (1630-1685)

He was the son of Jean Guyon Dion Dubuisson Després and Marie-Madeleine Robin-

Boulet and married Elisabeth Boucher in 1659 at Quebec. Their daughter (Marie-Therese) was the wife of Antoine Lamothe Cadillac, married in 168

Louis Hamelin: (1681 - 1693)

Louis was the son of Louis Hamelin, seigneur des Grondines and Antoinette Aubert (m.7 aug.1679). He married Catherine Neveu (daughter of Jacques Neveu and Michelle Chauvin) in Detroit on 24 feb.1718 and their children were: Hyacinthe (b.1725), Jacques (b.1733) (m. Nipissing woman), Louis (b.1735), Jean Bte. (b.1741), Catherine and Marie-Louise.

Between 1726 and1730 Louis was hiring men for the western trade and in 1729 involved with Paul Marin and Alexis Lemoine Moniere in trade ventures at Michilimackinac, Green Bay and "Poste des Folles Avoines"

Charles-Joseph Hamelin: (1693 - ?)

Charles was the son of Louis Hamelin, seigneur des Grondines and Antoinette Aubert. In 1726 he was employed in the western fur-trade.

Charles Hamelin La Gueniere: (1714 - ?)

Charles was the son of Jacques Hamelin LaGueniere and Antoinette Richard-LaVallée (m.10 aug.1706). He married first Marie Athanase (b.abt.1708), a "Sauteux" woman who died in 1745 at Pte. St. Ignace. Charles then married on 4 feb.1748 at Michilimackinac, Catherine (daughter of "Sauteux" named Mouus). Charles children included Louis-Charles (b.mar.1737), Jacques (b.22 jan.1733), Marianne (b.10 jan.1731), Pierre-Charles (b.15 feb.1746 Sault Ste. Marie), Pierre (b.21 feb.1735), Marie Françoise (b.4 nov.1739) and Jean Bte. (bapt.27 aug.1741). He was the nephew of the above Louis Hamelin (1681-1693).

François-Marie Hamelin: (1729 - ?)

He was married to Marie-Catherine Roy (daughter of François Roy and Madeleine Truteau) in 1754 at Montreal. François-Marie was employed in the Green Bay trade in the 1740's and 1750's (also employed in the Green Bay trade during this time was Charles Hamelin, Michel Hamelin and Augustin Hamelin Jr.).

Alexander Hamelin (Amelin):

Alexander was a trader in the Prairie du Chien area in the winter of 1786-87.

Jacques Hamelin:

Jacques was born to Jacques Hamelin and Marie Anastasie Landry (m.25 nov.1771 in L'Assomption, Quebec) on 3 sep.1772. He was by 1801 in the neighborhood of the Red River of the north where his wife (Angelique Tourangeau) gave birth to Marguerite-Marie. At some point Marguerite moved to the U.S. and died in Little Canada, Mn. on 24 feb.1890. She had married Antoine Pepin who died on 31 jan.1851 in St. Paul, Mn. Jacques and Marie's other children that I am aware of were Jean Bte. (b.1805) and Solomon (b.1810).

Jean Baptiste Hamelin:

Jean led a Spanish force from Cohokia against the British (French/Native) settlement

of St. Joseph (today's Niles, Mich.) in the autumn of 1780, in retaliation for the Canadian attack on St. Louis earlier that year in which many mid-western Native and French participated in. Jean managed to take the settlement (taking prisoners and furs) but upon returning west, was overtaken by British Lt. De Quindre and a force gathered around the St. Joseph area. Hamelin's force was mostly killed or captured.
Joseph Hamelin (Hamel/Amelin):
1800/01-voyageur with Alexander Henry's Northwest Co. brigade on the Upper Red River of the north.
After 1801-sent by Henry to replace Lagassé at the Hairy Hills post (northeastern North Dakota).
1800/05-empoyee of the Northwest Co.'s Red River Department.
jun.1807-hired by François Freniere and Co. to winter on the St. Peters River (today's Minnesota River.).

Thanks to Joe Hamelin for the following email:
The proper spelling, if there is such a thing, is "Laganiere" -- it's a corruption of St. Mathurin
de la Dagueniere, the town in old Anjou, France, where the Hamelins are from.
The "Saulteaux woman" who died, according to Tanguay, took the name "Marie Athanase." She
supposedly died, he took another Saulteaux wife named "Marie Anastasie," and had three more
children by her. Pierre-Charles, Georges and Marie Joseph.
Don't drift off. This gets better.
I assumed Charlie just lived out his days in the Sault Ste-Marie wilderness. But then I got to
researching the branch of the family that, in 1762, resettled in LaPrairie, across the St. Lawrence from Montreal. I wondered how Rene Hamelin came to meet a woman there, marry and move from Grondines... so I did a search for Hamelins in LaPrairie on the University of Montreal's site listing notary records. And guess who turned up...? Uncle Charlie -- literally, Rene's uncle, who in 1760 -- at age 45 -- applied for a marriage license at
Montreal to marry a girl of 18. He listed wife Marie-Athanase as deceased. He died four months later. Those 18-year-olds are hell on old voyageurs.
I kept searching. And guess who I turned up? Marie-Athanese! -- who, in 1757, was very much alive and in Quebec, applying for a marriage license of her own. She listed her husband
Charles as deceased!
No computers in those days. No phones, no communications between towns.
If you didn't like your life, you paddled your canoe for a couple of days and then started another one somewhere else. Not such a bad system, after all.
Anyhow, it took us 240 years to catch them...Yours, Joe Hamelin

François-Joseph Hertel de Moncour: (1642 - 1722)

He was the son of Jacques Hertel de Lafresnière (abt.1620-1651) and Marie-Marguerite Moral. François married Marguerite-Josephé Davenay-De Thavenet (Daughter of Raymond Dethauvenet and Elizabeth Demancelin) at Montreal in 1664 and their children were: Zacharie-François (1665-1752) (m. Marie-Charlotte Godefroy in 1695), Madeleine (1665-?) (m. Etienne Veron in 1694/95), Jacques Hertel de Cournoyer (1667-1748) (m. Marguerite-Therese Godefroy in 1691), Jean Bte. Hertel, de Rouville (1668-1722), Joseph Hertel de St. François (1671-1723) (m. Catherine Philippe in 1698), Louis Hertel de St. Louis (1673-1757) (m. Marie-Catherine Daillebout in 1730), Rene (1675-?), Lambert (1677-?), Marie-Françoise (1679-?), Claude (1682-?) (m. Genevieve Mirambeau in 1729), Michel (1685-?), Pierre Hertel de Moncour (1687-1739) (m. Marie-Therese Daillebout in 1721), Marguerite-Therese (1690-1722) (m. Jean Bte. Boucher in 1710).

François was captured by Mohawk warriors, tortured and adopted by a family of that tribe for two years, when he escaped back to Canada. In 1690 he organized three war parties into the British colonies, leading the party of 25 Canadian (also warriors of allied tribes) on an attack at Salmon Falls, NH. Reaching the target on 27th of March, they killed 42 English and took 54 prisoners. While on there return journey they were persued by a British party which led to an action in which his nephew (Louis Crevier) was killed.]

François had assisted in the construction of Fort Frontenac in 1673 and was the French military commander at Fort Frontenac from 1709 to 1712. He and his son's were known for their many brutal attacks on the English colonies.

Jean Bte.Hertel de Rouville: (1668 - 1722)

Jean was the son of François (Joseph) Hertel and Marguerite de Thavenet, born at Trois Rivières, Quebec. Jean married 1st.Jeanne Dubois at Trois-Rivières in 1698 and Marie-Anne Beaudoin at Quebec in 1708, their children were; Jean Bte. (b.1709), François-Antoine (b.1715), Anne-Françoise (b.1716), Jacques-Michel (b.1719) and Rene-Ovide (b.1720)(m. Charlotte Babrielle Jarrot de Verchères in 1767).

Jean Sr. was knighted (Chevalier de Saint-Louis) and obtained the commission to Captain in 1713. He became known as the "Sacker of Deerfield" due to his raid on that English settlement in 1704.

Pierre Hertel de Moncours: (1687 - 1739)

He was the son of François (Joseph) Hertel and Marguerite de Thavenet, born at Trois Rivières, Quebec. Pierre married Marie-Therese-Judith D'Ailleboust in 1721 and their daughter was Jean-Pierre (b.1722, Montreal), Marie-Marguerite-Therese (b.1724, Montreal), Paul-Etienne (b.1727, Montreal), Louise (b. 1731, Montreal), Judith-Françoise (b.1733, Montreal), François-Xavier (b.1735, Montreal), Pierre (b.1738, Montreal),

Pierre was the French military commander at the post at Green Bay (Wisconsin) in 1734 but was recalled back east because of his disputes with the fur-traders.

Pierre-Joseph Hertel, sieur de Beaubassin: (1715 - ?)

Pierre-Joseph was the son of Joseph Hertel de St. François and Catherine Philippe,

born in Trois-Rivières. He married Catherine-Madeleine Jarrot (daughter of Jean Bte. Jarrot, sieur de Verchères and Madeleine Françoise D'Ailleboust de Menthet) in 1751. [Her father commanded the post at Green Bay in 1747].

Pierre-Joseph followed in his families tradition and was a captain on a raid of Albany in 1756 during the King George's War. From 1756 to 1758 he was commander of the post of Lapointe (in today's northern Wisconsin) and sailed for France after the loss of Canada to the British.

Etienne-François Hertel de Saint François: (1734 - 1760)

He was the son of Claude Hertel and Genevieve Mirambeau, born at Trois-Rivières, St.-Maurice, Quebec.
Etienne was stationed at Michilimackinac and was killed in an action against the British near Lotbiniere, Quebec on 18th of July of 1760..

HESS / HESSE:
Charles Hess (b. Penn. d.abt.1820 on the Minnesota River). As a boy his parents and siblings were killed by an unknown tribe in Pennsylvania. By 1802 he was in the Pembina, North Dakota area. Charles married an Ojibwe/Cree women.
Emanuel Hesse was a trader out of Prairie du Chien in 1780 and in the spring of that year he was sent by the British commander of Mackinac (Sinclair) to gather an Indian force at the Wisc./Fox portage for an attack on Spanish St. Louis.

HOULE:
Charles Houle (b.1794-98 at the Red River Settlement) His father (first name unknown) was born in Lower Canada in 1769 and his mother was Elise born in 1774. Charles first married Magdeleine Breland than later married Catherine Falardeau about 1820 in the Red River Settlement. Their children were: Isabelle (b.1822), Angelique (b.20 oct.1825), Charles Jr. (b.1828-32), Helen (b.abt.1836), Antoine (b.abt.1838), Louis (b.abt.1839), Catherine (b.abt.1842), Laphilla (b.abt.1844) and Gabriel (b.abt.1845).
Antoine Houle (b.1787 - d.20 mar.1867 Manitoba) married first to Joséphte Lauzon (b.1787-89) and later to J. Chartrand (b.1790 RRS). His children were: François (b.1805), Wm., Jean Bte., Françoise (b.abt.1811), Antoine Jr. (b.abt.1812), Joséphte (b.abt.1812), Joseph (b.abt.1816), Madeleine (b.abt.1818), Louis (b.abt.1824), Louise (b.abt.1826), Marguerite (b.abt.1831) and Charles (b.1833).

Antoine Houle is a boatman hired to go to the "Sioux Fort" in 1734.

Charles Houle is hired in July of 1754 by François Hamelin for Lac Rouge (pays d'en Hault) with Jacque David, Paul l'Arche, Jean Bte. La Fargue, Benj. Hamelin dit Paquot, François Le Fleche and François Truchon dit Le Veille.
Jean Bte. Houle is hired by Rigaud in 1759 for Michilimackinac.
Louis Houle is at Grand Portage for Maurice Blondeau in 1772.
Jean Bte. Houle is hired by Todd, McGill and Co. in July of 1796.
François Houle of Sault St. Louis is hired by Northwest Co. in Oct. 1802 for Rainy Lake.

Joseph Howard: (b.England-d.1797, Quebec)

He was at Montreal as early as 1760 and that same year was in partnership with with the Chinn brothers (John and Edward) and Henry Bostwick. In 1763 he was one of the first British traders at Michilimackinac. Through the 1770's, Joseph was licensed to trade out of Michilimackinac and Grand Portage. In the 1780's and into the 90's he was trading out of the new Fort Mackinac and Prairie du Chien, associated with John Sayer and James Dyer White. Howard retired from the fur trade in 1796.

He was married to Marguerite Reaume in 1763 and had a son Howard II.

Hubert dit Lacroix

Ignace Hubert dit Lacroix de Bellair: (1756 - ?)

He was the son of Nicolas Hubert dit Lacroix and Marguerite Landreau, born in Montreal. Ignace married Barbe-Therese Chauvin (daughter of Pierre Chauvin and Marthé Autreuil) in 1687 at Boucherville. Their children were: Ignace (b.1688), Pierre (b.abt.1691), Jacques (b.1696), Louis (b.1698) and Jean-Louis (b.abt.1699).

Ignace was a voyageur and with his brother Louis, employed by Nicolas Perrot (1688/89) in the west.

Ignace Hubert dit Lacroix: (1688 - ?)

He was the son of Ignace Hubert dit Lacroix de Bellair and Barbe-Therese Chauvin, born in Quebec.

Came April 20, 1709. He was a son of Ignace Hubert, of Boucherville.

Pierre Hubert dit Lacroix: (1691 - ?)

He was the son of Ignace Hubert dit Lacroix de Bellair and Barbe-Therese Chauvin, born in Quebec. He married Catherine Demers/Dumay (daughter of Andre Demers and Anne Jette) at Montreal in 1713 and their children were: Catherine (b.1715), Pierre (b.abt.1717) (m. Anne-Catherine Giasson), Ignace (b.1719) (m. Angelique Porlier in 1746), Marie-Angelique (b.1721) (m. Jacques-Ignace Giasson in 1745), Marie-Amable (b.1723), Joseph-Amable (b.1725) (m. Françoise-Louise Porlier in 1760), Claude-Marie (b.1727) and Hyppolite (b.1728).

Ignace G. Hubert dit Lacroix: (1719 - ?)

He was the son of Pierre Hubert dit Lacroix and Catherine Demers, born at Montreal. Ignace marred Angelique Porlier (daughter of Claude-Cyprien-Jacques Porlier-Vincennes and Angelique Cuillerier) in 1746 at Montreal Quebec and they had a son Ignace, born in 1747.

Jacques Hubert dit Lacroix Sr: (1754 - 1715)

He was the son of Nicolas Hubert dit Lacroix and Marguerite Landreau, born in Quebec. He married 1st., Marguerite Godet at Montreal in 1681, married 2nd., Marie-Madeleine Beaudry dit Lamarche at Boucherville in 1689 and married 2nd., Marie-Romaine Duveau dit Berthelot at Montreal in 1699. His children were: Jacques (b.1684), Marie (b.1687), Pierre-Paul (B.1688), Jeanne (1690-1703), Pierre-Paul (b.1692) (m.François Cardinal in 1721) Jean Bte. (b.1696), Jean-Jacques (b.1699), Charles (b.1700) and Marie-Louise (b.1702) (m. Pierre Leriger at Laprairie in 1728).

Jacques arrived at Detroit on May 30, 1705 as a bargeman and was on the 1710 census of that settlement.

Jacques Hubert dit Lacroix II: (1684 - ?)

He was the son of Jacques Hubert dit Lacroix and Marguerite Godet. born at Boucherville, Quebec. Jacques II married Marie Cardinal in 1705/07 at Montreal, Quebec. They had a sons, Pierre (b.11 Dec.1709, Detroit-d.1724) and Jacques (b.1721, Montreal).

Jacques II arrived at Detroit in 1706 and his wife hired men for the "pays d'en Haut in 1730.

Pierre-Paul Hubert dit Lacroix: (1692 - 1733)

He was the son of Jacques Hubert dit Lacroix and Marguerite Godet. born in Quebec. He married Marie-Françoise Cardinal (daughter of Pierre Cardinault and Marie-Catherine Matou) in 1721 at Lachine, Quebec and their children were: Pierre (b.1722, Detroit) (m. Marie-Josephé Morel-Mador in 1749/50), Jean-Marie (bap.1723, Lachine), Joseph-Marie-Amable (b.1729), Marie-Françoise (b.1730) (m.1st.to Jean Bte. Lafetiere-Jasmin at Michilimackinac in 1750 and m.2nd.to Jean Bourdon in 1765 at Lachine), Paul (b.1732), Dominique (b.1734) and Rene (m.Françoise Brault-Pominville in 1763 at Lachine)

Pierre was employed as a voyageur, arriving at Detroit in 1710. Marie-Françoise Cardinal married Poncelet Batellot-Clermont at Michilimackinac in 1750.

Louis-Joseph Hubert dit Lacroix: (1663 - 1730)

He was the son of Nicolas Hubert dit Lacroix and Marguerite Landreau, born in Quebec. Louis married Marie-Madeleine Trotier (daughter of Pierre Trottier and Suzanne Migaud/Michaud) at Montreal in 1699 and their children were: Marie-Marguerite (1700-1764) (m. Michel Morel - Grandson of Sieur de Ladurantaye in 1718), Louis-Joseph

(b.1701), Marie-Veronique (b.1704), Pierre (b.1706), Marie-Madeleine (1708-1742) (m. Gabriel Houde dit Desruisseaux in 1738), Suzanne (b.1709) (m. Pierre Reaume at Detroit in 1738), Daniel-Marie (b.1712) and Agathe (b.1720).

Louis was a voyageur and with his brother Ignace, employed by Nicolas Perrot (1688/89) in the west. On November 6 1707 he arrived at Detroit.

Paul Lacroix:

He was sent to the source of the Mississippi River by Joseph Marin in 1754.

Dominique Lacroix:

In 1778 his residence was on the Upper Mississippi River.

Amable Hubert:

From 1758 to 1763 he was hiring voyageurs for Michilimackinac.

Ignace Hubert dit Lacroix:

In 1761 he was hiring voyageurs for Michilimackinac.

Pierre Hubert dit Lacroix:

In 1761 he was hiring voyageurs for Michilimackinac.

Paul Hubert dit Lacroix:

From 1770 to 1775 he was hiring voyageurs for Michilimackinac and "Pays d'en Haut".

Bazil Hudon de Beaulieu: (1785-1838)

He was the son of Nicolas Basile Hudon Beaulieu and Marie-Josette Miville born at Rivière-Ouelle, Kamouraska, Quebec. Bazil married Margaret Ogemaugeeeshigoquay (daughter of Waviishgaugauge or White Raven) and their children were: Margaret (1808-1896)[m. Martin Bisson], Julie (b.abt.1811-aft.1903)[m. Charles H. Oakes], Clement H.(b.1811-1893)[m. Elizabeth Farling], Gustave [m. Charles W. Borup], Hypolite, Sophia (b.abt.1820)[m. George M. Henderson], Paul H.(1820-1897)[m. Mariah}, Abraham H.(1822-1844)[m. Angelica Lacombe], Catherine (b.1829-1902)[m. Robert P. Fairbanks], Henry B.(b.1829)[m. Josette Belanger] and Elizabeth (b.1837)[m. Gustave Borup].

From 1804 to 1834 Bazil lived and traded around Lac du Flambeau, Wisconsin and died at Lapointe (Madeleine Island).

Paul Hudon Beaulieu: (abt.1787-aft.1848)

He was the son of Nicolas Basile Hudon Beaulieu and Marie-Josette Miville born at Rivière-Ouelle, Kamouraska, Quebec. Paul married Wauneaussequa and they had a son Bazil Hudon Beaulieu (1817-1893).

Jean Baptiste Jarret, sieur de Vercheres: (1687-1752)

He was the son of François Jarret de Verchères and Marie Perrault/Perrot. Jean married Marie-Madeleine-Françoise D'Ailleboust de Manthet (daughter of Nicolas D'Ailleboust and Françoise-Jeanne Denis) at Montreal in 1721. Their children were Catherine-Madeleine (b.1731)(m. Pierre-Joseph Hertel, sieur de Beaubassin in 1751), Marie-Anne (b.1733)(m. Philippe-Thomas Daigneau de La Saussaye in 1755) and Charlotte-Gabrielle (b.1735)(m.1st.to Pierre-Marie Raimbault, Sieur de St. Blin and m. 2nd.to Rene-Ovide Hertel de Rouville in 1767). Jean's brother-in-law was (sister Angelique) Nicolas-Antoine Coulon de Villiers who as commander of Green Bay, rebuilt that post in 1731 and was killed by the Sauk in 1733. Jean was the commander of that same fort in 1746-47. In June of 1730 Jean's wife Madeleine hired Jacques Charly to go west (either to Nepigon or Lake Superior) and after Jean's death, she married Jean Bte. Le Vrault in 1756.

John Johnston: (abt.1762 - 1828)

He was the son of William Johnston and Jane Mussenden born at Craige, Antrim Co., Ireland. In the fall of 1791 John arrived at Madeline Is. but in 1792 he is in Montreal only to return and settle at Sault Ste. Marie in the spring of 1793. He married Oshahgushkadawaquay/"Woman of the Great Meadow" (Susan or Anglice) around this time who was the daughter of Ojibwe Chief White Fisher (she was a fur trader after her husbands death and died in 1843 at Sault Ste. Marie). Their children were; George (m. Wassidjeewinoquay), William, Jane (Obahbahmwawagezhegoquay) (m. Henry R. Schoolcraft in 1823), Anna Maria (Omiskabugoquay) (m. James L. Schoolcraft), Charlotte (Ogenabugoquay) (m. Rev. William McMurray), Louis Saurin, John McDowall and Eliza (Wahbamungoquay).

Louis-Thomas Joncaire de Chabert: (1670-1740)

He was the son of Pierre-Antoine-Marie Joncaire (Jonquaire) and Gabrielle Hardy de Remy. Louis married Marie-Madeleine LeGuay de Beaulieu at Montreal in 1706. In 1700

Louis is with Father Bruyas and Sieur de Maricourt at the Ononaga fort and again in 1708 with Father de Lamberville. In 1712 he was temporary commander at Fort Frontenac, sent by Vaudreuil to replace the ill commander who was in Montreal. He was trading with the Seneca (Iroquois) at the Niagara Portage where he established a post in 1720.

Philippe-Thomas Joncaire de Chabert (Hady): (1707-?)

He was the son of Louis-Thomas Joncaire de Chabert and Marie-Madeleine LeGuay de Beaulieux born in Quebec. Philippe married Madeleine Renaud Dubuisson (daughter of Charles Renaud Dubuisson and Gabrielle des Marest) at Montreal in 1731. Philippe was on Céloron's Ohio expedition of 1749 and received his commission as captain after his return in 1751. In 1753-54 he was stationed at Venango (Franklin, Pa.) where on 4 December 1753, George Washington approached the fort with a letter from the English Governor Dinwiddie. But by 1755 he was serving the French army at Fort Niagara.

Daniel-Marie Joncaire de Chabert en Clausonne: (1714-1771)

He was the son of Louis-Thomas Joncaire de Chabert and Marie-Madeleine Leguay de Beaulieux born in Repentigny, Quebec. Daniel married Marguerite-Elisabeth-Ursula Robert de la Morandière at Montreal in 1751 and also married Hannah Hazard. Daniel's children were: Philippe-Daniel (b.1752, m. Judith Gouin in 1783), Marguerite (b.1755, m. Alexis Maisonville dit Loranger in 1773) and François (b.1757, m. Marie-Josephé Chene in 1780). Daniel was an ensign on Céloron's Ohio expedition of 1749. In 1758 he moved his family to Buffalo, N.Y. establishing a post at the mouth of the Buffalo River, but died back in Detroit in 1771.

Charles Juchereau, sieur de St. Denis /Denys de Beaumarchais: (1655-1703)

Charles was the son of Nicolas Juchereau de St. Denis de Beauport and M. Therese Giffard. In 1692 he married Denise-Catherine Migeon Bransac, who after his death married Louis Liénard de Beaujeu in 1704. His sisters were married to François Viennay-Pachot, François Dauphin de LaForest, François Pollet, sieur de Lacombe LaPocatiere, Pierre Aubert, sieur de Gaspe and Jean François Fortune d'Auteuil. Charles children were: Marie Catherine (b.1693, m.1727 to Jean Bte. Rene LeGardeur de Repentigny); Daniel; Joseph-Charles; Louise-Anne-Therese and Philippe.

Charles in 1691 was commissioned at Lieutenant and by 1692 was supporting western fur-trade. He had loaned money to the trade ventures of Simon Reaume, Pierre D'Ailleboust, Jacques Boyer, Tonty and LaForest. Charles sister, Françoise, had been also involved in the western trade. From 1693 to 1702 held the title of Judge for the District of Montreal. In 1702 Charles was sent [granted the concession in the Ohio Valley by the King of France] to establish a fort at the mouth of the Ohio River (Ouabache) (the site of today's Cairo, Ill.) as a part of New Frances plan of expansion. That plan had sent Cadillac the year before to establish Detroit and d'Iberville three years earlier to the mouth of the Mississippi River. Charles route (with Rev. Jean Mermet, eight canoe and

about thirty-two men)[the men included were: Charles Denu Detaillis, Nicolas Laberge, Paul Tessier, François Legardeur de Mutrecy, Nicolas Lemoyne, sieur de Leau, Alexis LeGuay, Gabriel Philippe, sieur de Mandeville, Pierre Cardinal, Paul Groust and François Marie Bouet] in the spring of 1702 included Michilimackinac, Green Bay, Wisconsin River and the Mississippi River. Charles had plans to develop a buffalo tannery in the west but died before it became successful and after his death Sieur de St. Lambert takes command of the post. Shortly after establishing the post at the mouth of the Ohio, d'Eraque (Pierre LeSueur's commander at the fort he established on the Blue Earth River in today's Minnesota) and his twelve remaining men arrive, after abandoning LeSueur's fort due to attacks by the Fox which killed three of his men. On his way south, d'Eraque met Juchereau with thirty-five men at the mouth of the Ouisconsin.
Louis Juchereau dit St.Denis/Denys: (1676-1744)
Louis was the son of Nicolas Juchereau de St. Denis de Beauport and M. Therese Giffard. He was also the brother of Charles. Louis married at Presido del Norte, Mexico, Marie Emanuelle Sanche-Ramon de Navarro in 1715 (dau. of Diego Ramon) Louis' children were: Louisa (b.abt.1716-d.1741), Marie Rose (b.abt.1717-d.1737), Louis-Charles (b.abt.1720-d.1778), Marie Delores Simone (b.abt.1722), Marie Petronilla Feliciana (b.abt.1724-d.1779), Marie (1734-1781) and Pierre-Antoine (1740-1782).
In 1700 Louis is at the mouth of the Mississippi River with d'Iberville. In 1713 he is exploring the Red River of the south and established the fort of Natchitoches on the Red R. He was sent to Mexico to establish at trade route to the Spanish. In 1719 he led a siege on the Spanish post of Pensacola. Louis was defending his Natchitoches Post from a Natchez and Chickasaw attack in October of 1731.

KINZIE/ McKinzie/MCKENZIE/Kenzie/MacKenzie
John Kinzie: (Shawneeawkee or The Silver Man) Birth: Dec 1763 Quebec Death: 6 Jan 1828 Chicago, IL.
[John's father was John McKinzie/MCKENZIE/Kenzie/MacKenzie (died about 1763) who was a surgeon in the British Army. His father married Emily/Anne Tyne (1761), who was the widow of a British army chaplain (Mj. William Halliburton/Haliburton) who died about 1760. After John's father died she married William Forsyth (1737-1804) who was a member of a prominent trading family. As a youth (10 yrs.), John Kinzie Jr. left his family in New York and indentured himself as apprentice with Quebec silversmith George Farnham. In 1777, he moved to Detroit and worked for trader William Burnett, probably at a trading post in the Potawatomi village of Chief Topinabee. Kinzie was long

associated with this wealthy merchant, their fur trading ties lasted unil 1801. The Forsyth family moved to Detroit by 1779 and were enumerated in that year's census. As a trader and silversmith, Kinzie did business at the Miamis Town (Fort Wayne, IN) in 1789. In 1804, John Kinzie and his family moved to Chicago where he had purchased a trading post north of the Chicago River, which was established by Jean Bte. DuSable. On August 15, 1812, an attack by Pottawatomie Indians left about forty dead, in what is known as the "Fort Dearborn Massacre". Kinzie had been with the soldiers but escaped unharmed.]
MARRIAGE 1: Margaret (Peggy) MacKenzie b: 1768 Vir. d: 3 JUL 1859 Princeton, Mercer Co, West Virginia Married: ABT 1790 Detroit
[Margaret was the daughter of Moredock Otis McKensey/MacKenzie/McKinzie (b: 1738 Glasgow, Scot. and Jemima Chapman (b: 1744); she was captured in a Indian raid and adopted by Chief Koothumpum of the Delaware Tribe. Her father, eventually found her in 1796 near Detroit and she returned to the New River settlement with him and she later married Benjamin Hall in 1799 in Virginia]
Marriage 2: Eleanor Little/Lytle b.abt.1770 Married: 1798/1800 Detroit
[Eleanor was the daughter of John Little/Lytle (1747-1817) and Mother: Elizabeth; she may have been captive of the Seneca's in 1778 and adopted by Chief Cornplantera. She first married Col./Capt. Daniel/David McKillop/M'Killup/McKillip who was killed in the Battle of Fallen Timber who was a British officer attached to Fort Miami. A daughter (Margaret McKillop married Lt. Linai T. Helm in 1808 at Detroit and later married Lucius Abbott at Chicago in 1836]
CHILDREN:
William Kinzie b: 1789/91 Ohio Death: 1869 Nebraska
Married Rebecka Morton/Martin b: 12 Jun 1794 Pennsylvania Married: 3 Sep 1811 Ohio
Elizabeth Kinzie b: 1792/95 Ohio Death: 1832
Married Samuel Miller Married: 25 AUG 1825
James Kinzie b: 21 APR 1793 Death: 1866 Racine, Wisconsin
Married 1st Leah SEE (McIntire) b: 15 NOV 1815 Logan, KY Married: 15 JUN 1837 Racine, Milwaukee, WI
Father: William SEE b: APR 1787 Charleston, Kanawha, WV Mother: Minerva MOSS b: 31 OCT 1793 VA
Married 2nd Virginia Hale
Father: Isaiah Hale b: ABT. 1788 in Giles County, Virginia Mother: Margaret Sarah Lucas b: ABT. 1793
John Harris KINZIE b: 7 JUL 1803 Sandwich, Ontario d.21 June 1865 on the Pittsburg and Ft .Wayne RxR
Married Juliette Augusta Magill b.11 September 1806 Middletown, Ct. D.1870 Married August 1830
Father: Arthur W. Magill/McGill Mother: Miss Wolcott
[Juliette's young uncle Alexander Wolcott was responsible for introducing them. Wolcott, a medical doctor by training, had made his way west and become the US government's Indian agent at Chicago in 1810, marrying John H. Kinze's younger sister in 1823.]
Ellen/Eleanor Marion KINZIE b: 1804/05 Chicago, Ill. Death: 1860
Married 1st George C. BATES

Married 2nd Dr. Alexander WOLCOTT b.1790 Conn. Death: 1830 Chicago, Ill. Married: 20 JUL 1823
Maria Indiana KINZIE b: 1807 Chicago, Illinois Death: 13 DEC 1875
Married Gen. David Hunter b. 21 July 1802 Washington, D.C. d. February 1886 Washington, D.C.
[became a Captain in the First Dragoons in 1833. He was assigned to frontier duty and twice crossed the plains to the Rocky Mountains. He resigned his commission in 1836. He reentered the military service, as a paymaster with the rank of Major in March 1842. He was appointed Colonel of the 6th United States Cavalry and three days later was commissioned Brigadier General of volunteers. He commanded the main column of McDowell's army in the Manassas Campaign and was severely wounded at Bull Run in 21 July 1861. He was made a Major General of volunteers, 13 August 1861, served under General Fremont and on November 2nd succeeded him in the command of the western department.]
Robert Allen Kinzie (Major) b: 8 FEB 1810
Married Gwenthlean Whistler b:1818 Green Bay, WI d:1894 Ft. Omaha, Neb. Married: 1834 Chicago, ILL
Father: Dr. William WHISTLER b:1780 Hagerston, Washington Co, Md Mother: Mary Julia FEARSON b: 1787 Salem, MA

James Kipp: (1788 - aft.1865)

He was born in Montreal and was married to Medicine-Bird and Four-Bears (Earth-Woman), both of the Mandan tribe. He was also reported to have married the daughter of Alexander Culbertson (who was the son of Joseph Culbertson and Mary Finley) and Natawischicksina (Blackfeet).

James entered the fur-trade early in his life and in about 1818 arrived on the Upper Missouri River, employed by the Columbia Fur Co., at Fort Mandan. In 1822 he built a post among the Mandans and in 1825 establish a post for the Columbia Fur Co. at the mouth of the White Earth River, for the Assiniboine trade. He continued his career of constructing fur post for the American Fur Co., with Fort Floyd in 1828 (the fore-runner of Ft. Union), Fort Clark in the spring of 1831 and Fort Peigan in the winter of 1831/32.

In 1850 James was detained at Fort Pierre due to the illness of one of his nephews, Joseph Desautels (trader at Ft. Clark) who died from the illness at Ft. Pierre on 15 Nov.1850 [another nephew on the Missouri was Jacques Bruguiere). In 1865 James retired from the fur-trade and settled on his Missouri farm near Independence, Mo.

George Knaggs Jr. (abt.1765 - 1809)
He was born at Fort Miami on the Maumee River in Ohio to George Knaggs and Rachel Sly/Schley [George and Rachel baptized their youngest son Thomas at Sandwich, Ontario in November of 1782]. George Jr. was a magistrate at Detroit under the British rule in the late 1700's when he settled the estate of George Lyons. In 1795 he married Lyons widow, Elizabeth Chêne who was the daughter of Charles Chêne (St. Onge dit Chêne) and Marie Descomptes Labadie. John Askin was appointed administrator of Knaggs estate in 1809. His children were: Louis Whitmore Knaggs (b.1796 Detroit), Peter Wm. George Knaggs (b.1798 Detroit-d.1852 Ft. Laramie, Wyoming), Ann Knaggs (1800-1824) and Alexis Knaggs (b.1802 River Raisin, Mich.-d.1855 Erie Twp., Mich.)

Whitmore Knaggs (1763 - 1827)
He was born at Fort Miami on the Maumee River in Ohio to George Knaggs and Rachel Sly/Schley. Whitmore was an Indian Agent, appointed by Gen. George Washington (and was granted 4,000 acres of land at Maumee, Ohio by the Ottawa Indians in 1785). He married Marie-Joseph Descomptes dit Labadie, daughter of Pierre, at Detroit in 1793. The following is from the reminiscences of General Friend Palmer "...The Knaggs' house (Hubbard farm), built about 1790 (long since destroyed), stood on the west side of Knaggs' creek, twenty feet back from the road, on what is now the corner of River street and Swain avenue. The mouth of Knagg's creek was said to be, in 1812, about 300 feet wide and came up to within a few yards of the Knaggs' house...I quote from remembrances of the late Colonel James Knaggs, son of Whitmore Knaggs, who was born in the house. It may be of interest to some to repeat it here. 'Whitmore Knaggs, my father, was born in Detroit in 1763, the same year Pontiac tried to carry out his famous plan of driving the English out of Detroit and the other forts on the western frontier. On July 31, 1763, a party of the Detroit garrison, under Captain Dalzell, made a sortie, and at Bloody Run were defeated by Pontiac with great loss. After his triumph, Pontiac invited the leading French residents, including Peter Descault Labadie, who afterwards became the father of my mother, to a grand feast in honor of the victory. There was plenty of fish, flesh and fowl, but no liquors.' General Hull was a frequent visitor at the old house. Governor Cass and Governor Woodbridge also called frequently. Tecumseh, the celebrated Indian chief, with his brother were also common visitors. The Labadie house (still standing), was next above the Schwarz mansion. The Labbadie were an old French family, here in Cadillac's time..."

Jean-Louis de La Corne, sieur de Chapt de St.Luc: (1666 - ?)
Jean-Louis was the son of Luc de La Corne and Antoinette d'Aillemagne de Vendon

and de Lafont. He married Marie Pécaudy de Contrecoeur (daughter of Antoine Pécaudy and Barbe Denis) at Montreal in 1695. Their children were; Louise-Ursule (bapt.1697), Marie-Madeleine (b.1700), Claire, Louis-François (b.1703) (m. Marie-Anne Hubert in 1728), Louis-Luc (bapt.1704), Pierre-Antoine (b.1708), François-Josué (b.1710), Luc (b.1711), Joseph-Marie (bapt.1714), Jean-Louis (b.1714) and Marie-Anne (bapt.1716).

Jean-Louis was promoted to Lieutenant in 1685, Captain in 1706, Major in 1714 and awarded the Chevalier de St. Louis in 1713. He was a member of the first "Sioux Trading Company" formed in Montreal in 1727, with Beauharnois, Longueuil, d'Aigremont, St. George, Dupre, Youville, Dillay (Dumay), Claude Marin, Etienne Petit, Jean Garreau, François Campeau, François de May, Pierre Richard, Jean Bte. Boucher de Montbrun and François Boucher.

Louis-Luc (Chevalier) de La Corne de Chapt seigneur de Terrebonne: (1704 - ?)

Louis-Luc was the son of Jean-Louis de La Corne and Marie Pécaudy. He married 1st. Marie-Anne Hubert-Lacroix (daughter of Rene Hubert and Brancoise de LaCroix) in 1728 at Montreal and 2nd to Elisabeth de Ramezay (daughter of Claude Ramezay and Marie Charlotte Denis)in 1740 at Montreal.

Louis became the commander at Michilimackinac in 1745 and turned his command over to his second, Charles-Joseph Noyelles de Fleurimont, leaving Michilimackinac in the summer of 1747 with a war party of Potawatomis, Illinois, Sauks, Miamis and Menominees. Later that year he lead his growing force against the Mohawks and New England settlements with Jacques Legardeur, de Saint-Pierre. From 1753 to 1755 Louis was the commander of LaVerendrye's "Posts of the Western Sea". In his report to his superiors, Jacques Legardeur (the former commander), wrote of meeting Lacorne enroute in August of 1753"...I found the chevalier de la Corne, who told me at the outset that M. Marin Jr. had gone to Missilimakina with Sioux chiefs, and that not being able to wait for my arrival, he had left to go to his post with the aforesaid chiefs [who, on leaving, had made an appointment with the Crees by a speech that they gave to M. de La Corne], which committed me to send my delegates back, of whom de la Corne took charge. I do not doubt that these two nations are now living in peace [and are joining to go to war against the Prairie Sioux. I forgot to note that the River and Lake Sioux, before leaving, had sent two Crees whom they had been detaining since to the Crees as evedence of the goodwill]....". Louis was hiring voyageurs between 1753 and 1755 for Grand Portage, "la mer du Ouest" and "poste de l'ouest", but by april of 1756 he was hiring for the "poste des Illinois".

Pierre-Antoine de La Corne, sieur de la Colombiere: (1708 - ?)

Pierre-Antoine was the son of Jean-Louis de La Corne and Marie Pécaudy. He married Marguerite Petit-LeVilliers (daughter of Charles Petit-LeVilliers and Marie-Madeleine Gautier de Laverendrye) at Montreal in 1744. Marie-Madeleine was the widow of Louis-Joseph Robert.

Pierre-Antoine was a part of a raiding party (with brother Luc and led by Jacques Legardeur de Saint-Pierre) which destroyed Saratoga, New York in 1745. In 1751 he was hiring voyageurs for Michilimackinac and "poste de la Rivière St. Joseph".

Luc de La Corne, sieur de Chapt de St.Luc: (1711 - ?)

Luc was the son of Jean-Louis de La Corne and Marie Pécaudy. He married 1st. Marie-Anne Hervieux in 1742 at Montreal, 2nd.Marie-Josephte Guillimin (she was the widow of Jacques Legardeur de Saint-Pierre) in 1757 at Montreal and 3rd.Marie-

Marguerite Boucher (daughter of Pierre Boucher de Boucherville and Marguerite Raimbault) in 1774 at Montreal. Luc and M.-Marguerite's children were; Pierre-Louis (b.1775), Marguerite (b.1777), Jean Bapt.(b.1779), Marie-Anne-Françoise (b.1780), Marie-Antoinette (b.1782), Luc-Abraham (b.1783) and Marc-Augustin (b.1785).

Luc was a part of a raiding party (led by Jacques Legardeur) that destroyed Saratoga, New York in 1745. He was in partnership with Louis-Joseph Gaultier de La Vérendrye at the Chagouamigon post and was hiring voyageurs from 1752 to 1757 for Michilimackinac and Chagouamigon (La Pointe).

François-Josue de La Corne, sieur Dubreuil: (1710-?)

François-Josué was the son of Jean-Louis de La Corne and Marie Pécaudy. He married Michelle Hervieux (daughter of Leonard and Catherine Magnain) at Montreal in 1745.

He was hiring voyageurs in Montreal for Detroit in 1751.

LaFreniere / Freniere / Frenier / Lafresniere

Associated names that may accompany this surname are: Desrosiers, Piette/Piete, Chauvin, Donay/Daunet, Delonai, Trempe, Venire and Hertel.

Charles-Jacques Freniere (Lafreniere):

He married a Sisseton (daughter of Tokokotipexni or "He Who Fears Nothing"). His children were François (d.bef.1851), Narcisse and Louison. Charles was a trader on the Rivière St. Pierre (Minnesota River) in the 1780's. May have been related to Antoine Piette dit Freniere who was indebt to Pierre Peltier d'Antaya in 1754 but absent from his wife (Therese Mandeville) "dans les Pays d'en Haut".

Narcisse Freniere (Cekpa):

He married 1st. to Winona Crawford (b.1808), 2nd. to an Elm River Yanktonai woman and 3rd to another Yanktonai woman. His children were Susan (m. Joseph R. Brown at Lac Traverse in 1835), Daniel Antoine (Sataka), Antoine, a daughter (m. François Chardon), Thomas, Narcisse (b.abt.1841 MN) and François (b.abt.1839 MN.). In 1816 he was at Prairie du Chien, employed by James Aird. In 1819 he was employed by Graham and Renville as an interpreter at Lac Traverse. From 1824 to 1827 he worked for the American Fur Co. but by 1836 he (with brothers François and Louis) was an independent sub-outfit of the American Fur Co's. Western out-fit, trading at the mouth of the Cheyenne River. Narcisse died while on a journey to the Missouri River.

François Freniere: (died before 1851)

He married a Sisseton woman and his children were: Xavier (Pejiskaya) (b.abt.1809), Norris (b.abt.1816), Rosalia (m. John Mooers) and Louis (abt.1812-1839). A long time trader, he had a store near Lac Traverse and was visited by Father Ravoux in the fall of 1842.

Xavier (Exevier) Freneire (Pejiskaya): (b.abt.1809/13)

He was the son of François Freniere and a Medawahkanton and/or Sisseton woman.

Xavier married a Sisseton woman and their children were: Joseph (b.abt.1832/36), Augustin (b.abt.1835/39), Xavier (b.abt.1835/39), Josephine (b.abt.1842/46) and Baptiste (b.abt.1850/54).

Antoine LaFreniere: (abt.1780-1863)

He married Marguerite Houle and their children were: Antoine (1810-1874)(m. Ursule Morin), Isabelle (b.abt.1815)(m. François Roy), Marguerite (b.abt.1823)(m. Antoine Flamand), Jean Bte. (1828-1897)(m. Ursule St. Germain) and François (1834-1860)(m. Isabelle St. Germain). This family of Lafrenière was associated with the St. François Xavier parish of the Selkirk Settlement.

Antoine LaFreniere:

He married Madeleine St. Onge and they had sons Antoine Jr. and Oliver. This Antoine Sr. was at the capture of the American fort at Mackinac, when it was captured during the War of 1812. He remained loyal to the English after the war and moved to the British fort at Drummond Is. and later (1828) at Penetanguishene. Oliver married a widow (Madeleine Lacombe) and moved to Manitoba.

William S. Laidlaw: (1797/98 - 18510

He was the son of Robert Laidlaw and Elizabeth Williamson born in Kingledores, Scotland. William married Mary Ann "Big Heart" (Taw-a-du-tah) [daughter of Sisseton Chief "Big Heart"] about 1812 on the Upper Mississippi. Their children were: Katherine D. (m.1st.to Mr. Lurty and m.2nd.to Leigh Hadley Irvine in 1848), Elzabeta (b.bef.1822), Barbara (1824-1849) (m. Morre K Lurty in 1843), William J. (1831-1859), Mary (b.bef.1833), Nancy (b.1836), Margaret (b.1838) (m. William Hodges in 1855), Julia Anne (1840-1893) (m.1st.to E. Walter Holbert and 2nd.to J.A. Walker in 1878) and Jane (b.1842).

William was managing a experimental farm, called Hayfield (Mayfield), for the Selkirk Colony on the Red River in 1818-21. He had bought oxen and cows from the fur post at Lac La Pluie and he purchased horses from the Mandans on the Missouri, through Archibald McDonell, for the Hayfield farm. He arrived in Prairie du Chien from the Selkirk Colony with Robert Dickson and Duncan Graham in March of 1820. He was in charge of boat loads of grain, seed and other supplies on the Minnesota River returning to the colony in May of that year. The grain was to replaced the loss of crops at the colony due to grasshopper the prior year. In April of 1821 William left the fur post at Lac Traverse to meet up with a cattle drive (150 head) heading for the colony from Prairie du Chien. Joseph Rolette of Prairie du Chien had contracted with the colony for the cattle drive and he employed Alexis Bailly, François Labathe and Duncan Graham to the deliver the cattle to the settlement. The following is from John P. Bourke's journal (he was the HBC. trader at Lac Travers) of March 14 of 1821: "Mr. Laidlaw arrived he intends going towards Prairie du Chien to meet the cattle expected from thence. It is the opinion of many that the Officer (Col. Josiah Snelling) commanding at the (Ft. Snelling) entrance of the Rivière St. Peter (Minnesota River) will not let him pass"

In 1821 the fur companies of the Hudson Bay Company and the North West Company

combine and George Simpson begins his long term as head of the HBCo. The next year, William turns his attention to the fur trade and in 1822 forms a partnership with a group (Robert Dickson, Kenneth Mackenzie, Daniel Lamont, W.P. Tilton, Honore Picoté and Joseph Renville) of fur traders which formed the Columbia Fur Company, with its headquarters near the headwaters of the Red River of the North. In the fall of 1822 he and McKenzie furnish Charles Hesse with goods, in order to ransom back his daughter from the Sioux who was the only other surviving member of his family which were massacred by the Sioux as they were on their way south from the Selkirk colony. In 1825 William is hired by Indian Agent at Ft. Snelling, Lawrence Taliaferro, to accompany Dakota Chiefs back to their homes returning from the treaty held at Prairie du Chien that year (12 die on the return journey). In 1827 the CFC. is bought out by the AFC. and by 1830 William was in charge of Ft. Tecumseh on the Missouri (mouth of the Teton R.), for the American Fur Company. In 1833-34 he was chief trader for AFC. at Ft. Pierre on the Missouri.

William returned to farming in 1836, when he obtain property in Missouri (9 miles NW of Liberty, Mo.) building a plantation and mansion for his home. He died at Liberty on 9 October 1851.

Daniel Lamont: (1798/99 - 1837)

He was the son of Colin Lamont Sr. and Jane Smith of Greenock, Scotland, baptized on 24 April 1798 at Greenock. He married 1st.to Hushes ("The Night") (daughter of Dakota Lake Calhoun Band Chief, Cloudman) before 1824 and married 2nd.to Margaret [he was the son-in-law of Markpeemanee / "Walking-Cloud" who was an "old" Sisseton Chief in 1824], his children were: Jane (m. Moses J. Titus in 1867), Colin and Charles.

Daniel was working on Lord Selkirk's Red River Colony, but about January of 1817 returned home to Scotland by a Hudson Bay ship. He was back on the Red River in 1820/21, trading for the Hudson Bay Co. and in 1821/22 at Lac Traverse with Robert Dickson, Joseph Renville, Kenneth McKenzie and William S. Laidlow, where he co-founded the Columbia Fur Company. He was at St. Louis, where he apparently resided, in June of 1822 when he filed his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States. In 1826 he was at Fort Factory at the mouth of the Minnesota River and in the Upper Missouri Outfit the next year. In 1832 he was at Fort Tecumseh (Ft. Pierre) on the Missouri River, but in 1835 he quit the Upper Missouri Outfit.

The following is from his Will and Testament which he wrote at Fort Pierre on the Missouri in November of 1834: "...First I direct that in event of my dying in the Civilized World or at any of the Establishments of the Upper Missouri Outfit of which I am at present a Member my Body shall be Committed to its Mother Earth from whence it came with decency but no Parade; and with the usual forms of the Scotch Presbyterian Church in which I was Baptized and in infancy reared, tho' agreeably to the interpretation of its tenates in Missouri I cannot be a Member thereof: And as to such Worldly Estate as it hath pleased God to Intrust me with I dispose of the same as follows...I further direct that the Sum of Two Thousand Dollars shall be paid by my Executors to my much

esteem'd Friend William Laidlaw at present one of associates in business out of the first Moneys accruing from my interest in the Upper Missouri Outfit...And I do hereby make and ordain my much esteem'd friends Pierre Chouteau Jr. and George Collier Esquires of St. Louis aforesaid Executors of this my Will and testament..."

Lamothe: other Lamothe/Lamotte families of Cauchon-Lamothe, Lepellé-Lamothe, Lamothe dit Laramee, Dagneau Douville de Lamothe, Dubois de Lamothe, Aigron dit Lamothe, Bigot dit Lamothe, Brébant dit Lamothe and Laumet de Lamothe (sieur de Cadillac).

Pierre Lamothe: (1693 - 1754) or (1703 - 1755) or (1693 - 1775)
He was the son of Bruno Lamothe and Jeanne Le Valois. Pierre married Angelica/Angélique Caron (widow of Jean Bte. Girard), daughter of Vital Caron I and Marie Perthuis, in 1740 at Montreal. Angelica was: the sister of Vital Caron II (1702-1742) who died at Detroit; sister-in-law of Pierre Meloche (1701-1760) who married her sister Jeanne and moved his family to Detroit by 1730; and the cousin of Claude Caron III (1714-1774) of Kaskaskia, IL./Ste. Genevieve, MO. By Angelica he had Joseph-Marie (1743-1790) and Pierre-Guillaume (1744-1799). Angelica may have been his second wife, possibly first marriage to Marie Magdeleine St. Agne dit Hogue in Montreal in 1715 or Marie Anne St. Yves in 1715.

Joseph-Marie Lamothe: (1743 - 1790)
In June of 1761 he was hired by Nicolas Vernet dit Bourguignon for the Detroit fur trade. In 1775 carried dispatches for Gov.Guy Carleton during the American Revolution. Joseph married Catherine Blondeau (the daughter of Jean Bte. Blondeau and Genevieve Lefebvre-Anger) in 1777. Catherine was the sister of fur trader Maurice-Regis Blondeau. Before the Americans occupied Mackinac Is., he was an Indian Department interpreter there and later retired to the Montreal area.

Pierre-Guillaume ("William" or "Guillaume") Lamothe: (1744 - 1799)
Pierre was involved in the fur trade at Detroit in the 1760's. During the early years of the American Revolution he was back in the east but by 1778 he was back at Detroit on Gov. Hamilton's expedition against Vincennes and later captured by the Americans. The following is from Joseph Bowman journal, dated 7 mar.1779: "7th Capt. Williams Lt Rogers with 25 Men set for the falls of the Ohio to conduct the following Prisoners-Viz-Lieut. Govr Hamilton, Majr Hay, Capt Lamothee, Mons. Dejean Grand Judge of Detroit Lieut. Shifflin, Doct McBeth, François Maisonville Mr Bellefeuille with Eighteen Privates". In 1781 he was apart of a prisoner exchange. Guillaume married Marie Josette Hautrage at Detroit about 1787. From 1793 to 1796 he worked for the Indian Department

as an interpreter at Mackinac Is. and St. Joseph Is., retiring to St. Joseph Is., when the Americans occupied the British fort in 1796. The following is a letter of G. LaMothe to Joseph Chew from Michilimackinac, dated 15 Sep.1793 . "Sir/I have the honour to in close you the requisition for the year 1794, it would be very necessary that the articles therein mentioned should be advanced early enough in the spring on the communication as to be in this post time enough for the presents made in the spring, as there remains not enough in the store for the numbers of nations which is to come in, and which have be en asked by the neighboring Indians of this post, especially the Sious, Chipewyan and Fox, which is at war-for to make a treaty of peace together. If it was possible to send by the first canoes, Tobacco and Vermillion, two articles absolutely necessary and which is wanting in the store. There is no extraordinary news, only the return of the Ottawas and Chipewyan, which is arrived from the counsel held at the Miamies river, the first having lost four men amongst which was Two Chiefs, which caused a great mourning amongst the nation."
At a treaty with the "Principal Chiefs, Warriors and people of the Chippewa Nation" at Joseph Is. in June of 1798 the following signed as witnesses: ALEXANDER MCKEE D.S.G. I. A, RICHARD POLLARD Commis's on behalf, DAVID COWAN (Commissioner) of the Province, PETER DRUMMOND Capt. 2nd Batt. R.C.V. Commanding, WM. FRASER Lieut 2nd Batt. R.C.V., WILLIAM DEASE Ensn. 2nd Batt. R.C.V., GEORGE LANDMANN Lieut. Royal Engineers, GUILLAUME LaMOTHE Interpreter, C. LANZLADER, PETER SELBY Asst. Secretary,

Joseph-Maurice Lamothe: (1781 - 1827)
Joseph was born in Montreal and as a young man became a fur trader in the west in competition with the North West and Hudson Bay companies. In 1801 he became a XYC. clerk for Pierre Rastel de Rocheblave at Grand Portage and Fort de l'Isle. While collecting furs at an village near Fort de l'Isle in the winter of 1802-03, an argument broke out between Joseph and NWCo. trader James King. Joseph shot King dead and brought his body back to the fort. He was tried and acquitted of the crime but the case brought up the legal dilemma of jurisdiction in the far west between Rupert's Land (HBC.) and Upper Canada. In the spring of 1812 he became he became a captain in the Indian Department and the Montreal Militia, fighting in the war with the Americans. He married Marie Josette Laframboise at Montreal in Feb.1813. In July of 1814 he was sent to Mackinac Is. to fight in the western campaign. After the war he returned to Montreal work for the Indian Dept.

Augustin Mouet, sieur de Langlade: (b.sep.1703 Trois-Rivieres - d.1771/77 Green Bay)
Sieur de d'Englade, as he was sometime referred to, was the son of Pierre Mouet, sieur de Moras (d.1708 Trois-Rivières) and Elisabeth Jutras (m.1694 Trois Rivieres). Elisabeth was the niece of Pierre-Esprit Radisson, the early trader/explorer of the far western

region. He married Domitille Oukabe dit Neveu (also known as Domithilde La Fourche or Kapiouapnokoue) at Michilimackinac in 1728. Domitille was the daughter of Ottawa Chief Kewinoquot, sister of Ottawa Chief Nissowaquet (La Fourche) and the widow of Daniel Amiot dit Villenuve. Together, Augustin and Domitille had the following children: Agate (b.1722 Michilimackinac, m.1st. Pierre Souligny Leduc, m.2nd. Amable Roy); Charles Michel (b.1724/29, m.1st. Charlotte Ambroise Bourassa and m.2nd.Dourana, d.1800 Green Bay); and Jean Bte. Michel (b.1729).

In 1731 Augustin was a partner in the 2nd Sioux Company, hired (6 jul.1731) by François Poulin de Francheville for "voyage qu'il va faire au pays des Scioux". In August of 1732 he hired Jean Bte. Gendon and Jean Bte. Denot for "le voyage aux Scioux", on 4 Aug.1733 he hired Jacques Chevalier for "le voyage aux Scioux" and on 3 May 1738 hired Antoine Trottier for Michilimackinac. Augustin located his residence at Michilimackinac until 1745 when he moved to Green Bay .

Charles-Michel Langlade: (1724/29 - 1800)

Charles was the son of Augustin Mouet, sieur de Langlade and Domitille, born at Michilimackinac. He married Charlotte-Ambrose Bourassa (daughter of Rene Bourassa and Anne-Charlotte-Veronica Chevalier) (Charlotte had married Jean Bte. Leduc in 1773) in 1754 and also was married to an Ottawa woman by the name of Dourana.

Capt. Louis de La Porte, sieur de Louvigny:

Louis was born in 1652 to Jacques-Jean de La Porte dit Saint George(abt.1626-1702)(son of Jacques dit St. George Laporte and Marie Hamelin-married Jun.1626) and Nicole Duchesne (abt.1636-?) in 1652 and married Marie Nolan in Quebec on 26 oct.1684. Siblings were Paul(b.abt.1659, m.abt.1683 to Marguerite Matou); Antoine(b.abt.1660); Georges(b.abt.1662, m. to Madeleine Guertin); Catherine(b.abt.1658, m.abt.1675 to Philibert dit Rocquerbrune Couillaud); Jacques(b.1666, m.1687 to Madeleine Paviot); and Suzanne(b.?).

In late summer of 1690 he arrived at Michilimackinac as it's commander replacing Ladurantaye, remaining there til he resigned in the fall of 1694 and was replace by Cadillac. Marie (his wife) in June of 1694 hired at Montreal Louis Dupuis dit Parisien and Jean Seguin to go to the Michilimackinac/Sault Ste. Marie area (whether for traveling west herself or to send her husband supplies is open to speculation). In 1699 he was in the east as commander of Ft. Frontenac (Kingston, Ontario), but by 1703 he was implicated in illegal activities. Louis Philippe de Rigault, Marquis de Vaudreuil writes of him in his report of 8 nov.1711: "The Sr. de Louvigny, My Lord, has not gone up to Michilimackinac; I have had too much need of him here and he is too good a man for me to have dispensed with at a time when I learnt from so many different sources that I was to be attacked. This summer I sent him up to Montreal while the tribes that had come down from the upper

countries were there; they were really
glad to see him, and were truly pleased when I told them that it was His Majesty's intention to give him to them as a
Commandant." [Consolidated Docket] [Consolidated Docket] [Consolidated Docket] [Consolidated Docket] . In 1712 Louis is back at Michilimackinac as it's commander and on 14 mar.1716 left Quebec on a punitive campaign [CAMPAIGN] against the Fox, with a force of 800. A battle took place about 37 miles above Green Bay and Louis arrived back in Quebec by 12 Oct. of the same year. The next year he was back in the west establishing Fort St. François at Green Bay. Louis was at one time Governor of Trois-Rivières and Major-Aide for the Kings troops. Louis died in on 27 aug.1725, shipwrecked near Louisburg.

Joseph Duchene La Prairie or Mushkedewinn (Prairie man):

It is unknown to me who the parents of Joseph were, but from census info he apparently was born between 1750 and 1760 in Canada. There is reference to him arriving in the area of Minnesota in 1775, but the earliest reference otherwise is that from 1795 to 1799 he was in charge of the Folle Avoine Department of J. Sayer and Co. In 1799 John Sayer replaces Joseph with Joseph Reaume of the same trade territory, however by 1803 John Charles Sayer moves to the Folle Avoine Dept. to "curb the Generosity of Joseph Reaume and Joseph Laprairie". Between 1802 and1805 Joseph La Prairie is found at Clam Lake (Burnett Co., Wis.), Yellow River (near Webster, Wis.), "Namai-Kowagon", St. Croix Valley, Snake River and at "Grand Galle". In 1805 John Sayer is furloughed by the Northwest Co. to Lac des Chats on the Ottawa River and Joseph La Prairie drops out of sight until he is purchasing goods at Sault Ste. Marie in Jul. 1815. He continue to purchase goods at Sault Ste. Marie annually through 1818 and that year he was employed by the Northwest Co. at posts in the St. Croix Valley and Lac Coutereille Districts. He also made the shift to the American Fur Co. in 1818, becoming a naturalized U.S. citizen employed at the Folle Avoine Dept. He retired from the fur companies (1827-28) and lost his eye sight shortly there after. In 1835 he is old and blind living near Frederick Ayer's Pokegama mission.

Joseph's wife was an Ojibwe woman named Pimeegeeshigoqua and they had at least four children: Joseph Jr. (b.1800-10), Isabella (b.1790-1810)[married trader Daniel Dingley], Susanne [married trader Thomas Connors on 25 jul.1830] and Jean Baptiste.

Augustin LaRocque (Rock/Roc/Rocque) I: (1770's-aft.1846)

He was married to Agatha (b.abt.1784, Dubuque, Iowa- her father was of the Fox tribe and mother a Dakota) and also married Helen (Wakan Winona). Their children were: Augustin II (abt.1807-abt.1860)(m. a Menominee woman), Joseph I (b.1807/10)(m. Madeline Robinson), Catherine (b.abt.1809)(m.1st.to François Lapointe and 2nd.to

Mitchell LaRivière), François (b.1810), Louis (b.abt.1813)(m. Nancy Campbell) and Angelique.
Augustin LaRocque (Rock/Roc/Rocque) II: (abt.1807-abt.1860)
He married a Menominee woman and their children were: Therese (b.1820)(m. Oliver Monnette), Pauline (b.1823/31) and Jean Bt. (b.1828).
Joseph LaRocque (Rock/Roc/Rocque) I: (b.1807/10-?)
He married Madeleine Robinson (daughter of a trader and a Dakota/Fox woman) and their children were: Joseph II (b.abt.1840), Baptiste (b.abt.1841), Domitille (b.abt.1842), Matilda (b.abt.1844), Josephine (b.abt.1847), Louis-Joseph (b.abt.1848) and Leander (b.abt.1853).
Catherine LaRocque (Rock/Roc/Rocque): (b.abt.1809-?)

François LaRocque (Rock/Roc/Rocque): (b.1810-?)

Louis LaRocque (Rock/Roc/Rocque): (b.abt.1813-?)
He married Nancy Campbell (b.1816/20)(daughter of Duncan Campbell and Therese)(she was the widow of Alfred Hudson)

Jean Leduc III: (1684 - ?)
Jean III was the son of Jean Bte. Leduc and Marguerite Desroches, born in Montreal. He married Marie-Catherine Descary (daughter of Michel Descaris/Decarie and Marie Cuillerier) at Montreal in 1721. Their children were Jean Bte.(b.1727) (m. Anne-Catherine Bourassa in 1773) and Thérèse (b.1736) (m. Joseph Mailloux at Detroit in 1765). Marie-Catherine died at Detroit in 1761 and may have been the sister of Joseph Descarrie whose sons began the long line of (Decorah) Winnebago Chiefs.
Jean Baptiste Leduc IV: (1727 - ?)
Jean was the son of Jean Leduc III and Marie Catherine Descary (m.1721), born at Montreal in 1727. He married Anne-Catherine Bourassa (daughter of Rene Bourassa and Anne-Charlotte Chevalier) at Detroit in 1773.
Philippe Leduc:
Philippe was the son of Jean Leduc III and Marie Catherine Descary (m.1721), born at Montreal. He married Marie-Josephte Pelletier (daughter of Jean Bte. Pelletier and M. Joséphte Cornet) at Detroit in 1764.
Charles Leduc:
1731 member of the 2nd.Sioux Company.
Pierre Leduc:
1731 member of the 2nd.Sioux Company.

François Lefebvre-Duplessis-Faber, chevalier de Saint Louis: (abt.1665 - 1712)

He was the son of Pierre Lefebvre and Marguerite Rassaoc, born in France. François married Marie-Madeleine Chorel de Saint-Romain (daughter of François Chorel de Saint-Romain and Marie-Anne Aubuchon) at Champlain, Quebec in 1689 and their children were: François-Antoine (1689-1733), Marie-Madeleine (bapt.1691), Louise-Madeleine (bapt.1694), Jacquette-Perinne (bapt.1695), Pierre (bapt.1696) and Anne-Charlotte (bapt.1699).

François began his military career about 1671, arriving in New France in 1686 with the "Troupes de la Marine.

François-Antoine Lefebvre-Duplessis-Faber-Regnard: (1689 - 1733)

He was the son of François Lefebvre-Duplessis-Faber and Marie-Madeleine Chorel de Saint-Romain, born in Montreal. His father (François I) came to New France in 1687 with the "troupes de la Marine". François II married 1st.to Marie-Genevieve-Catherine Pelletier in 1713 at Montreal and married 2nd.to Marie-Madeleine Coulon de Villiers (daughter of Nicolas Coulon de Villiers and Angelic Jarret) at St. Joseph des Illinois in 1728 (Marie Madeleine also married Claude Marin in 1737 and Damours de Clignancourt).

François-Antoine was the commander of Green Bay and associated with Nicolas Sarrazin, Rene Bourassa, Jacques Gamelin and Ignace Gamelin in the fur trade. In 1733 as the French Commander at that same post he was killed by the Sauk at their village in 1733.

Pierre Lefebvre: (abt.1696 - ?)

He was the son of François Lefebvre-Duplessis-Faber and Marie-Madeleine Chorel de Saint-Romain, born in Quebec. Pierre served in the French military in Louisiana.

Charles-Denis Duplessis-Faber-Regnard, Sieur de Morampont: (1704 - ?)

He was the son of George Duplessis-Regnard and Marie Leroy, born in Quebec. Charles-Denis married Genevieve-Elizabeth Guillimin at Quebec in 1742. He was at Michilimackinac in the 1740's.

Joseph-François Lefebvre: (abt.1674 - ?)

He was the son of Pierre Lefebvre and Marie-Marguerite Gagne and married Marie-Anne Testard. The family apparently moved to Detroit about 1717, where their youngest children (Eusache and Jacques) were born in 1718 and 1719.

Louis Lefebvre dit Duchouquet: (

He was the son of Jean Lefebvre and Nicole Leroux and married Angelique Perthuis (daughter of Pierre Perthuis and Claude-Damise) in 1700. They had sons: Louis-Joseph, Pierre and Joseph.

Louis was hiring voyageurs for Detroit in 1715.

Louis-Alexis Lefebvre: (1703 - abt.1769)

He was the son of Gabriel-Nicolas Lefebvre dit Lataille and Louise Duclos. Louis-Alexis married Ursule Duboise dit Brisebois in 1734.

He was a voyageur in the west in 1722.

Pierre Lefebvre: (1707 - ?)

He was the son of Gabriel-Nicolas Lefebvre dit Lataille and Louise Duclos. Pierre married 1st.to Genevieve de Trepagny in 1733 and married 2nd.to Marie-Anne Paplau dit Perigny in 1760.

Pierre descends from the Lefebvre family (along with brother Louis-Alexis above), associated with the Lataille, Villemúr, du Sablon and Despines family lines. He journeyed to Michilimackinac - 1736/37.

Noel Lefebvre dit Lasiseraye: (1700 - ?)

He was the son of Michel Lefebvre dit Lasiseraye and Catherine Trottier and married Marie-Anne Gervais in 1722. In 1720 he was hired by Jean Magdeleine dit La Douceur for the "pays d'en haut" and in 1737 he was hired to go to Michilimackinac. In 1725 Pierre and François Sincerny were hired by Claude Caron and Philippe Leduc for Michilimackinac.

Jean-Paul Legardeur, sieur de Saint-Pierre: (1661-1724)

Jean-Paul was the son of Jean Bte. LeGardeur de Repentigny and Marguerite Nicolet de Belleborne, born in Quebec City. His grandfather was Jean Nicolet who was sent by Champlain west, on a mission of discovery in 1634. Jean-Paul married Marie-Josette Leneuf de Lavalliere in 1692 and their children were; Jacques (1701-1755), Agathe (bapt.1696) and Antoinette-Gertrude (bapt.1698).

Jean-Paul was at Michilimackinac in 1715 and commanding at the Lapointe post from 1718 to 1720.

Jacques Legardeur, sieur de Saint-Pierre: (1701-1755)

Jacques was the son of Jean-Paul and Marie-Josette Leneuf de La Vallières and great-grandson of Jean Nicolet. Jacques married Marie-Joseph Guillimin (daughter of Charles Guillimin and Françoise Le Maitre La Morille) in 1738.

From 1734 to 1737 Jacques commanded Fort Beauharnois, on the banks of Lake Pepin, rebuilding the fort in May of 1737. In 1747 he became the Commander of Fort Michilimackinac and involved in the Second Sioux Company until 1749. His next command was that of Laverendrye's Western Sea Posts (Mer de l'ouest), leaving Montreal (June 5 1750), passing through Fort Michilimackinac (July 12, 1750) and wintering at Fort La Reine (Portage Laprairie, Manitoba). His second in command was Ensign Joseph-Claude Boucher de Niverville and voyageurs; Alexandre Bissonnet (guide), Laurent Denige, Joseph-Paul Bissonnet, Augustin Charbonneau, Louis Croquehoye, François Lacombe, Amable Dyon, Paul Parisien, Bazil Riel L'Irlande, Antoine Goulet, Baptiste Masson, Louis Leclerc and Pierre DesLauriers [a translated version of Jacques report as commander of the Western Sea posts is in Joseph L. Peyser's bio. of "Jacques Legardeur de Saint-Pierre", Mich. State Univ. Press]. In 1753 Jacques left his command and turned his mission of French expansion over to Luc de La Corne. In his report to his superiors, Jacques Legardeur, wrote of meeting Lacorne enroute in August of 1753"...I found the chevalier de la Corne, who told me at the outset that M.

Marin Jr. had gone to Missilimakina with Sioux chiefs, and that not being able to wait for my arrival, he had left to go to his post with the aforesaid chiefs [who, on leaving, had made an appointment with the Crees by a speech that they gave to M. de La Corne], which committed me to send my delegates back, of whom de la Corne took charge. I do not doubt that these two nations are now living in peace [and are joining to go to war against the Prairie Sioux. I forgot to note that the River and Lake Sioux, before leaving, had sent two Crees whom they had been detaining since to the Crees as evidence of the goodwill]...". By December of 1753 Jacques was commanding French troops at the newly established Fort Le Boeuf, replacing Paul Marin de La Malgue who had died there. His mission was to re-establish Frances claim to the Ohio Valley and he was visited by George Washington who was sent by Virginia's Governor Robert Dinwiddie to demand French removal from the valley. The previous year the Charles-Michel Mouet de Langlade led a French force into the Ohio Valley to punish La Demoiselle (a Miami Chief who moved his tribe east closer to British traders) and to remove British traders from the Ohio Valley. Langlade's forces killed La Demoiselle, burned the Pichawillany post and captured several traders. By April of 1754 Jacques was in Montreal having been replaced in the Ohio Valley by Claude-Pierre Pécaudy de Contrecoeur. Jacques was killed in September of 1755 while leading a force of Mohawks and Canadians against a British force near Fort Edwards (Lake George, N.Y.).

François Lemaitre-Auger dit Lamorille and Lepicard: (1633 - 1703)

He was the son of Denis Lemaitre and Catherine Ducharme and married Judithha Rigault (Rigaud) at Trois-Rivieres in 1654. Their children were Pierre (1655-1711) (m. Marie-Anne Chesnaye dit Lagarenne in 1682), François (1656-1703) (m. Marguerite Poulin in 1683), Marie-Louise (b.1657), Noel (b.1658), Jean (1661-1710) (m. Catherine-Michelle Godefroy in 1696), Marguerite (b.1664) and Charles (1666-aft.1734) (m. Madeleine Crevier in 1689).

Charles Lemaitre-Auge-Dueme: (1666-aft.1734)

He was the son of François Lemaitre-Auger and Juditha Rigault, baptized at Perrot, Quebec. He married Madeleine Crevier dit Bellerive (1670-1746) (daughter of Nicolas Crevier and Louise Leloutre) at Cap-de-la-Madeleine, Champlain, Quebec in 1689. Their children were Marie-Françoise (b.1691) (m. Charles Paille in 1710), Charles II (bap.1694), Etienne-Charles (b.1695), Catherine (b.1697) (m. François Lefebvre in 1719), Michel (b.1701) (m. Marie-Charlotte Trottier-Valcour in 1727), Madeleine (b.1702) (m. Pierre Lefebvre-Descôteaux in 1723), Jean Bte. (b.1704) (m.1st.to Françoise Lesieur in 1727 and m.2nd.to Marie Anne Fafard in 1733), François (b.1705) (m.1st.to Charlotte Guignard in 1733 and m.2nd.to Marie-Anne Dulignon de Lamirande in 1750), Marie-Josephé (b.1707) (m. Joseph Fafard in 1729), Joséphte (b.1710) and Marie-Anne-

Alexis (b.1712) (m. Jean Bte. Heron in 1732).

July 1713 - Charles Lemaistré-Auge and Jean Dulignon were hired for the west (8ta8ois).
1723 - Charles and Estienne Lemaitre dit Auger are hired by Charles Nolan for Michilimackinac.
1724 - Charles and Estienne Lemaitre dit Auger are hired by François Auge dit Lajeunesse, Amariton and Sarazin for Michilimackinac.

Constant Le Marchand, sieur de Lignery/Ligneries: (? - 1732)

Constant was the son of Joseph Marchant, sieur de Lignières des Chareutilly and Marguerite du Sillas / Dusellar. He married Anne-Françoise Robutel (daughter of Claude Robutel de St. Andre and Suzanne de Gabrielle) in 1691 at Montreal. Their children were: Louis-Joseph (b.1695), Charles (bap.1697)(m. Ursule Aubert in 1732), Pierre-Claude (bapt.1698), Constant-Christophe (1700-1708), Jacques (bap.1701) and François-Marie (b.abt.1703)(m. Marie-Therese Migeon in 1738).

Constant was promoted to Lieutenant in 1687, Captain in 1691, Major in 1728 and awarded the Chevalier de St. Louis in 1728. He was commander at Michilimackinac in 1715 and in 1717 was sent to punish the Fox tribe. Anne-Françoise was hiring men to travel west to Michilimackinac from 1713 to 1717. He was again commanding (1725-26) at Michilimackinac and on the 7th of June 1726 he held a council (also attending the council were d'Amariton, Clignancour and Rev. Father Chardon) at Green Bay with the Fox, Sauk and Winnebagoes in which the Chiefs of those Nations agreed to peace. Again in 1728 he sent on a punitive mission against the Fox tribe and arriving at the Fox village fortification at the mouth of the Fox River on the 17th of August, found the fort abandoned. The expedition (a force of about 400 French and 800-900 Warriors) continued up the Fox River as far as the Wisconsin River portage finding the Fox had fled their villages before their arrival. The expedition retraced their route back down the Fox River destroying Fox villages and crops along the river.

Constant settled at Trois-Rivieres becoming the "Town Major" there.

François-Marie Lemarchand de Lignery: (abt.1703 - bef. feb.1760)

He was the son of Constant Le Marchand, sieur de Lignery and Anne-Françoise Robutel born in Quebec. François married Marie-Therese Migeon at Montreal in 1738.

François was promoted to 2nd Ensign in 1733, Lt. in 1744 and Captain in 1751. He was with Dé Noyelles in the 1735 campaign against the Fox Nation. From 1750 to 1753 he was the French commander at the Ouiatanon fort. and Fort DuQuesne in 1756.

LEMOYNE / LEMOINE:

I can not think of a family which had more influence in the expansion of New France, than the LeMoyne family. The family's patriarch, Charles Le Moyne, sieur de Longueuil, arrived in New France in 1641 and worked for the Jesuit missions for 4 years, becoming a Huron/Iroquois interpreter. In Montreal (28 may 1654) he married Catherine Gifford and there by establishing himself in a family associated with the fur business. Catherine's two sisters had married two brothers:

The first brother to marry in to the Gifford family was, Jean Juchereau de La Ferte (married Marie-Françoise Giffard), who was with Pierre-Esprit, sieur de Radisson in the western Great Lakes in 1659. Jean's daughter married Charles Aubert de La Chesnay, who became a prominent fur merchant in the later half of the 17th century.

The second brother, Nicolas Juchereau dit St. Denys (married Marie-Therese Giffard), had fought in the wars with the Iroquois and was a member of the Company of the Hundred. Some of Nicolas' children found their way to LaSalle's, Illinois Country (one son, Louis Juchereau de St. Denis, had found his way to Mexico by 1713, in that year established Fort St. Jean Baptiste-Natchitoches on the Red River and in 1715 married Emanuelle Sanche de Navarro) and one daughter married François Dauphin de La Forest, destined to become commander of Cadillac's Fort at today's Detroit - gateway to Illinois Country.

With Charles LeMoyne's future in the fur trade secure, his son's were given the task of re-establishing the French at the mouth of the Mississippi R. and continuing the work of LaSalle in expanding French claim to Louisiana Territory. The French began a campaign of establishing a chain of forts from the Great Lakes to the mouth of the Mississippi River, cutting off British expansion toward the Mississippi and beginning over half a century of skirmishes/war with the British colonies and their respective Native allies.

Charles LeMoyne's son, Pierre LeMoyne, sieur d'Iberville, was 27 years old when he arrived at the mouth of the Mississippi River, with the title of Governor of Louisiana. The force arrived in two ships from France with, his brother (Jean Bte. LeMoyne, sieur de Bienville), another brother (Antoine LeMoyne de Chateaugue), cousin (Louis Juchereau dit St. Denys) and the husband of another cousin (Pierre-Charles LeSueur). Fort Biloxi (Maurepas) was established by the brothers and LeSueur was on his way to today's Minnesota River, familiar land to him since he had traded furs south of Lake Superior for nearly twenty years already.

Pierre-Charles Le Sueur: (1672-1704)

He was the son of Victor LeSueur and Anne Honneur and married Marguerite Messier St. Michel (daughter of Michel Messier and Marie-Anne Lemoine/LeMoyne) at Boucherville, Chambly, Quebec in 1690. Their children were: Marie-Anne (b.1693,

Montreal), Louise-Marguerite (b.1694, Montreal), Marie (b.1796, Montreal), Jean-Paul and Marguerite (b.1699, Montreal)(m. Nicolas Chauvin, sieur de La Freniere about 1724, Mobile, Alabama).

Marguerite was familiar with the fur trade, having a father (he had been with LaSalle and Tonty in 1680) and a brother (Rene Messier Duchene) whom had been in the far west and a sister, Jeanne who was married to an important man in the business, Ignace Hebert. The success the family enjoyed, most likely, came from Marguerite's uncle, Charles Le Moyne, sieur de Longueuil, who was instrumental in developing the fur commerce in New France and his sons who were instrumental in reducing the British threat in North America and expanding the trade for New France.

Before 1681, Pierre was in the western Great Lakes trading and at Sault Ste. Marie with Jesuit Father Pierre Bailloguet. In 1681 he was released from jail in Montreal for his activities and charged with trading illegally, but by 1683 he was with a convoy of 15 canoes from Montreal to Green Bay and the Mississippi. He was assisting Nicolas Perrot at Fort Antoine, (lower Lake Pepin on the Mississippi) when Perrot ceremonially took possession of the Mississippi's headwaters for France in May of 1689. In 1693 Pierre is sent west by Louis de Buade, Comte de Frontenac (Gov.General of New France) to establish forts about Lake Superior and peace between the native tribes. By 1695 he was commanding a fort at Chequamagon (Lapointe) and had establish another on the Brule-St. Croix Rivers route, the previous year. Now he was erecting another on an island of the Mississippi, 200 leagues above the Illinois River. In mid-July of 1695, he returned to Montreal with Chiefs of two native tribes (Ojibwe and Dakota) and five other Frenchmen.

The later years of the 1690's, Pierre spent on at least two trips to France (on one trip he was captured at sea and spent the summer of 1697 as a British prisoner). On his return trip from France in 1699, he accompanied his wife's cousins (Pierre LeMoyne sieur d'Iberville, Jean Bte. Le Moyne sieur de Bienville and Antoine LeMoyne de Chateaugue) on their mission to permanently establish the claim of LaSalle, for France at the mouth of the Mississippi.

At the end of April of 1700, Pierre and 24 men leave the mouth of the Mississippi for the Upper Mississippi and by September they arrived at Nicolas Perrot's island post of Isle Pelee, above Lake Bon Secours or Lake Pepin. At this point, according to Andre Penicaut's journal of the expedition (from "Fleur de Lys and Calumet", translated and edited by Richebourg McWilliams), "...the French from Canada set up their fort and trading center when they come to traffic in pelts and other merchandise; here, too, they spend the winter because game is very plentiful in the prairies on both sides of the river...When spring comes, the savages come to this island bringing their merchandise,...Often there are savages who rob the French-Canadian traders: particularly the savages of one village made up of five different nations distinguished by their names, namely, the Cioux, the people of the main village; the Mententons; the Mencouacantons; the Ouytespouy; some other Cioux of the soil;...Eight leagues upstream we found the Saut de St. Anthoine, which one can hear two leagues away...". LeSueur built Fort L'Hullier and mined what he thought was a copper ore, returning to the mouth of the Mississippi in February of 1702 and taking his ore back to France. On his return journey he caught the plague while in the Gulf of Mexico in the spring of 1704 and died.

Louis Lienard, sieurs de Beaujeu and de Villemonde: (1716-1802)
He was the son of Louis Beaujeu and Denise-Catherine (Therese) Migeon-Bransac (m.1706). Louis Jr. married Louise-Charlotte Cugnot in 1747 than in 1753 married Genevieve Lemoine de Longueuil (daughter of Paul-Joseph Lemoine and M. Genevieve Joibert). He was promoted to Lieutenant in 1744 and Captain in 1751. From 1752 to 1760 he commanded Fort Michilimackinac and when France surrendered North America to the British withdrew his troops down the Mississippi River, leaving Charles de Langlade in command of the Fort to turn it over to the British upon there arrival.

Daniel-Hyacinthe-Marie de Beaujeu:
Daniel was the brother of Louis Lienard (1716-1802) and married Michelle-Elisabeth Foucault in 1737. In June of 1755 he arrived at Fort Duquesne to take command from Contrecoeur. He led an attack on Braddock's approaching force with Capt. Dumas, Capt. Ligneris and a force of 800-900 French/Native. He was killed in this Battle of Monongahela ("Braddock's Defeat").

Manuel Lisa (1772 - 1820)
He was born in Habana, La Habana, Cuba to Christoyal de Lisa (Sergeant in Spanish Militia) and Maria Ignacia Rodriguez (she married Antonio Francisco Ramis in 1774 at New Orleans). Manuel married Mary Polly Charles (d.1818 St. Louis), Miss Mitain (Omaha woman) and Mary Hempstead (she later married John Keeney). His children were: Manuel Lisa Jr. (1809-1826), Christopher Lisa (b.abt.1813 St. Louis) and Rosalie Lisa (b.1815 St. Louis). Manuel Sr. was long time trader on the Missouri River. He was in partnership with Benjamin Wilkinson, Pierre Chouteau senior, Augustin Chouteau junior, Reuben Lewis, William Clark, Sylvestre Labbadie (all of St. Louis), Pierre Menard, William Morrison (both of the town of Kaskaskia), Andrew Henry (of Louisiana) and Dennis Fitzhugh (of Louisville Kentucky), in the firm of the St. Louis Missouri fur Company. The following is from Washington Irving's, Astoria, "...Several of these traders had, two or three years previously, formed themselves into a company, composed of twelve partners, with a capital of about forty thousand dollars, called the Missouri Fur Company; the object of which was, to establish posts along the upper part of that river, and monopolize the trade. The leading partner of this company was Mr. Manuel Lisa, a Spaniard by birth, and a man of bold and enterprising character, who had ascended the Missouri almost to its source, and made himself well acquainted and

popular with several of its tribes. By his exertions, trading posts had been established, in 1808, in the Sioux country, and among the Aricara and Mandan tribes; and a principal one, under Mr. Henry, one of the partners, at the forks of the Missouri. This company had in its employ about two hundred and fifty men, partly American and partly Creole voyageurs..."

Weucha (Shake Hand)/le Liberateur(the Deliverer): (? - 1804/07)

On 31 August 1804, he and his band encountered the Lewis and Clark expedition on the Missouri (just above the mouth of the James River) and met in council with the two representatives of the American government. The expedition journals describe Weucha as an old, grand Chief of the Yankton, (Z. Pike in 1805-06 names White Buffalo or Petessung as Head-Chief of this tribe) which numbers 200 warriors. The journals also recorded his speech which was probably translated by either Pierre Dorion I (who was the expedition interpreter at this time) or Pierre Dorion II (who was present and trading among this tribe at the time):

"I see before me, my Great Father's two sons. You see me and the rest of our chiefs and warriors. We are very poor; we have neither powder, no ball, nor knives; and our women and children at the village have no clothes. I wish that as my brothers have given me a flag and a medal, they would give something to those poor people, or let them stop and trade with the first boat which comes up the river. I will bring chiefs of the Pawnees and Mahas together, and make peace between them; but it is better that I should do it than my Great Father's sons, for they will listen to me more readily. I will also take some chiefs to your country in the spring; but before that time I cannot leave home. I went formerly to the English, and they gave me a medal and some clothes; when I went to the Spanish they gave me a medal, but nothing to keep it from my skin; but now you give me a medal and clothes. But still we are poor; and I wish, brothers, you would give us something for our squaws"

The expedition journal goes on to describe a inter-tribal society of this tribe: "...It is an association of the most active and brave young men, who are bound to each other by attachment, secured by a vow, never to retreat before any danger, or give way to their enemies...These young men sit, camp, and dance together, distinct from the rest of the nation; they are generally about 30 or 35 years old, and such is the deference paid to courage that their seats in council are superior to those of the chiefs and their persons more respected...that band is now reduced to four warriors, who were among our visitors. These were the remains of 22 who composed the society not long ago..."

Weucha's sub-Chiefs at this council with Lewis and Clark were: Mahtoree/Monlori (White Crane/Grey Bear/White Bear) [he was chief signer of 1815 treaty at Portage des Sioux with the Yankton], Pawnawneahpahbe (Struck By A Pawnee) [probable 3rd signer at the 1815 treaty] and Aweawechache (Half Man).

The Yankton lands at this time included the head-waters of the Des Moines River and to the west including the Sacred Pipe-Stone Quarry and the lower James River region. At one time they were united with the Yanktonai and Assiniboine, making up one of the

three main divisions (Dakota, Nakota and Lakota) of what is generally called the Sioux today. Probably some time in the later part of the 17th century the tribe (Nakota) split off into two factions, the Assiniboine migrating to the north-west, than sometime in the mid 1700's the remaining tribe split again with the Yanktonai migrating to the west and the Yankton migrating to the south-west. From early French exploration reports it seems this tribe had long migrated annually to the prairie's for hunts but would winter in the shelter of central Minnesota. Returning to the forest lands discontinued at some point due probably to the increasing war party pressures of their neighbors the Cree and Ojibwe and including attacks from their brothers the Assiniboine. Pierre LeSueur was visited by the Hinkaneton or "village of the Red Stone Quarry" (Yankton) while he was on his trading/mining expedition in 1700 at south-central Minnesota. The Marin's in the 1750's puts the main Yankton village number at 160 lodges and says they roam to the Missouri River.

Waskaigingo/Wahhaginea/Waskaijingo(Little Dish or Little Bowl or Pettit Plat):

From before 1806 to after 1836 he was Chief of the Yankton. About 1813 his tribe is driven to migrate west to the Big Sioux River due to war with the Sac and Fox. On the19th of July in 1815 Chiefs and warriors of the Yankton Tribe met with William Clark, Ninian Edwards and Auguste Chouteau, representing the United States, at Portage des Sioux signing at treaty of "...re-establishing peace and friendship...". The order of Yankton signers was ; Monlori (or White Bear), Waskaijingo (or Little Dish), Padamape (or Panis Sticker), Chaponge (or Musquitoe), Mindalonga (Parisan or War Chief), Weopaatowechashla (or Sun Set), Tokaymhominee (or The Rock That Turns), Keonorunco (or Fast Flyer), Mazo (or The Iron), Haiwongeeda (or One Horn) and Mazehaio (or Arrow Sender) [Maurice Blondeau, Manuel Lisa, Thomas Forsyth, Louis Dorion and John Hay were also present at the Treaty, all of whom were very familiar with the Yankton and would likely have been the sources of the names and translation of the individual Yankton signers]. Again on the 22nd of June in 1825 at Fort Look-Out (near the Three Rivers of the Sioux Pass) Chief, Headmen and warriors of the "Teton, Yancton and Yanctonnies" met with Gen. Atkinson and Benj. O'Fallon (representing the U.S.) in a Treaty of "...perpetuating the friendship...". The order of Yankton signers was; Maw-too-sa-be-kia (The Black Bear), Wacan-o-hi-gnan (The Flying Medicine), Wah-haginga (The Little Dish), Cha-pon-ka (The Musqueto), Eta-ke-nus-ke-an (The Mad Face), To-ka-oo (The One That Kills), O-ga-tee (The Fork), You-ia-san (The Warrior), Wah-ta-ken-do (The One Who Comes From War), To-qui-in-too (The Little Soldier) and Ha-sas-hah (The Ioway) [Jean Bte Dorion was present at the Treaty and more than likely the interpreter of the names and translations]. Before 1830 he was replaced as primary Chief by War Eagle (Wahmedawahkee) trading with William Dickson at his post near the mouth of the Vermillion River. In 1825 he was one of the primary signers of a treaty with the Teton, Yankton and Yanktonai.

He Who Eats No Buffalo Cow (Tatankayeteshene/Peteyuteshni):

In 1823 Keating and Renville credit him as Hereditary Chief of the Yankton and in 1838-39 Joseph Nicollet also names him as primary Chief of the Yankton at the source of the Des Moines. In a 1830 treaty at St. Louis with the Yankton and Santee, He Who Dont Eat Buffalo (Citta-eutapishma) is 3rd signer under Matto-Sa-Becha (Black Bear) and Pa-con-okra. In September of 1836 he was primary signer (Pittaeutapishna) for the Yankton

in a treaty with Col. Zachory Taylor (future President) with Washkashinga signing second.

note: I have recently received an e-mail from Christine (a descendent of Smutty Bear) who believes the person Matto-Sa-Becha (Black Bear) referred to in the Treaty of 1830 was actually Mato Sabi Ceya (or Smutty Bear) - brother to Black Bear. I am looking forward to an exchange of information with Christine and will update the page in the future.

The treaty referred to was signed in St. Louis on the 13th of October in 1830 by the following "Yancton and Santie Bands of Siouxs" in order of signing; Matto-Sa-Becha (The Black Bear), Pa-con-okra, Citta-eutapishma (He Who Don't Eat Buffalo), To-ki-e-ton (The Stone With Horns), Cha-pon-da (or Mosquitoe), To-ki-mar-ne (He That Walks Ahead), Wock-ta-ken-dee (Kills And Comes Back) Ha Sazza and Chigga Wah-shu-she (Little Brave) [Jacques Mette was the interpreter at this signing of the treaty and it is unknown to me as to his possible connection with the Yankton].

Mischecanocquah / Meshekinoquah (Little Turtle): (1752 - 1812)

Little Turtle was a Miami Nation Chief [he succeeded Pacanne/"The Nut" as Chief and was in turn succeeded by Jean Baptiste Richardville], born and died near Ft. Wayne. In 1790 and 1791 Little Turtle fought in the defeats of both General Josiah Harmar's and General Arthur St. Clair's American army. In 20 August 1794 he was apart of the combined Native forces, brought against General Anthony Wayne's American army, when the confederation of tribes were defeated at Fallen Timbers (near Toledo, Ohio), which brought him along with the other defeated Chiefs to sign the Treaty of Greenville.

The following is in part, Little Turtle's address to Thomas Jefferson and Henry Dearborn (U.S. Sec. of War) in council (4-7 January 1802) at Washington D.C. (interpreter - Captain William Wells, son-in-law of the Miami chief, Little Turtle): "Father you have heard the observations of my Brother Chief Pottawattamie. It gives us great pleasure that the Great Spirit who made us both has permitted us to take you by the han[d] at the Great Council of the sixteen fires. Father, we have confidence, in our Interpreter, he is a great advantage both to us and to you, as through him we have the means of communicating with, and perfectly understanding each other. Father, it has again fell to my lot to make known to you the wish of your children. I was in hopes that my brethren the Great Chiefs would have spoken for themselves, but by their desire I have undertaken to speak for them. Father, A Treaty was made six years since at Greenville between the President of the United States and your children the People. Father, I with some of my Brethren made certain objections [at?] that Treaty, but finally thought it best is should be signed, an[d] we wish to adhere to it, and hope our white brethren will do so... My Father, and Brothers, by the Treaty it was mentioned that certain reservations should be made for the white people in our Country that the white people

should not settle over the line described by the Treaty, that no individual of the white people should be allowed to purchase any land of the Indians, nor any Indians to sell to individuals of the White people, but that when your children were willing to sell any of their lands it should be sold to the United States, which we think a very happy circumstance, because the United States will not allow their Red Brothers to be cheated...Father, we think some of the white people are settling over the line and we are fearful some of our young men may interrupt the harmony which prevails between the Red and White people, as the white people are considered out of the protection of the United States, when they settle over the line, and as the Chiefs cannot be at all places to watch over their young men...Father, by the Treaty of Greenville your children were promised a certain quantity of goods and money should be paid them annually, and this they expected would have been done. Father, when the goods arrive your Children meet with pleasure to receive them, but father we are sorry to mention that the goods do not come in good order, that more or less of our annuities have always been unfit for use and particularly the powder, we believe it is your wish that they should be delivered in good order. Father, the chiefs, your children knowing the route by which the goods come, are not surprised that they got damaged. We have twice received our annuities by the way of Cincinnati at which times they arrived in good order. Once they came by Presque Isle to Miami where we went to receive them concerning which complaints were made to Governor St. Clair. Father, it is my opinion and the opinion of the Pottawattamie, Miam[i], Delaware, Shawanesis, Eel River, Weas, Kickapoos, Peankashaws, and Kaskaskias, that Fort Wayne is the best place for distributing their annuities, and that it would be best for the Chippewas, Ottoways and Wyando[ts] to receive their annuities at Detroit. Father, your children wish to know your opinion relative to these things. The United States are indebted to us one hundred dollars for the year 1800 we were also promised several horses which we never receiv[ed.] Of the annuity of Five hundred dollars promised to the Eel River Indians only seventy five dollars worth of brass Kettles have been receive[d] and we do not know what has become of the remainder of the annuity. Your children expect that the deficiencies of their annuities will be made up to th[em. ?]...Father, we are sorry to trouble you so much; but these things are of consequenc[e] to us. We are imposed upon by the British traders, who ask very dear for their goods, when we ask them why they demand so much they reply it is owing to the taxes the American Government lay on their goods and that we never shall get them cheaper. We are of opinion that if a trading house was established in our Country this imposition would be remedied... Father, I was requested by my children before I left home to ask you to place a Blacksmith at Fort Wayne to repair our different Tool[s] we cannot have it done now without going to Cincinnati or Detroit. Father, we wish to reap advantages from cultivating the Earth as you do, and request ploughs and other necessary tools may be put into the hands of the Interpreter at Fort Wayne to be dealt out to any who will receive and make use of them for the purposes intended. Father, Should this request be granted nothing shall be wanting on the part of your children the Chiefs, to introduce husbandry among their children, if the United States will furnish them with the proper utensils. But Father nothing can be done to advantage unless the great Council of the Sixteen fires now assembled, will prohibit any person from selling any Spiritous Liquors among their Red Brothers. Father, the introduction of this poison has been prohibited in our camps, but not in our Towns, where many of our Hunters, for this

poison, dispose of not only their furs andca, but frequently of their guns and Blankets and return to their families destitute. Father Your children are not wanting in industry, but it is the the introduction of this fatal person, which keeps them poor. Your children have not that command over themselves you have, therefore before any thing can be done to advantage this evil must be remedied. Father, When our White Brothers come to this land our forefathers were numerous and happy; but since their intercourse with the white people, and owing to the introduction of this fatal poison we have become less numerous and happy..."

Thomas Jefferson's response on 7th January 1802: - "Brothers and Friends of the Miamis, Pottawattamie and Weas. I receive with great satisfaction the visit you have been so kind as to meete us at this place, and I thank the Great Spirit who had co[n]ducted you to us in health and safety, it is well that friends should some times meet open their minds mutually and renew the chain of affection, made by the same great Spirit, and being on the same lan[d] with our brothers the red men we consider ourselves as of the same fa[m-]ily, we wish to live with them as one people, and to cherish their interests as our own. The evils which of necessity accompanied the life of [?] are sufficiently numerous, why should we add to them by voluntary ly] distressing and destroying one another? peace brothers is better than war, in a long and bloody war, we lose many friends and gain nothing [ng] let us then live in peace and friendship together doing to each other all the good we can, the wise and good on both sides desire this, and we must take care that the foolish and wicked among us shall not prevent it, in our part we shall endeavour in all things to be just and generous towards you, and to aid you in meeting those difficulties which a change of circumstances is bringing on, we shall with great pleasure see your people become disposed to cultivate the earth, to raise herds of the useful animals and to spin and weave, for their food and clothing, these resources are certain, they will never disappoint you, while those of hunting may fail, and expose your women and children to the miseries of hunger and cold, we will with pleasure furnish you with implements for the most necessary arts, and with persons who may instruct how to make and use them. I consider it as fortunate that you have made your visit at this time when our wise men for the sixteen States are collected together in council, who being equally disposed to befriend you can strengthen our hands in the good we all wish to render you. The several matters you opened to us in your speech the other day and those on which you have since conversed with the Secretary at War, have been duly considered by us he will now deliver answers and you are to consider what he says, as if said by myself, and that what we promise we shall faithfully perform."

In December 1808, Thomas Jefferson writes to Little Turtle, from Washington D.C. - "My Son, Little Turtle, Chief of the Miamis. It is always with pleasure that I receive you here and take you by the hand, and that to the assurances of friendship to your nation. I can add those of my personal respect and esteem for you-- Our confidence in your friendship has been the stronger as your enlarged understanding could not fail to see the advantages resulting to your nation as well as to us from a mutual good understanding...You inform, me, my Son, that your nation claims all the land on the Wabash and the Miami of the Lake and their waters: and, that a small portion of that which was sold [treaty with William Hull, governor of Michigan Territory at Brownstown on November 25, 1808] to us by the Ottaways, Wyandots and other tribes of Michigan belonged to you: my, Son, it is difficult for us to know the exact boundaries

which divide the lands of the several Indian tribes: and indeed it appears, often that they do not know themselves, or cannot agree about them. I have long thought it desirable that they should settle their, boundaries with one another and let them be written on paper and preserved by them and by us, to prevent disputes among, themselves. The tribes who made that sale certainly claim the lands on both sides of the Miami some distance up from the, mouth as they have since granted us two roads from the rapids of the Miami, the one Eastwardly to the line of the treaty of Fort Industry and the other south-westwardly to the line of the treaty of Greenville. I observe moreover that in the late conveyance, of lands on the White River branch of the Wabash, to the Delawares, the Poutouatamis join you in the conveyance, which is an, acknowledgement that all the lands on the waters of the Wabash do not belong to the Miamis alone. If however the Ottaways and,others who sold to us had no right themselves they could convey none to us, and we acknowledge we cannot acquire lands by, buying them of those who have no title themselves this question cannot be determined here, where we have no means of, enquiring from those who have no knowledge of the facts. We will instruct Governor Hull to collect the evidence from both parties, and from others and to report it to us, and if it shall appear that the lands belonged to you and not to those who sold them, be, assured we will do you full justice we ask your friendship and confidence no longer than we shall merit it by our justice. on this, subject therefore, my Son, your mind may be tranquil. You will have an opportunity of producing before Govr Hull all the, evidences of your right and they shall be fairly weighed against the opposite claims. My Son, I salute your nation with constant friendship and assure you of my particular esteem."

Jefferson apparently blamed William Wells for Little Turtles dissatisfaction with the land transfer, for on January 27, 1809, Henry Dearborn wrote a letter to John Johnston, - "The President of the U S has deemed it expedient to appoint you Indian Agent at Fort Wayne in the place of William Wells whose letter of discharge is enclosed to you,-- which you will please to deliver to him-- The duties attached to the Indian Agency are so fully known to you as to supersede the necessity of giving particular instructions. Mr Wells has been directed to deliver over to you all the public property in his hands and such general instructions as he may have received from this department in regard to the duties of his Agency: you will please to receipt for them and to take charge of them accordingly. You will let it be known to the Indians generally that you are the Agent: and it may be prudent to use some address with the Little Turtle and such others as may feel any particular attachment to Mr Wells. Your compensation under the commission of Indian Agent which is enclosed, will be four hundred and fifty dollars (in addition to what you now receive as Agent to the Trading house) with allowance of $150 annually for subsistence..."

The U.S. response to this land transfer problem came in a treaty between the United States of America, and the tribes of Indians called the Delawares, Pottawatomie, Miamis and Eel River Miamis. James Madison, President of the United States, by William Henry Harrison, governor and commander-in-chief of the Indiana territory, superintendent of Indian affairs, and commissioner plenipotentiary of the United States, at Fort Wayne on September 30, 1809. This treaty was signed by William Henry Harrison, Little Turtle, John Johnston and William Wells (Interpreter).

James H. Lockwood: (1793-1857)

He was the son of Ezekiel Lockwood Jr. and Sarah Beckran (Brockran / Brochraw) born at Peru, N.Y. James married Julia Warner in 1824 and they had a son (James Jr.) and a daughter born in 1820.

During the War of 1812 James was a sutler at Buffalo, N.Y. and after the end of the war accompanied an American regiment to Detroit as a sutler employed by Lewis Rouse in July of 1815. He left Detroit for Mackinac Is., traveling with Ramsey Crooks who was on his way west to manage John J. Astor's newly purchased South-West Fur Company, arriving in August. In 1816 James was at Prairie du Chien, employed by James Aird and until 1819 he was trading at Lac Qui Parle on the Upper Minnesota River.

The following is from Lockwood's reminiscences which he wrote at the request of the Wisconsin State Historical Society; "...Tradition says that many years since, when there were many wintering traders in both the Upper and Lower Mississippi, it was the custom of every trader visiting Prairie du Chien, to have in store a keg of 8 or 9 gallons of good wine for convivial purposes when they should meet again in the spring, which occasions they would have great dinner parties and, as is the English custom, drink largely...But when I came into the country, there were but few of the old traders remaining...The traders and their clerks were then the aristocracy of the country; and to a Yankee at first sight, presented a singular state of society. To see gentlemen selecting wives of the nut-brown natives and raising children of mixed blood, the traders and clerks living in as much luxury as the resources of the country would admit...all this to an American was a novel mode of living and appeared to be hard fare...The traders in this country, at the time I came into it, were a singular compound; they were honest so far as they gave their word of honor to be relied upon; and in their business transactions between themselves, seldom gave or took notes for balances or assumptions...Prairie du Chien is generally spoken of as an old settled town. It is true that the Indians inhabited it many years since; and about the year 1737 the French established a trading post there,...But what advantages were these old trading posts to the settlement and development of the country such as Detroit, Kaskaskia, Cahokia, Vincennes, St. Louis and St. Charles? All these places remained stationary for many years, until the Americans emigrated to them and took hold of them with their enterprise, when they at once improved and most of them became places of business and importance...At this time at Prairie du Chien the events of the war of 1812 in that quarter, were fresh in the minds of everyone...When Gen. Smythe first arrived at Prairie du Chien, he arrested Michael Brisebois, then the most prominent citizen of the Prairie and placed him under a guard of soldiers for several days, charging him with treason, for having taken up arms against the U.S. After keeping him in duress for several days, he was sent on board of a boat under a guard to St. Louis...Although in a time of peace and our government received the country by treaty stipulation, the officers of the army treated the inhabitants as a conquered people and the commandants assumed all the authority of governors of a conquered country, arraigning and trying the citizens by courts-martial and sentencing them to ignominious punishments...And during Col.

Chambers' reign, for some alleged immoral conduct he banished Joseph Rolette to an island, about 7 miles above Prairie du Chien, where he obliged him to pass the winter... Mr. Brisebois informed me that he had resided in Prairie du Chien about thirty years; and there was an old Scotchman by the name of James Aird, connected with the company by which I was first employed in the Indian trade, who generally wintered among the Sioux Indians and had been a trader about 40 years. There was also another man by the name of Duncan Graham, who had been engaged in the Indian trade about the same length of time and was captain in the British Indian Department during the war, from whom I obtained considerable information of the Indian country and of the earlier days of Prairie du Chien. Prairie du Chien was at this time, an important post of Indian trade and was considered by the Indians as neutral ground, where different tribes, although at war might visit in safety...Of the different Indian tribes that visited and traded more or less at Prairie du Chien, there were the Menomonees from Green Bay, who frequently wintered on the Mississippi; the Chippewas, who resided on the headwaters of the Chippewa and Black rivers; the Foxes, who had a large village where Cassville now stands, called Penah - i.e. Turkey; the Sauks, who resided about Galena and Dubuque; the Winnebagoes, who resided on the Wisconsin River; the Iowas, who then had a village on the Upper Iowa River; Wabashaw's band of Sioux, who resided on a beautiful prairie on the Iowa side of the Mississippi, about 120 miles above Prairie du Chien, with occasionally a Kickapoo and Pottawattamie...There was, when I firs visited the country, a band of Indians who had their village on a prairie on the west bank of the Mississippi, where the village of Winona, which means the eldest daughter, now stands, about 120 miles above Prairie du Chien. The chief was called Wa-ba-shaw; he was a very sensible Indian and was truly one of nature's noblemen. Although only chief of his band, he had great influence with the other chiefs. Above Winona was another large band of Indians, who had their village on the west bank of the Mississippi, where the Presbyterian mission now is, a few miles below St. Paul, whose chief was called Little Crow; a man of good sense and generally considered a good Indian. There was another small band who had their village at Mendota which signifies the meeting of the waters, whose chief was called Black Dog. He was not a man of much consequence. There was also another small band who had their village a short distance above, whose chief was Pone-chon, a man of little note. Where the village of Shakopee now is, was an Indian village, whose chief bore that name, which simply means six; he possessed a good intellect, but was not popular among the traders, as he was considered very dishonest. At the Little Rapids was another village, called by the French Gens de Feuille or Leaf People. The name of their chief I do not recollect. There was a village of the Sissetons at the Rocher Blanc; above which, I remember no others. The Sisseton and Yankton bands seldom made any regular villages, as they roved from place to place, encamping temporarily for the purpose of hunting and that mostly among the buffaloes..."

By 1823 Lockwood was in both the trading and the law professions in Michigan and by 1830 had a sawmill on the Chippewa River while holding the county Judge seat.

In 1835 his brother, Ezekiel Lockwood III was living in Iowa and sometime between1834 and 1842, another brother, John Sherrod Lockwood had moved to Prairie du Chien.

George W. Featherstonehaugh, while staying with Joseph R. Brown, the American Fur Co. trader at the headwaters of the Minnesota River, remarks in his journal in 1835 of

Brown's cook, "...he told me that she was a Nohcotah woman, the widow of that brother of Renville's whom the Chippeways had murdered and that Renville had sent her here to live and lament her widowhood. When she came into the room to remove the plates, I observed that she was tall and well made, with all the remains of a handsome woman. Like many others, she had been the favourite Indian wife of an American trader and had had a daughter by one Lockwood, a pretty young girl, about fourteen,...Mr. Brown, had done her the honour to remove her to his cabin, but this only en attendant, until he could persuade her daughter, the young beauty of fourteen, to live with him as his wife..."

The brother of the Joseph Renville Jr.(Chatka), referred to above was Victor Renville (Ohiya), who was killed on the Mississippi River (near Little Falls) while leading a Dakota war party in 1833. Victor was married to Abigail (Winona) Crawford or Mazrdewin (Tinkling Iron), who was the daughter of Lewis Crawford and Mazadehdegawin (daughter of Red Wing II). The daughter of Lockwood was probably Susan Freniere (b.abt.1820), who may have taken the surname of Winona's second husband, Narcisse Freniere, who died while on a trip to the Missouri in 1831. Margaret Brown was born to Joseph R. Brown and Susan Freniere on 14 November 1835, the first of several children.

Nicolas Marchesseaux: (1730's - ?)

He was an independent trader on the Upper Mississippi River from Cahokia north (1760's-1790's). He was found at Michilimackinac, Mackinac Is., Prairie du Chien, St. Louis, Green Bay and Cahokia during this period of time. One source states that he came to the Upper Country in 1763 with Pierre Antaya (Peltier) and became an Independent trader at Michilimackinac and Prairie du Chien in partnership with Alexis Hamelin. During the 1770's he was a partner in the trade with James Grant out of Green Bay and in the 1780's in partnership with Richard Dobie. Nicolas built a house on Mackinac Is. (three years after the British military built the new fort there in 1780) and in 1806 he was reported to have sold his house on Mackinac Is. He has been mentioned as being related to Joseph Laroque, the Lamarche family, Pierre Grignon Sr. and Mrs. John Dousman.

Charles-Cesar Marin, sieur de Lamassuere en de LaMargue: (1660's - 1713)

He was the son of Jacques Marin and Helene Gorel/Sorel, born in France. Charles-Cesar was married first to Marie-Madeleine Niquet (m.1691)(daughter of Pierre-Rene Monty-Niquet and Françoise Lemoine) and later to Marie-Louise Lamy

(m.1703)(daughter of Isaac Lamy and Madeleine de Chevrainville). His children were Paul (1692-1753), Catherine-Marguerite (1696-1747)(m. François-Michel Renou in 1713), Louis-Hector (1697-?)(m.Madeleine Barrois in 1739), Marie-Michelle (1712-?), Marie-Gertrude (1701-?), Marie-Louise (1704-?)(m. Louis Prud'homme in 1728), Claude (1705-1758), Jean-Marie (1708-1715), Marie-Françoise (1710-1725) and Charlotte (1713-?)(m. Pierre-Jean Hervieux in 1739).

Paul (Pierre-Paul) Marin, sieur de LaMalgue en de la Margue: (1692 - 1753)

He was the son of Charles-Cesar Marin and Marie-Madeleine Niquet, born in Montreal. Pierre-Paul married Marie-Joséphte Guyon-Deprés (m.1718)(daughter of Joseph Guyon-Deprés and Madeleine Petit) and their children were Joseph (1719-1773), Marie-Josephé (1726-?), Pierre (1727-?), Marie-Madeleine (1729-?)(m. François Coulon) and Geneviève (1732-?).

In July of 1729, Paul he hired Antoine Baron, Louis Belech, Jean Bte. Belech, François de Salle Fauche, Louis Donnay and Joseph Etienne Durivage for Green Bay and Michilimackinac, in partnership with Louis Hamelin. He along with Hamelin's wife (Catherine Neveu - representing her husband) recognized a debt to Alexis Lemonine Monière (before a notary) for funds used for the purpose of trading at the "poste des Folles Avoines" (Menomonee).

Paul arrived in an area that had been the center of at least a century of tribal disputes. Some time before European contact on the western shores of Lake Michigan the Algonquin and Siouan Cultures collided in the region west of Lake Michigan the effects of which were still being felt at the time of Marin's arrival. By the late 1720's the Siouan populations in the region had been greatly reduced and for decades the area saw land disputes between the related Algonquin tribes. The Algonquin tribe usually at the center of these disputes was the Fox Nation. Soon after his arrival Marin was present at a council in which many of the Fox's tribal neighbors convinced Jean Guyon Dubuisson (French military Commander at La Baye and Uncle of Marin's wife) the need for exterminating the Fox Tribe. Economically the French had suffered decades of tolls paid to that Tribe for using the main trade route (the Fox and Wisconsin River route) to the west, which passed through Fox lands. A force (of about 600 allied warriors and French) was organized in early 1730 and in March headed west from La Baye for Fox lands. The combined surprise attack from the river and land dislodged the Fox from Butte des Morts scattering the remnants of the Tribe. Later Fox refugees were attacked in Illinois Country (Aug./Sep.of 1730) and about 20 miles above the mouth of the Wisconsin River (winter of 1730/31) by Marin's forces. Survivors of this campaign either became slaves of the conquerors or fled west of the Mississippi River seeking sanctuary with their former Siouan neighboring Tribes (some later returned to live with the Sauk near La Baye).

Marin's association with Hamelin apparently carried over into the next year, when they hire Jean Bte. Jubinville and François Provanche for "pays d'En hault" in June and July. In 1731/32, Marin's partnership with Hamelin appears to have dissolved (Hamelin is associated with Pierre Gautier, sieur de la Vérendrye) and in June of 1732, Paul recognizes a debt to the Ménière's, Ignace Gamelin Jr. and Company after hiring Claude Bignet, Simon Picine, François Perrot, Pierre Perrot, Rene Cadet and Etienne Belemare in May for Michilimackinac and "le voyage dans le Nord". This same year Paul's brother-in-

law, Jean Bte. Hervieux, sent Rene Messier to "le poste des Scioux" and the following year another brother-in-law, François Guion Dêrbanne Deprés, is sending Charles Leduc to "le poste des Sioux".

Trading becomes difficult in the region to the south and west of the Great Lakes due to a Smallpox epidemic and the Fox Nations attempts to establish an alliance (the Kiala Confederation) against the French, ending in a battle near Green Bay (1733) in which the commander (Nicolas Coulon, sieur de Villiers) is killed and the Sauk Tribes fleeing to the west of the Mississippi. The Dakota during the next few years must have felt an increasing presser on their borders with the Cree convincing the Ojibwe to break the relatively long peace treaty with the Dakota and joining them on raids into Dakota territory from the north and east, coupled with the Fox and Sauk refugees now pressing them from the south. They finally denied the refugees sanctuary and began a threatening posture toward the French, likely blaming them for their neighbors advancements. In May of 1737 the French trade withdraws from Dakota lands, setting fire to Fort Beauharnois behind them.

In 1737, Winamac, a Potawatomi Chief led a delegation of allied Nations to Montreal to ask the French Governor Beauharnois to allow for peace with the remaining Fox/Sauk refugees who they had aided the French in removing from the east side of the Mississippi. Beauharnois agreed and by late in the summer of 1738, Paul Marin is hiring Jacques Migneron, Jean Gette, François Janis, Antoine Morel and Jean (a "Panis de nation, dit Tarascon) for trade with "des Sakis et Renards". Paul seams to be a dominant trader at Green Bay during this period, trading with the refugee villages, near the mouth of the Wisconsin River

In an effort to reestablish peace in the region again, LaRonde (the French commander of the Lapointe post on Lake Superior) reprimands the Ojibwe for an attack on the Dakota village at Mille Lacs and Marin escorts representatives of the Fox, Sauk, Winnebago, Ottawa, Menomonee and Dakota Nations (Dakota Chiefs Wabasha and Sinex) to a council held at Montreal with Gov. Beauharnois in June of 1740. In January of 1741, while Marin is holding a council with the Dakota at the mouth of the Wisconsin River, Sieur L'Écuyer arrives from the north with new of a large scale attack by the Ojibwe in which at large number of Dakota are killed. Marin again accompanies representatives of the Sauk, Fox, Menominee, Ojibwe, Winnebago and Dakota (Dakota Chiefs Sacred Born and Leaf Shooter) to Montreal for another peace council, held in Montreal by Gov. Beauharnois in July of 1742.

The system of issuing trade licenses was discontinued and trade monopolies at the western posts were auctioned off to the highest bidder. The monopoly at Green Bay was sold to Joseph Fleury, sieur de Lagorgandiere (Fleury was Joseph Marin's father-in-law) and for an unknown reason Marin sailed for France where he was in 1743. The next year the King George's War erupts and in 1745, Paul was sent from Quebec to attack the British at Fort Anne (Nova Scotia) commanding 240 militia and Indians.

While Marin was absent from the Upper Mississippi many changes had occurred west of the Green Bay Post. While the commander there, Paul d'Azemard, sieur de Lusignan, continued to have limited success in obtaining peace in the area until he was replaced in 1746, the next few years followed with drastic changes in French policy. The retiring Governor Beauharnois maintained the tradition policies toward the western native nations of "covering and raising the dead" of important tribal figures and with tragic incidences

in the west a policy of "surrender and forgiveness" was employed. With the new governor and intendant (in 1748) came a new policy of humiliation of visiting Chiefs and demands of death to "his errant children". About 1748 the Sioux at Leech Lake sent out three large unsuccessful war parties against their neighbors to the north, east and west in an attempt to relief the pressure and regain lost land (by 1748 the Eastern Dakota or the Sioux of the Lakes had probably already retreated south). As Paul arrives back in the Upper Mississippi in 1749 with the command of the Dakota trade he finds the tribes about Detroit dissatisfied with the French (many begin to trade with the British) and his son placed as commander of the Ojibwe trade on the south shore of Lake Superior. By the spring of 1750, Paul was mentioned in Gov. La Jonquiere's orders to Jacques Legardeur, as "...Commandant at Green Bay and among the Sioux...I think that the surest way to find the Western Sea would be to go to the source of the Missouri...I have given orders to Sieur Marin to follow this route...". Paul Marin established Fort Presque Isle (Lake Erie) and Fort Le Bouef (Waterford, Pennsylvania) in 1753, to help his mission of securing the Ohio Valley for France. Driving his large force of 1600 men in the summer and fall of that year he sustained casualties of half his force either through death or illness.

Claude Marin, sieur de la Perriere: (1705 - 1758)

He was the son of Charles-Cesar Marin and Marie-Louise Lamy, born in Montreal. He married Madeleine Coulon de Villiers (daughter of Nicolas Coulon de Villiers and Angelique) at Montreal in 1737 (she later married Damours, sieur Clignancourt). Claude was a dominant trader out of Michilimackinac and "poste de Michipicoton",

Joseph Marin de St. Martin en de la Marque (Marin, 'fils'): (1719 - 1773)

He was the son of Paul Marin and Marie-Joséphte Guyon-Dupres baptized at Montreal. He married Charlotte-Ursule Fleury (daughter of Joseph Fleury Lagorgandiere and Claire Joliet) at Quebec City in 1745.

In the winter of 1744/45 he was sent with his father and about 300 troops to attack Annapolis Royal in Acadia and remained in Acadia until 1748. From 1749 to 51 Joseph commanded Chagouamigon and then relieved his father in command at Green Bay in 1752. He wrote a journal while in Wisconsin country which starts on August, 7, 1753 and continues through June 20, 1754 [the journal is at the Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery in San Marino, California]. After 1754 Joseph returned east and was involved in skirmishes with the British on the New York frontier (many with Rogers Rangers). Montcalm in a description of Marin wrote "...he was unwilling to amuse himself with prisoners; he brought in only one and 32 scalps". In 1759 Joseph was captured by the British and sent to England then later returned to France where he later was awarded the Cross of St. Louis in 1761. He and his son were with a force sent to fight in Madagascar in 1773 where they both died of the fever.

Jacques Ménard dit Lafontaine: abt.1628 - 1707

He was the son of Jean Ménard and Anne Savinelle. Jacques married Catherine Fortier (daughter of Jean Fortier dit Forestier and Julienne Coiffé), in 1657 at Trois-Rivières, Québec, Canada. Their children were: , Jean Baptiste Ménard dit Bellerose (b.abt.1659), Marie Ménard (1659-1726) (married Jacques Bourdon in 1672 at Boucherville), Jean Ménard m(b.abt.1662), Louis Ménard dit Lafontaine (abt.1664-1742) (married Marie

Anne Février in 1692 at Boucherville), Maurice Ménard (b.1664) (married Madeleine Couc-Lafleur in 1681 at Michilimackinac), Marguerite Ménard (b.abt.1667), Jeanne Ménard (b.abt.1669), Anne Ménard (b,abt.1672) (married François Brunet in 1688 at Boucherville), Catherine Ménard (b. abt. 1675), Thérèse Ménard (b.abt.1676) and Jacques Ménard (1678-1685).

Maurice Menard, dit Lafontaine: (abt.1666 - ?)

He was the son of Jacques Menard dit Lafontaine and Catherine Fortier, born at Three Rivers on June 7, 1664. Maurice married Madeleine Couc in 1692 at Michilimackinac and they had a son, Antoine born at Michilimackinac April 28, 1695.

He was an interpreter at Michilimackinac.

Pierre Menard

He was one of three brothers (Pierre, Hypolite and Francis) who came to Kaskaskia from Canada.

Pierre was born in 1767 and fairly well educated. He reached Vincennes in 1794 and worked for Vigo. He went with
Vigo in 1799 to meet Washington. For a time he was a partner of Dubois in Vincennes. He spent his life in the Indian
trade - a large part of the time in official capacity. He was often elected to civil office, being the first lieutenant
governor of Ill. In William Henry Harrison's (May 18, 1807) letter to Menard, [Col. Pierre] - Menard as the Commanding Officer of The Militia of Randolph County]. He died in Kaskaskia in 1844.

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Michel Messier, sieur de Sainte-Michel (1640-1725):

Michel was involved in the fur trade from at least 1685, about the same time his son-in-law (Pierre LeSueur) was trading in the West. Michel was also connected by marriage to the Lemoyne and Hebert fur trading families. His son (see below) Rene Messier dit Duchesne was trading with the Dakota in 1731.

[Agreement signed in Montreal]

1731 3 July- René Messier Duchesne acknowledges owing to François Montfort and Company, the sum of 2422 livres, 19 sols, 2 deniers, for the fine merchandise which he sold him for the trade with the Scioux.

[Translated from; 1731 3 Juliet - René Messier Duchesne reconnaît devoir à François Montfort et Company, la somme de 2422 livres, 19 sols, 2 deniers, pour bonnes marchandises qu'il lui a vendues pour la traite des sauvages Scioux.]

Dr. David Mitchell: (1750-aft.1816)

He was born in Edinburgh, Scotland in 1750 and married Elizabeth Bertrand (part Ottawa). They had 13 children together, two were: Andrew(Andre) and Jesse (m. Lewis Crawford in 1806). From 1790 to 1810 David was hiring voyageurs for the Great Lakes region and to the Mississippi River. In July of 1816 he was employed in the British Indian Dept. at Drummond Is. in council with "Broken Tooth" (the Ojibwe Chief at Sandy Lake from 1750-1828). David died at Penetanguishene, Ontario and his wife died in 1827 at Drummond Is.

Joseph Montreuil Sr.:

There are many possible variations to Joseph's surname, such as; Montreille, Montreville, Mountrell, Montre, etc... The name of Sédilot may also be associated with Joseph's family as with Jean Montreuil Sédilot who married in Quebec in 1689. This Joseph Montreuil was born in Montreal in 1752 and lived in both Mendota and Prairie du Chien, married to a Dakota woman. He may have been the same Joseph Montreuil that in 1772-73 worked for Maurice Blondeau at Grand Portage, in 1804 on the Rivières du Sauteux for the Northwest Co. and on the Chippewa R. for NWCo. in 1805-06.

Joseph Montreuil Jr.:

Joseph was the son of the above, born 1804-08 in Prairie du Chien and married about 1825 to "Abba" (b.abt.1815 Mn. - d. before 1855). Joseph's children (all born in Minnesota) were: Charles (b.abt.1832), Louis (b.abt.1834), Mary (b.abt.1836), Susan (b.1837-44 Lac Traverse), Larent (b.1839-40) and Josette.

Joseph Montreville:

This individual was born about 1808 at Pembina and married Isabelle Mijigisi (Bottineau). They had the following children; Joseph, Isabelle, Alexis, Jean Bte., Julie, Margaret, Marie, Alexandre, Madeleine, François, Eleanore and Françoise. It is unknown if the similar names are connected.

Joseph Montreuil:

This Joseph was hired at Montreal by Monsieur Rigault de Vaudreuil for La Baye (Green Bay, Wis.) along with Pierre Lemieux and François Houle.

Joseph Montre:

This individual was born in 1805, the son of a Joseph Montre and a Dakota woman. Joseph married first a Dakota woman named Toyahta, a Dakota woman, than married "Mergd" whose first husband was an American named James Haynes. Joseph's children were Loren (b. abt. 1837) and Josette (b.abt.1835). James Haynes (b.abt.1843) and Catherine Haynes (b.abt.1846) were living with Joseph in 1855 at Traverse des Sioux.

Montreuil / Montreville / Montre:

Obviously a great deal more research is needed to sort these family names out.

Olivier Morel, sieur de La Durantaye: (1640-1716)

Olivier was the son of Thomas Morel and Alliette du Houssaye, born in Bretagne, France. He married Françoise (daughter of Denis Duquet and Catherine Gautier), the widow of Jean Madry, at Qubec in 1670. Their children were Louis-Joseph

(b.1671)(m.1st.Elisabeth Rasne and 2nd Elisabeth Picaret), Françoise-Genevieve (b.1672)(m. Louis de Cadaran, sieur de Bonneville in 1687), Philippe-Olivier (sieur du Houssay)(1675-1703)(m. Marie-Suzanne Guyon), Charles-Alexander (sieur de La Chaussee)(b.1681)(m.1st.Charlotte Moussion and 2nd.Marie Couillard) and François (sieur de Beaubrilliant and du Houssay)(1685-1722)(m. Marie Thibierge).

Olivier arrived in New France a newly commission captain in the Regt. of Campelle, attached to the Carignan-Salières Regt. In 1683 La Durantaye and 30 French soldiers arrive in the west to garrison St. Ignace. As La Durantaye mission in the west evolves, the eastern edge of "Middle America" is suffering from the effects of expanding Iroquois territory and fleeing tribes to the west; increasing English population and influence in the east (William Penn's new colony of Philadelphia had 80 houses and New York traders offer better exchange rate and higher quality goods); recovering western tribes from European epidemics; expanding fur trade in the Illinois country by Robert Cavelier de la Salle; trading practices of predominant traders west of Lake Michigan like Nicolas Perrot, Daniel de Greysolon, sieur du Luth and Pierre-Charles Le Sueur; and shifting alliances of the western tribes (Dakota and Ojibwe have a strong alliance against the Fox and the Fox and Iroquois alliance against the Illinois). In 1684, as commander of Michilimackinac (and a rival of la Salle in the fur trade), is at Fort. St. Louis with 60 soldiers to assist the commander in a pending Iroquois attack and later that same year gathers a force of western tribes for La Barré's failed attempt to invade Iroquois country, Again in 1687 he is assisting in another invasion of Iroquois country with Denonville's more successful campaign against that tribe. Earlier that year La Durantaye and Tonty had joined forces in capturing more than 30 English traders attempting to establish trading ties to the Ottawa, the English are jailed and their French guides are executed. By 1689 New France was experiencing epidemics and attacks by the Iroquois and France was at war with the English as William of Orange takes control of the English throne. Nicolas Perrot declares for France the lands to the west of Green Bay and Olivier was still at Fort Michilimackinac writing to the new Governor of New France, Frontenac, that the western tribes were worried that the French would make an alliance with the Iroquois. Frontenac answered his concerns by sending Capt. Louis de Louvigny to replace Ladurantaye as commander and gathered the western tribes with the help of Nicolas Perrot at Michilimackinac to here his words in council through Louvigny.

William Morrison (Morison)(White-Bear or Shagahnansheenee/"Little Englishman"): (1785-1866)

William was the son of Alan Morison (abt.1845-abt.1815) and Josepha (Jane) Wadden [she was the daughter of Jean Etienne Wadden/Wadin who was killed on the English River in 1780 - he was married to an Ojibwe woman. Her sister was married to

1st.Alexander McKay and 2nd.to Dr. John McLoughlin==-]. He married 1st.to a Ojibwe (Pillager) woman (d.aft.1813), 2nd. to Julia Roussain (d.aft.1826) and 3rd. to Elizabeth Kittson (d.1864).
His children were
Georgiana (m. Demaray)
Joseph (Aygans / Aygos) (1809/13-1880) (m.1st.Aygojebinace/Aygojebenais and 2nd.Odubenunequay)
Richard (Dekaince) (abt.1813-abt.1870) (m.1st. Ahsowaynegun and 2nd. Ogmahwubequay)
George (Sahquahday) (m. Nubunnayaonahquodequay)
Waymittegosheence (m. Mindwmoyien)
Waymittegoshequay (m. Chegeshig)
William (d.abt.1850)
Donald George (d.1898).
The mother of William's first wife took the children about 1826 when William intended to take her grand children east with him when he retired to eastern Canada.

In January of 1802 William was hired by the XYC at Berthier, Quebec for five years. He was employed at the Fond du Lac Dept. until 1805 when his company was bought out by the Northwest Co. He remained (1805-1816) employed at the Fond du Lac Dept. under the new owners until the American Fur Co. took over and the Fond du Lac Dept. became apart of AFC's, South West Co (1816-1818). In 1818 the Fond du Lac Dept. became apart of the AFC (the SWC name was dropped) and William was employed there until his retirement in 1826. While in the Fond du Lac Dept., William wintered at; Leech Lake (1802-03), headwaters of the Wild Rice River [near the source of the Mississippi] (1803-04), Le Haut de la Riviere Rouge (1804-05), Upper Red River (1805-06). The chief agent of the Fond du Lac Dept. for the NWCo. from 1804 to 1812 was Hugh McGillis, who maintained the headquarters at Leech Lake. In 1812 (the beginnings of the British/American war) McGillis is transferred to the Michipicoton post and James Grant becomes William's boss and chief agent of the Fond du Lac Dept.

By 1815 Grant is in charge of the Leech Lake headquarters and Morrison at the Sandy Lake sub-post. In June of 1816 Grant sends Morrison and Eustace Roussain at the head of assembled Ojibwe warriors and voyageurs to Rainy Lake to go against the Selkirk Colonists (as was ordered by NWCo's McLeod, Henry and McLoughlin). On 19 June 1816 Duncan Cameron (of the NWCo.) approach the Red River (Selkirk) Colony with a force of Metis and when met by the leaders of the Colony, shot and killed 21 including the Governor Semple. Lord Selkirk organized a force in the east and taking his main force toward the NWCo's headquarters at Ft. William, sent P.C. Pambrun and Michel McDonnel with a smaller force through the Fond du Lac Dept. On 9 September 1816 Selkirk's brigade captured Grant, his clerks (including Morrison) and voyageurs at the Sandy Lake sub-post. Grant, Roussain and Morrison are taken to Ft. William (where Lord Selkirk had already taken the NWCo. headquarters) as prisoners. In October they leave Ft. William with an escort for the east but at Sault Ste. Marie escape into U.S. territory. Morrison and Roussain arrive back in Fond du Lac on 6 December 1816 and Morrison take charge of the Dept.

William retired from the fur-trade in 1826 returning east to live near Berthier with his

second wife Julia.

Allen Morrison: (1803-1877)

He was the younger brother of William and married Charlotte-Louise Chaboullier about 1825 and their children were; Charles (b.1827), Marguerite (b.1829), Mary Ann (b.1832) (m. John R. Sloan), Charlotte Louisa (b.1835), Jane (b.1838), Caroline (b.1841) (m. Grandelmyer), John George (b.1843) (m. Margaret Elizabeth Fairbanks in 1863), Rachel (b.1846), Allen Jr.(b.1848) and Louisa (b.1851).

Allen came to the Fond du Lac Dept. and worked as a clerk for his older brother in 1821. When William Aitken took over as AFC's chief agent of the Fond du Lac Dept. in 1826 Allen continued his employment as trader of various sub-posts. He lived for years at Crow Wing, Minnesota until 1874 when he move to White Earth, Mn., where he was buried in the Catholic cemetery.

Thomas McKee: (abt.1695 - 1769)

He was born in Ireland about 1695 to Alexander McKee and Elizabeth Gordon. Thomas emigrated to America and eventually settled in Donegal Twsp., Lancaster Co., Pennsylvania, with his father and son (Alexander McKee). Thomas married a Shawnee woman name Tecumsapah, otherwise known as Margaret. He was a trader on the south branch of the Susquehanna in 1742 and was listed among the traders on the Ohio River 1753-54. He served as a captain during the French and Indian War and after the war assisted George Crogan, who was Deputy Indian Agent of Pennsylvania and the Ohio Valley under Major John Campbell. Thomas died at McKee's Half Falls, before the start of the British colonial rebellion.

Alexander McKee (Col.): (abt. 1720 - 1799)

He was born in Ireland to Thomas McKee and his first wife. Thomas came to America with his father and grandfather who settled in Donegal Twnsp., Lancaster Co., Pennsylvania, prior to 1735. Alexander made a claim for a section of land in 1762 and again in 1766. In 1764 he received a grant of 1,400 acres of land from Colonel Bouquet, at the mouth of Chartiers creek, for his role in the Pontiac War. He was a farmer and Indian Trader and became one of the richest men in Fort Pitt, dividing his time between his house in Pittsburg and his farm at McKees Rocks. McKee's Rocks got its name officially on a deed in 1769, when McKee received this property as payment for service in the expedition of General John Forbes in 1758. On 20 October, 1770 George Washington had dinner with him at his farm called Fairview.

He had been married to a Shawnee women by then and about the time of Washington's visit became the father of a son, Thomas. Alexander's name was among those Governor

Richard Penn sent to the Assembly of those he had selected for justices of the county courts and justices of the peace.
The list included
James Hamilton, Joseph Turner, William Logan, Richard Peters, Lynford Lardner, Benjamin Chew, Thomas Cadwalader, James Tilghman, Andrew Allen, Edward Shippen, Jr., William Crawford, Arthur St. Clair, Thomas Gist, Alexander McKee, Robert Hanna, William Lochry, George Wilson, William Thompson, Aeneas McKay, Joseph Speer, Alexander McLean, James Cavett, William Bracken, James Pollock, Samuel Sloan, and Michael Rugh, Esqrs.

He held several positions in the Indian Department in the 1760's, replacing George Crogan at Fort Pitt as Deputy Indian Agent in 1772. In the Washington Co., Penn. (Augusta Co., Pa./Fort Dunmore) court records for 23 feb.1775, (recorded by loyalist Col. John Connolly) McKee is recommended to the Gov. by Connolly. In 1777 he was imprisoned by General Edward Hand for his loyalist activities, when released on parole he deserted to Detroit, on 28 March 1778 with Simon Girty, Matthew Elliot, his cousin Robert Surphlit and several others. By 29 June, 1778 Alexander was establish in Detroit where he was in council with the Ouiattonons, Quiquaboues and Mascoutins as Captain of the Indian Department under Lt. Gov. Henry Hamilton and former Pennsylvanian and Deputy Agent of the Indian Dept., John (Jehu) Hay. Alexander was with a British force commanded by Capt. Henry Bird, which attacked Ruddle's and Martin's Station in Kentucky. Hundreds of Americans were killed and on 27 June, 1780 the British force began the journey back to Detroit with over 400 prisoners. James May of Detroit gave an account of the parties arrival at Detroit: "...I walked out of town and soon met the party. The squaws and young Indians had ranged themselves on the side of the road with sticks and clubs and were whipping the prisoners with great severity. Among these were two young girls 13 or 14 years old, who escaped from the party and ran for protection to me...after knocking down two of the Indians , we succeeded in rescuing the girls and fled with them to the Council House...The next morning I received a message by an orderly sergeant to wait upon Col. De Peyster, the commanding officer...The Colonel stated that a serious complaint had been preferred against us by McKee, the Indian agent, for interfering with the Indians and rescuing two of their prisoners. He said the Indians had a right to their own mode of warfare and that no one should interrupt them...". On 26 April, 1781 Alexander was again representing the Indian Dept. in council as Deputy Agent, joined by Maj. De Peyster (commander of Detroit) and Maj.Gamble (commanding the 47th Regt.). Capt. McKee and Chief Brant lead an attack on Bonne Staion (Shelbyville) in Sept.1781 with a force of Huron and Miami warriors against Col. John Floyd. The next year in June he was in council with tribes loyal to the British cause at Wakkitamiki (Zanesfield) where 1000 warriors were gathered to attack Col. George R. Clark. About 3 weeks before Gen. Wayne is attacked by the British at Fallen Timbers, Alexander McKee writes from Miamis Rapids on 7 July, 1794 to Joseph Chew: "...Early on the morning of the 30th of last month the Indians who had collected a force of about 2000 men took and killed 300 pack horses with about 60 drovers near Ft. Recovery... the night following, but from the want of provisions and ammunition, were obliged to retire to the Glaize, from whence all the Lake Indians as well as those from Michilimackinac have come hither, those latter cannot be prevailed to remain having accomplished the call of their belts by

scalps and Prisoners, and are going home again...I perceive great danger of the security of His Majesty's Posts from the unfortunate separation of the Indians at this period, but having no authority to stop them or to keep the others together by giving them provisions and ammunition...". In 1796 the British turn over Detroit to the American's and Alexander moves to the River Thames in Ontario where he died on 13 Jan., 1799.

Thierry Nolan: (1671 - ?)

He was the son of Pierre Nolan and Catherine Houart, born in Quebec.

Jean Nolan (1666 - ?)

He was the son of Pierre Nolan and Catherine Houart, born in Quebec. He married Marie-Anne Lamarque in 1688. Jean like his brother Thierry were fur merchants.

Charles-Henri (Urbant) Nolan de la Marque: (1694 - 1754)

He was the son of Jean Nolan and Marie-Anne LaMarque, born in Montreal. Charles married Marie-Anne Legardeur de Saint-Pierre (daughter of Jean-Paul Legardeur, sieur de St.-Pierre and Marie-Josephé Leneuf de Lavaliere) at Montreal in 1727 and they had three sons: Charles-Urbant (1728-1729), Jacques-Marie (bapt.1729) (m. Louise Perrot in 1762) and François-Amable (bapt.1730).

Charles was one of the largest financiers of trading ventures in the west in the final decades of the French era. He was related to other fur-trading family such as: Legardeur, Laporte de Louvigny (Louis was an uncle), Pourin, Desjordy (François was an uncle), Lafournaise-Duvivier and Mouet de Moras.

Jean Nolan, sieur de Lamarque: (1691 - ?)

He was the son of Jean Nolan and Marie-Anne LaMarque, born in Montreal. Jean became a lieutenant in 1717, promoted to Captain in 1719 and was the French military Commander at Pensacola in 1720.

James O'Fallon: (1749 - bef.1795)

He was born in Athlone/County of Roscommon, Ireland and was educated as a physician, by the time he came to America, shortly before the Revolutionary War. He married, Frances ("Fanny") Eleanor Clark (daughter of John Clark and Ann Rogers) in 1791 at Louisville, Kentucky and they had sons: John B.(17911-1865) and Benjamin (1793-1842). Fanny was the sister of the "Father of the West", George Rogers Clark (1752-1818) and William Clark (1770-1838) of the "Corps of Discovery", both played a major role in clearing the way for European settlement of the northern half of the middle west.

James crossed the atlantic in (shipwrecked off the coast, shortly before the colonies revolted) 1774, going to Wilmington, North Carolina and in 1776 found himself jailed, "as a man dangerous to the patriotic cause". During the Revolutionary War, James served as a captain in the rebel cavalry in 1777 and as a senior surgeon in Washington army in 1779. After the war he moved (1780's) from Philadelphia to Charleston, South Carolina with Major Pierce Butler and Alexander Gillon, later settled in Louisville, Kentucky where he became involved with the South Carolina Yazoo Company.

In 1789 (the year the states unite under the Constitution and George Washington as President), O'Fallon found himself on "hot" real estate. The British in the western Great Lakes were sending allied northern tribes on raids into Kentucky, while also on the brink of war with Spain and planning [Lord Edward Fitzgerald - Major of the 54th Reg't.- leaves Mackinac on what is presumed to be a military survey of the Mississippi from over 100 miles above the Falls of St. Anthony (probably to Robert Dickson's post at Sauk Rapids) to New Orleans] an invasion down the Mississippi to Spanish Louisiana. At the same time American settlers were depopulating Illinois Country for the safety of the west bank of the Mississippi where the Spanish welcomed them with opened arms and free land. Mean while, the new U.S. government sends Lt. John Armstrong on a information gathering mission to St. Louis and the Missouri River.

Late in 1789, Governor Telfair of Georgia and the colonies General Assembly, sold to the S.C. Yazoo Co. 5 million acres of land on the east side of the Mississippi River (for $60,000) for the purpose of settlement. As the companies Agent General and Attorney, O'Fallon was given the task of settling the land grant area. During the winter of 1789/90 he raised a volunteer army of settlers from Kentucky, formulating detailed plans for the colony. On 16 July 1790, James wrote to the Spanish Louisiana Governor, Estavan Miro, regarding the plans of colonizing of the companies land grant, "...I have been extensively commissioned and secretly charged, to negotiate with your Excellency and personally to wait upon you, at New Orleans...through the policy which I have urged them [the partners in the company] to the adoption of, with Spain, that they have unanimously fallen in with this plan, of uniting with the Spaniards...It is a fact well known and acknowledged throughout the whole of this Western Country...that the inhabitants thereof, can derive no commercial or political advantage whatever, by their being subjected to Congressional Supremacy placed in the Atlantic States; and that their last hope of ever rising into any consequence, as a people, must be founded, on confederating, independently, among themselves, on the basis of a Separate Sovereignty from that of the present Congress...the Company will, at all events, push forward their settlement, with system, precaution and force...The Company consists of Gentlemen of great fortune and reputation, highly connected and by their dependants posts and Grants of lands to characters of weight and of the same anti-federal principles with themselves, forming a chain of mighty interest from New York, from the very midst of Congress itself...All this I am clearly confident I can be instrumental in bringing about, with the aid of our mutual friend, General Wilkinson...". On December 17, 1790 James writes to Col. Brian Bruin, who resides in the Washitaw settlement near Natchez, "...in the month of March, I expect to be down in the neighbourhood of the Yazoo River, with a Regular Battalion consisting of 750 privates...With these go between 3 and 4000 Militia men, well armed, with their respective families...These are my recruits. Those of the Company are to start, about the same time, through the Creek nation, 2000 from Georgia, 700 from South Carolina and

500 from North Carolina. Gen. MacDowell, Col. Farr and Major Christmas head the 3 divisions...Gen.[George Rogers] Clarke the Illinois Hero, is to command the whole, Regulars and Militia, when met. Gen. Sevier (now in Congress) is second in command. The whole is under my direction...No colony ever settled, commenced with such force...". Again on December 21, 1790, James writes to Col. Bryan Bruin, "...our fixed purpose is, immediately to become organized into a Separate Government, like Vermont, unconnected with the Atlantic States, and to ally ourselves with Spain, offensively and defensively, as the impregnable barrier of Louisiana, if they will have us...All we want of Spain, is a small indulgence in our trade and to unite with us, sincerely in reconciling the Choctaws and Chickasaws. If they do not, the British offer it. And if neither do it, Congress will attempt it. And if all fail, why, Congress, The Creeks and our own force will unite, in exterminating them, should they prove hostile. But our first offer is to Spain...".

Early in 1791, O'Fallon's must of realized his plans were falling apart. He fires a letter off to Spanish Gov. Mira, charging him of inciting the colonies neighboring tribes [Col. Bruin and Gen. Wilkinson, loyal to the Spanish, informed them of O'Fallon's designs], than President Washington issued a Proclamation in the previous August "...against the whole enterprise..." and again in March a Proclamation stating, "Whereas it hath been represented to me that James O'Fallon is levying an armed force in that part of the State of Virginia which is called Kentucky, disturbs the public peace and sets at defiance the treaties of the United States with the Indian tribes...that those who have incautiously associated themselves with the said James O'Fallon may be warned of their danger, I have therefore thought fit, to publish this proclamation here by declaring that all persons violating the treaties and act aforesaid shall be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law. And I do, moreover, require all officers of the United States whom it may concern to use their best exertions to bring to justice any persons offending in the premises...". In May of 1791, Washington is joined by Thomas Jefferson in condemning O'Fallon by his letter to the Attorney of the District of Kentucky, "Sir, A certain James O'Fallon is, as we are informed, undertaking to raise, organize and commission an army, of his own authority, and independent of that of the government, the object of which is, to go and possess themselves of lands which have never yet been granted by any authority...with an avowed design to hold them by force against any power, foreign or domestic...it cannot be permitted that all the inhabitants of the United States shall be involved in the calamities of war and the blood of thousands of them be poured out, merely that a few adventurers may possess themselves of lands...they may be assured, that if this undertaking be prosecuted, the whole force of the United States will be displayed to punish the transgression..."

James may have not been concerned with these threats from the fledging government, for by this time the new United States had attempted to protect it citizens by sending Gen. Harmar with 1,500 men into Indian Territory to "chastise" the tribes who were allied to the British, but this force was soundly defeated on the Maumee. Unable to deal effectively with the northern problem Washington sent Gen. St. Clair with a force to Natchez Country to oust the colony and arrest O'Fallon (in October of 1791 the Spanish Crown ordered his arrest from New Orleans). St. Clair was successful with his mission in the lower Mississippi but failed in his mission to the north, where his army of 2,000 troops were defeated (about 900 killed) by the British allied northern tribal confederacy

(led by Miami Chief Little Turtle) at the headwaters of the Wabash.

The remainder of O'Fallon's life is still somewhat of a mystery to me but he apparently survived his squabble with the U.S. and is found practicing his profession at Fort Steuben (the fort was ironically built on the Ohio River in 1786/87, by Maj. Hamtramck and an American Regiment, sent by the Continental Congress to protect surveyors mapping the Northwest Territories and to keep settlers out of the Ohio Valley). In February of 1793, his friend Thomas Paine wrote him words of encouragement to keep writing and in September of 1793 another friend, Anthony Wayne, writes offering him a position as Senior Surgeon for his planned punitive military expedition against the British allied northern tribes. By March of 1794 O'Fallon's estate is being distributed by his wills executor, William Crogan.

John Benjamin O'Fallon: (1791 - 1865)

He was the son of James O'Fallon and Frances E. Clark and married 1st.to Harriett Stokes and married 2nd.to Ruth Caroline Sheets. His children were: Ellen, William, Harriett, Caroline (m. Dr. Charles Alexander Pope), James J. (m. Ann Harris), Benjamin (m.1st.to Sallie Champe Carter and m.2nd.to Mary Shreve Carter), Henry A. and John J. (m. Caroline Mastin). His father died when he was young and was raised and educated by his mother, step-fathers and uncles.

John fought in the War of 1812, rising to the rank of captain. After the war he returned to St. Louis where he became an assistant to his uncle, William Clark, who was Indian Agent there. He later contracted to the U.S. Army, furnishing supplies and re-invested his growing fortune into promoting railroad ventures. He died at his home in St. Louis on 17 December, 1865.

Benjamin O'Fallon: (1793 - 1842)

He was the son of James O'Fallon and Frances E. Clark and married to Sophia Lee. His children were: Fannie C., John, William C. (m. Miss McCreary), Charles T., Emily R. and Ellen.

American troops arrived at Prairie du Chien in June of 1816 and constructed Ft. Crawford there. Benjamin later became the Indian Agent at Ft. Crawford and a reference was made of him on 10 Feb.1818, "...A duel fought this morning between Mr O'Fallon, Indian Agent and Lt. Shade of the garrison-the latter received the second shot in his under jaw-O'Fallon unfortunately(?) escaped without injury...". And on 16 feb.1818, O'Fallon the Amer. Ind. agent at Prairie du Chien writes; "...What do you suppose, sir, has been the result of the passage through my agency, of this British nobleman? (Lord Selkirk)...Two entire bands, and part of a third, all Sioux, have deserted us and joined (Robert) Dickson, who has distributed to them large quantities of Indian presents, together with flags, medals, etc...A courier, who had arrived a few days since, confirms the belief that Dickson is endeavoring to undo what I have done and secure to the British govt. the affections of the Sioux...Dickson, as I have before observed, is situated near the head of the St.Peter's, to which place he transports his goods from Selkirk's Red River establishment, in carts...He is directed to build a fort on the highest land between Lac du Travers and Red River, which he supposed will be the established line between the two countries. This fort will be defended by 20 men, with 2 small pieces of artillery...". Benjamin goes north to council with the Sioux, returning to Prairie du Chien on the 28th

of February. Again that spring O'Fallon leaves (10 April) Prairie du Chien with 50-60 soldiers for a council with the Sioux at the Falls of St. Anthony. In a letter written by Dr. Samuel Peters at P.D.C., on 25 jul.1818, we find out what happened on this trip, "...Mr. O'Fallon, Deputy Indian Agent and Lt. Armstrong with 60 soldiers sailed in 2 armed boats from Prairie du Chien up the Miss. to River St. Peter by order of Lt. Col. Wm. Chambers to intercept Col. Robert Dickson coming [as they thought] with 500 Indians to take the Fort and village of P.D.C. and they met Col. Dickson near River St. Croix in 2 birch canoes with his wife and 3 children-when W.O. Fallon arrested Col. Dickson as his prisoner and put him under a sergeant and his guard and sailed back to P.D.C. where he arrived on 27 April with his prisoner and after a salute to the garrison the prisoner was conducted under a guard to the garrison and there examined by Col. Chambers and then permitted to go to his family then in P.D.C...". Dickson was on his way from his post on Big Stone Lake to Prairie du Chien when arrested by O'Fallon at the mouth of the St. Croix River, for having no passport - Dickson was sent to St. Louis by Col. Chambers, on charges of attempting to alienate the Sioux to the U.S. Government. In May, Dr. S. Peters writes again of the incident, "...Col. Robert Dickson was married to Madam Elizabeth Weenenow and she was baptized the same day Col. Dickson was ordered on board an armed boat under Lt. Armstrong and a guard of soldiers and W.O. Fallon and sailed a prisoner down the Miss. to St Lewis 600 Miles there to be judged by Gov. Clark. I was informed by ___ ___ that the articles alleged against Col. Dickson were: 1) He had come within the U.S. without a passport. 2) He had traded with the Indians within the line of the U.S. 3) He had engaged 500 Indians and more to join him to come and take the garrison and village of P.D.C. 4) He was come a spy into the U.S. 5) He had furs and peltry coming down the River St. Peter which was contrary to law and of course were forfeited to Congress of the U.S..." A letter written by Dickson (18 jun.1818) at Green Bay reaches Mackinac saying, "...he had been discharged very honorably by Gov. Clarke and he was waiting at Green bay for the arrival of his family which was daily expected and then he should be at Mackinaw - He added that O. Fallon was dismissed from being Intendant of Indians and Col. Chambers was ordered to attend at Washington..."

Fort Snelling was established at the mouth of the Minnesota River and a couple of years later Lawrence Taliaferro, the Indian agent at the new fort writes to Benjamin of Sacs and Fox attacking Southern Yancton near O'Fallon and Sisseton/Wahpacoota near the Blue Earth. Total of 60 Sioux killed and 12 prisoners - Taliaferro rescued a woman (Yankton) prisoner at Fox village near the lead mines. She was at agency awaiting the Sissetons and Northern Yankton arrival. The Sac were claiming 11 prisoners at their village on the des Moines R.- they are attempting to possess the hunting grounds of the River Des Moines to it's source.

Council Bluff (Lewis and Clark held council with the Oto and Missouri Indians on August 3, 1804, which gave the locale its name of "Council Bluff) was the site of the Upper Missouri Indian Agency, with headquarters at Fort Atkinson. The agency was managed by Benjamin O'Fallon and sub-agent John Dougherty. O'Fallon arranged for a delegation of Mexicans to visit the Council Bluff in September 1824 to conclude a peace treaty with the Pawnee and in 1825 he visited the tribes along the Missouri and Platte with General Henry Atkinson to negotiate a hands-off agreement for Americans traveling to Santé Fe. Benjamin was present at the treaty "...between the United States and their citizens, and the Teton, Yancton, and Yanctonies bands of the Sioux tribe of Indians, the

President of the United States of America, by Brigadier-General Henry Atkinson, of the United States army, and Major Benjamin O'Fallon, Indian Agent,...Done at Fort Look-out, near the three rivers of the Sioux pass, this 22d day of June, A.D. 1825,..." [also present were: Maw-too-an-be-kin (the Black Bear), Wacan-o-hi-gnan (the Flying Medicine), Wah-ha-ginga (the Little Dish), Cha-pon-ka (the Musqueto), Ta-tan-ka-guenish-qui-gnan (the Mad Buffalo), A. L. Langham, secretary to the commission, H. Leavenworth, colonel, U. S. Army, S. W. Kearney, brevet major, First Infantry, G. H. Kennerly, U. S. S. Indian agent, P. Wilson, U. S. S. Indian agent, Wm. Armstrong, captain, Sixth Regiment Infantry, Wm. Gordon and Jean Baptiste Dorion, Interpreters].

Benjamin was one of the principal partners the Missouri Fur Company, headed by Dr. Pilcher and at the same time one of the most efficient United States Agents for Indian Affairs. He was largely instrumental in bringing about the treaties between the U.S. Government and the various Indian tribes to the west and north of St. Louis. Benjamin and his brother John are mentioned as St. Louis slave owners, in the "Narrative of William W. Brown, an American Slave".

Peter Skene Ogden (1794 - 1854)
He was the son of Loyalist, Isaac Ogden and his second wife Sarah Hanson born in Quebec. His grandfather was David Ogden who was a member of the Kings Council for the Providence of New Jersey and a judge of the Colonial Supreme Court after 1772. Peter was married to Marie Comtois. He was a Chief trader for Hudson Bay Company in the Snake Country and died in Oregon.

Claude-Pierre Pécaudy, sieur de Contrecoeur: (1706 - 1775)

He was the son of François-Antoine Pécaudy-Pécody and Jeanne de St.-Ours, born at Contrecoeur in 1706. On 10 jan.1729 he was married first to Marie-Madeleine Boucher de La Perriere (daughter of Rene Boucher de Laperriere and Françoise Mailhot) and later married Marguerite-Barbe Puygibault (daughter of Louis Hingue-Puygibault and

Marguerite Gauthier de Varennes) (Marguerite was the widow of Etienne Rocbert-Marandiere) at Montreal in 1768.

Claude-Pierre became a 2nd Ensign in 1729, a Lieutenant in 1742 and in 1745 he was given the "seigneurie of St. Denis". In 1749 he was with Capt. Pierre-Joseph Celoron, sieur de Blainville on his expedition up the "la Belle Rivière" (Ohio River) as a 2nd Lieutenant [Consolidated Docket] and later that year promoted to Captain. In 1753 [while French Military Commander of Fort Niagara] he was sent on a mission up the Ohio River Valley and in 1754 he commanded Fort Duquesne. Claude retired from French military service 1759-60 to St. Denis.

Antoine Pinchon Gregare / Giguiere: (b. nr. Montreal; d. after 1773):

Antoine was a French soldier in Illinois country until he deserted in the 1740's and lived with the tribes on the Missouri until the British took control of the Midwestern region. He was living with the Dakota when Alexander Henry placed him in charge of his Sioux trading venture. On 26 June 1748 a Penichon Giguiere is given 60 livres by Jacques Legardeur (Fort Michilimackinac commander) for giving an Indian a rifle.

About 11 Oct. 1766 Jonathan Carver met Pinchon at the Fox-Wisc. Portage and recorded an account by Pinchon of a man of the Menomonie Nation, whom he lost a wager to, betting that he could not get his rattlesnake [which he "treated as a Deity; calling it his Great Father, and caring it with him in a box wherever he went."] to return to the box in May (having given the snake his liberty in October}. Some years later Peter Pond ran into the same character at the Portage.

It appears Antoine's children by a Dakota woman were Wayagoenagee (see below) and Hazahotewin who became the wife of trader Duncan Graham or Hohayteedah (1770/72 - 1847).

Penichon II/ Wayagoenagee/"Good Roads": (b.abt.1789; d. after 1805):

Chief of the Medawahkanton at the Titankatanni village, about 8-9 miles above the mouth of the Minnesota River.

In 1805 Z. Pike met whom he called "le Fils de Penichon", who was the Métis son of a French trader by that name.

Penichon III/Takopepeshene/"Dauntless": (b. unknown; d. 1833):

Jean Baptiste Perrault (Perrot) II: (1763 - 1844)

He was the son of Jean Bte.Perrot (Perrault) I and Marie Lemaitre, born at Trois-

Rivières, Quebec. His father belonged to a very respectable Canadian family and was employed in the time of the French, in a forge at Saint-Maurice, then at Trois-Rivières, when the country became an English Colony. Later, he was trading at Rivière-du-Loup. Jean II departed, in 1783, in order to trade on the Illinois on the behalf of Nicolas Marchesseaux, an important trader at this time on the Upper Mississippi. His companions on this journey were Canadians: Sacharitè of Quebec; St. Germain, Robert and Dupuis of Maskinongè; Antoine and François Beauchemin, Ménard, L. Lavallée of Sorel and Yamaska . Marchesseaux sold all his goods in the trade to Chouteau, of St-Louis.

The following is his narrative of a trade expedition he was on led by Alexander Kay to the height of land separating the Mississippi and the Great Lakes drainage basins, west of the headwaters of Lake Superior, in 1784-85, published in the "Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collections" in 1909: "...Upon entering the river the next day and doubling the point of the little lake, we saw a wintering-house. It was that of Mr. Dufaut, come from Grand Portage, clerk for NW. and we stopped before his door. As Mr. Kay had perhaps taken only one drink he now took the second which made him ill-tempered so that instead of receiving politely Mr. Dufaut, who came down to meet him on the beach, he treated him rudely...The character of Mr. Kay was eccentric a man proud, impulsive, arrogant, enthusiastic, - taking counsel from no one, - in short, hare-brained...We started at all hazards to go into the interior with only what we had left...His party was composed of 14 men, his sauvagesse, himself, and me...To crown our misfortune we now met Mr. Harris with his three men and a savage named le Grosse Martre...I advised him to remain at Fond du Lac and to go up to the savages at the first opening of navigation, when they would be rich...Mr. Kay and Mr. Harris with seven men set out in advance to engage the savages to hunt...the savage arrived with a letter from Mr. Kay, informing me that he had decided to go to the Rivières aux Pins, and that he would send me some hunters. He directed me to try to advance to the Portage de la Prairie if possible and to pass the winter there...It took us eleven days to go from there to Portage de la Prairie amidst snow and ice, with nothing to eat. We lived on the seed-pods of the wild rose and the sap of trees...I made a lodge with an oilcloth near the small Lac de la Puise on the portage...the 26th of January and the 27th I went out with my man, whose name was Lauzon, to cut logs to build a house, 12 feet long by 10 feet wide. It was finished the 9th of February...We left the house about the 25th of April, for the little rivers opened early there...The water was very high and we could run the Portage des Pins, which we did. Mr. Kay wished to do as much, but about half way down the rapid, the canoe turned completely over destroying his baggage and he himself would have drowned, if le Petit Mort, his friend, had not leaped in to his rescue...The next day we arrived at Lac des Sables and reached the entrance near la Puisse...le Bras Casse, chief of Lac des Sables was at the lower end of a bay with some of his men making canoes...We remained there from the 27th day of that month till the 2nd of May to trade with the savages, who came in form all sides...The savages gave me the name of scribe, which they were accustomed to do to all whom the observed writing. As soon as Mr. Kay was gone I did not want for visits; Mr. Kay's savage woman staid in the tent with me. A great may savages came, among whom were, Katawabitais and Mang-Ozeit, who said to me, Scribe, give us some rum. I said to them that I could not, that I was not master. They tormented me a long time...Le Bariqueaeu appeared, who said that Mr. Harris and Mr. Pineau were about to arrive. Sure enough they appeared at le Puisse; the savages, all drunk, uttered cries of joy...they themselves

were drunk from the flagon which Mr. Kay had carried with him...The festival was complete..."

Until 1789 he traded on the Chippewa, Minnesota, Crow Wing and Mississippi Rivers and from 1789 to 1803 an employee of the Fond du Lac Dept. He retired from the fur trade in 1821 and died at Sault Ste. Marie in 1844.

Ardent Schuyler de Peyster: (1736 - 1822)

He was the son of Pierre-Guillaume de Peyster and Catherine Schulyler, born in New York. Ardent married Rebecca Blair of Dumfries, Scotland and it appears they had no children.

Ardent was educated in England and entered the army in 1755. In May of 1768 he returned to North America as a Lieutenant in the 8th (King's) Reg't. of Foot and by November he was promoted to Captain. In July of 1774 he arrived at Michilimackinac with 2 companies of the King's Reg't. of Foot, relieving Capt. Vattas (and the 10th.Reg't.) as the British Commander there. In 1777 he was promoted to Major and was commanding the fort at Detroit until 1784. Ardent retired in 1795 to the home of his wife at Mavis Grove, near Dumfries, Scotland where he died on 26th of November in 1822.

The following is a letter of instructions by Major de Peyster to Capt. Langlade and Lt. Gautier, written at Fort Michilimackinac on 26th of October in 1778: "Sirs - In accordance with the power that has been given to me by his Excellency General Haldimand, Commanding-in-Chief the Armies of his Majesty the King of Great Britain in Canada, etc., etc., etc.,: To do all in my power to assist the Lieut. Governor Hamilton in all his enterprises against the Rebels and as I have learned by letter from the Lieut.-Governor that he has gone to dislodge the Rebels of the Illinois and prays me to give him assistance: you are ordered by these presents to go and try to arouse the Nations: Mr. Langlade, from the Great River as far as St. Joseph where the Short Ears and the Ganteaux ar causing them to assemble at St. Joseph without loss of time. Mr.Gautier will go straight to St. Joseph, there addressing himself to Mr. Louison Chevalier, to require him to assist Mr. Ainse in assembling the Pottawattamie, while Gauthier does his utmost to acquire intelligence of the situation of Mr. Hamilton, making his report to Mr. Langlade. They must do their utmost to join him by the shortest route or to descend the river of the Illinois, if it is possible and if such a movement is better calculated to second the operations of Mr. Hamilton. As no one can be responsible for the events in case that Mr. Hamilton is released and returned to the Detroit; then, if you do not think yourself strong enough in men to make a decisive attack on the Caskakias or the Cahokias, you will send the savages to their winter quarters and you will regain your different posts by the shortest routes. Mr. Langlade, at "The Bay," and Mr. Gautier, in the Mississippi, will try to keep the nations well disposed for the service until new orders. In this enterprise

you are recommended to exhort the Warriors to use humanity towards the prisoners and others who may be found without arms, as there are many English merchants retained by force among the enemy. The prisoners will be ransomed. As the nations in general have already had many presents from his Majesty, you are recommended to incur as little expense as the nature of the service will permit of , in giving them nothing which is not absolutely necessary."

Here are exerts of a letter written by de Peyster on 5 June of 1783 at Detroit (while commanding there): "...For my part, not having any power to treat for the exchange of prisoners, I can not with propriety let any go from hence; but on the contrary I would strongly advise them not to attempt to pass the Indian Country till matters are finally settled, least, notwithstanding the General Pacifick disposition, some jealous ill designing persons amongst them might do the prisoners an ill turn for which we would be made answerable. Most of the prisoners brought to Detroit to the amount to four hundred ninety-two are at their own request gone down to Montreal in hopes of getting home by way of Lake Champlain; amongst the few that remain here is Mrs. Polke and all her little family to whom every mark of attention due to the unfortunate is shewn. She writes to her husband by this opportunity. I flatter myself, Sir, that you will seize so favorable a conveyance to assure Major Walls and the people of Kentucky that nothing has been wanting on our part to stop the Indians from committing further depredations on the Frontiers. There fore should a small party escape from the remote part of the Wabash or elsewhere unknown to us, it would be the height of imprudence to retaliate otherwise than upon the party who are the immediate aggressors, in which case we may hope soon to see matters restored to tranquility, to the satisfaction of all parties..."

François Marie Picoté, sieur de Belestre I: (1676/77 - 1729)

He was the son of Pierre Picoté and Marie Pars, born in Montreal. François I married 1st.to Anne-Françoise Bouthier (daughter of Guillaume Bouthier and Françoise-Jeanne Denys Laronde) in 1709 and married 2nd.to Marie-Catherine Trottier Labissonière des Ruisseaux de Beaubien (daughter of Antoine Trottier and Catherine Lefebvre and widow of Jean Cuillerier) in 1714. His children were: Marie-Anne (1714-1756) (m. Louis-Cesaire Dagneau, sieur de Quindre in 1736) and François-Marie II (1719-1793) (m. Marie-Anne Nivard in 1738).

His sisters married into the fur-trade, giving him brother-in-laws such as Alphonse Tonti (Baron de Paludy), Michel Godefroy (sieur de Linctot), Pierre Lemoyne (sieur d'Iberville), Antoine La Fresnaye (sieur de Brucy) and Jean Bte. Celoron (sieur de Blainville). François-Marie was temporary Commander of Detroit from 1721 to 1722, he died there on 9 October 1729. After being widowed in 1729, Marie-Catherine and her son

(Antoine Cuillerier) from a previous marriage, became a trader at Detroit and was said to have been a friend of Pontiac.

François Marie Picoté, sieur de Belestre II: (1719 - 1793)

François II was the son of François-Marie Picoté, sieur de Belestre and Marie-Catherine Trottier des Ruisseaux de Beaubien , born at Montreal. François II married 1st.to Marie-Anne Nivard dit St. Dizier (daughter of Pierre Nivard and Marie-Anne Prud'homme) at Montreal in 1738 and married 2nd.to Marie-Anne Magnan dit Lesperance at Montreal in 1753. His children were: François-Louis (b.1739) (m. Joachime Coulon de Villiers in 1762 at Fort Chartres), Marie-Joseph (b.1741), Etienne (b.1742), François-Xavier (b.1743), Anne (b.1746) and Marie-Archangè (b.1748).

François was promoted to 2nd Ensign in 1741 and commanding at the St. Joseph post in 1747. In 1751 he led a punitive raid on the La Demoiselle's village and in 1752 he was in France for a treatment of a wound. In April of 1756 François was involved in an engagement with 20 Frenchmen, 150 Miami, Ouiatonon and Shawnee under his command, 150 leagues below Ft. Duquesne in which he was wounded in the arm. He was again on a raid to the British Fort Cumberland in Virginia, with 12 French and 40 Native allies but as they were returning to Fort Duquesne they were attacked by a party of British/Indian. François was captured in the encounter and his nephew (Philippe Dagneau de la Saussaye), St. Ours and three French soldiers were killed, on May 30, 1757. From 1758 to 1760 he was the French military Commander at Detroit, surrendering (29 Nov.1760) the fort to British Mj. Robert Rogers (of Roger's Rangers fame and sponsor of the Jonathan Carver expedition to St. Anthony Falls). In September of 1760 he sent east his 2nd. in command, Pierre Passerat de La Chapelle, with 200 men to assist in the defense of Canada, but learning of the French defeat in the east he lead his men to the Mississippi River, later arriving in the French held territory on the Gulf. After the surrender of Detroit to the British, Major Rogers sent Picoté and his 35 remaining French soldiers, under the escort of Lt. Holmes to Philadelphia and they were given passage to France. François was back in Canada in 1763 when he became a member of the Legislative Council of Lower Canada. In 1775 he opposed the American rebels in the invasion of St. Jean with Jean André, René-Amable Boucher de Boucherville, Louis et Luc de Chaptes de La Corne, Alain Chartier de Lotbinière, Antoine Juchereau Duchesne de Fossambault, Hertel de Rouville fils, Joseph-Hyppolite Hertel de Saint-François, Georges-Hyppolite Le Comte Dupré, Dominique-Emmanuel Lemoyne de Longueuil, Samuel Mackay père, Charles-Roch Quinson de Saint-Ours et Louis-Antoine d'Irumberry de Salaberry.

PILON:

From 1731 to 1750's, Pascal, Jacques-Amable, Andre, Thomas, Augustin and Antoine Pilon left records of there employment as voyageurs in the Upper Mississippi, many working for Louis D'Ailleboust de Coulon in the early 1740's and the Marin's in the early

1750's (who were trading with the Fox and Dakota at that time). Identifying these individuals is difficult but most assuredly members of the family groups below, who were associated with the family names of Daoust, Lalonde, Brunet and Sabourin, all common names found in the employment records of the fur trade during this period.

Antoine Pilon I: (1664-1715)

He was the son of Thomas Pilon and Madeleine Hugues, born in France. He married Marie-Anne Brunet dit Letang (daughter of Michel-Mathieu Brunet dit Létang and Marie Blanchard) at Montreal in 1689 [Marie was married to Laurent Gaudin in 1719]. Antoine and Marie's children were: Jeanne (1689-?)(m. Jacques Proulx/Prou in 1706), Jean (1691-1755)(m. Marie-Anne Gervais dit LeParisien in 1714), Pierre (1692/93-?)(m. Anne Daoust in 1715), Elisabeth (1696-?)(m. Guillaume Daoust in 1715), Mathieu (1700-?)(m. Marie-Joseph Daoust in 1724), Thomas (1702-1750)(m. Madeleine Daoust in 1725), Antoine (1707-?)(m. Marie-Joseph Roy in 1729), Marie-Anne (1709-?)(m. Jean Bte. Dubois in 1730) and Jacques (abt.1713-?)(m. Marie-Jeanne Messaguier in 1733). The births of the children were recorded as being at Laprairie, Lachine and Pte. Claire in Quebec.

Pierre Pilon: (1692/93-?)

He was the son of Antoine Pilon and Marie-Anne Brunet dit Létang and married Anne Daoust (daughter of Guillaume Daoust and Madeleine Lalonde). Their children were: Marie (b.1716), Marie-Madeleine (b.1719)(m. Louis Ladou), Augustin (bap.1722)(m. Marie-Anne Robillard in 1747), Thomas (bap.1723), Jean Bte.(b.1725), Anne-Therese (b.1727), Pierre (b.1728), Jacques-Amable (bap.1730), Marie-Anne (b.1733)(m. Joseph Sabourin), Marie-Amable (b.1734) and Ambroise (b.abt.1735). It appears that most of the children were born at Pte. Claire, Ile de Montreal in Quebec.

Antoine Pilon II: (1707-?)

He was the son of Antoine Pilon and Marie-Anne Brunet dit Létang and married Marie-Joseph Roy (daughter of Andre Roy and Jeanne Peladeau dit St. Jean) at Pte. Claire, Quebec in 1729. Their children were: Andre-Amable (b.1731), Jacques (m. Françoise Charlebois), Louis (b.1735), Pierre (b.1739), Marie-Joséphte (b.abt.1732)(m. Michel Lefebvre in 1752) and Antoine-Amable (m. Catherine Lefebvre dit Laziseret)[in 1751 there was a Joseph Lefebvre dit LaSiseraye involved in the trade with the "Sioux" - Catherine had an uncle and three cousins who went by this name].

Antoine Pinchon Gregare/Giguiere: (b. nr. Montreal; d. after 1773):

Antoine was a French soldier in Illinois country until he deserted in the 1740's and lived with the tribes on the Missouri until the British took control of the Midwestern region. He was living with the Dakota when Alexander Henry placed him in charge of his Sioux trading venture. On 26 June 1748 a Penichon Giguiere is given 60 livres by Jacques Legardeur (Fort Michilimackinac commander) for giving an Indian a rifle.

About 11 Oct. 1766 Jonathan Carver met Pinchon at the Fox-Wisc. Portage and recorded an account by Pinchon of a man of the Menomonie Nation, whom he lost a

wager to, betting that he could not get his rattlesnake [which he "treated as a Deity; calling it his Great Father, and caring it with him in a box wherever he went."] to return to the box in May (having given the snake his liberty in October}. Some years later Peter Pond ran into the same character at the Portage.

It appears Antoine's children by a Dakota woman were Wayagoenagee (see below) and Hazahotewin who became the wife of trader Duncan Graham or Hohayteedah (1770/72 - 1847).

Penichon II/ Wayagoenagee/"Good Roads": (b.abt.1789; d. after 1805):

Chief of the Medawahkanton at the Titankatanni village, about 8-9 miles above the mouth of the Minnesota River.

In 1805 Z. Pike met whom he called "le Fils de Penichon", who was the Métis son of a French trader by that name.

Penichon III/Takopepeshene/"Dauntless": (b. unknown; d. 1833):

Peter Pond: (1740 - 1802/07)

He was the son of Peter Pond Sr.and Mary Hubbard born in Milford, New Haven Co., Connecticut. The Pond family arrived in North America at Connecticut in the 1640's, they were the ancestors of Peter. He preceded his relatives Gideon and Samuel (their great grand-father and Peter's father were brothers) to the Minnesota River and the Sioux by 60 years.

In 1765 Peter Pond II was at a peace council at Detroit with 11 Dakota Chiefs present and from about 1766 to 1773 he traded near the headwaters of the Mississippi River.

From Pond's remembrances/journal for the years 1774-75: "...(About the first of August a trader coming from Lake Superior brought news that war had broken out between the Sioux and the Chippewas), and made it dangres for the trader to go in to the country...I was bound to the senter of the Notawaseas contrey up St. Peters river. The counsel with ye commander thought proper to give me ye charge of thre belt with the speacheis and the traders to Lake Superior ware charged with the others...(At Prairie du Chien he found the Indians disturbed) thay gave me to understand thare was a parson at that plase that had an eevel sperit. He did things beond thare conseption...I found him to be a frenchman who had bin long among the nations on the Misura that came that spring from the Ilenoas...He had the slite of hand compleately and had such a swa over the tribes...thay gave him the name of Minneto which is a sperit...(Pond on his way up the Minnesota River [St. Peters R] learned of a tribe near the source) which wanted to sea at trader. I conkluded ameatley to put a small asortment of goods into a cannoe and go up to them - a thing that never was atempted before by the oldest of the traders on acount of the rudeness of those people who ware Nottawaseas by nation but the band was called yantonoes - the cheafe of the band allwase lead them on the Plaines...across the plainness, I was nine days giting up to thare camp...Thay never saw a trader before on thare one ground at least saw a bale of goods opend...I preseaved five parsons from the camp

aproching - four was imployed in caring a beaver blanket finely panted - the other held in his hand a callemeat or pipe of pece - verey finely drest with differant feathers with panted hair...after smoking thay toock of my shoes and put on me a pair of fine Mockasans...thay lade me down on the blanket - one hold of each corner and cared me to the camp in a lodg among a verey vennarable asembly of old men...After smokeing an old man ros up on his feet with as much greaveaty as can be conseaved of he came to me - laid his hands on my head and grond out - I - I - I three times - then drawed his rite hand down on my armes faneing a sort of a crey as if he shead tears..."

In the fall of 1774 Peter is trading with a band of Yankton and noted they had a great number of horses and some fire arms. The next spring (while his native Connecticut was rebelling against their King) he is escorting a delegation of Sisseton and Wahpeton to Michilimackinac in a attempt to treaty with the Ojibwe and end their long term war.

Peter Powell: (1778 - 1837)

He was born in England and came to today Wisconsin in 1800, trading at White Rapids on the Menominee River as a clerk for Jacobs Frank. About 1818 he traded for the Hudson Bay Company taking his furs to Hudson Bay in the spring.

The following is from his son's interview with Lyman C. Draper [William Powell's Recollections] published by the Wisconsin Historical Society in 1912:

"...Late in November of 1821, we arrived at Lake Traverse, at a trading post then kept by Mr. Joseph D'Raville (Renville), who was employed by the Hudson's Bay Company, and we passed the winter at that place. A short time after we arrived at Lake Traverse a man came there from Illinois, by the name of Dixson, with a drove of cattle, on his way to Pembina settlement; but as winter commenced sitting in he was obliged to remain there. During the winter he lost more than half of his cattle, killed by wolves and Sioux Indians...That summer (1822) my father with all his family except myself, arrived at Green Bay. He left me with Capt. William Alexander of the Fifth Regiment, U.S.A., who was stationed at Fort Snelling...Soon after my father returned to Green Bay he again engaged in the Indian trade. His wintering places were up the Mississippi, also up the Minnesota River as far as the Blue Earth...In 1826 he stopped buying his goods from the American Fur Company and bought them from Daniel Whitney of Green Bay, who was the only man in the Western Department who dared to oppose John Jacob Astor in the Indian trade. In the spring of 1827 my father built a log house on Lake Butte des Morts and left his family at that place while he wintered at his trading post."

William Powell: (1810 - 1885)

The following is more from Williams interview with Lyman C. Draper [William Powell's Recollections] published by the Wisconsin Historical Society in 1912:

"...From Iometah, Oshkosh and other aged Menominee, I learned that the Sauk and Foxes once had a town at Red Banks; later they removed to Green Bay and got into trouble with the French and were made to retire to Little Butte des Morts - now Neenah (Wisconsin). Here they exacted tribute in the following way; some of their leaders would post themselves on either side of the stream with a long pole, held up and leaning over the water, indicating that the trader's boats must heave to and pay tribute before proceeding farther. Getting tired of these exactions, the French got up an expedition (Louis de la Porte, sieur de Louvigny's punitive campaign against them in 1716) and drove them off from Little Butte des Morts. The Sauk and Foxes then retired to Big Butte des Morts and at that point renewed their exactions in the same way...there were some traders' boats soon coming up,...In time (Paul Marin and Jean Guyon DuBuisson extermination campaign against them 1730) the flotilla appeared in sight, each canoe covered with an oilcloth over a ridge-pole, like a roof. Beneath this were a body of armed French, while a large body of Menominee and Chippewa marched up the river by land. As soon as the fleet hove in sight of the town,...the tribute poles were posted, the French made for the town landing and the people rushed down to see and meet them. Then the boat coverings were suddenly thrown off and the soldiers fired on the Sauk and Fox assemblage, who as they fled back to their houses to get their weapons, were met by the Menominee and Chippewa in the rear and soon overpowered. Some fled to Winneconne, about three miles distant, where many were overtaken and Killed. There their bones were left to bleach upon the ground, hence the name - Winneconne, "the place of skulls". Thus the Sauk and Foxes were again driver westward, up the Fox and down the Wisconsin. A part of them went up to Puckaway and Buffalo Lakes and settled there; the rest settled at Sauk Prairie on the Wisconsin, where subsequently they were joined by the others [estimates of Fox population at the time of European first contact are about 2500 to 10,000 people - in 1733 estimates of Fox total population is about 100].

...Among the Menominee, the White Beaver (to which Oshkosh belonged), the Wolf, the Turtle, the Crane and the Bear were the principal clans - there were several lesser ones, such as the Turkey, etc. Tomah was a large, fine man, much respected by whites and Indians. Souligny was fond of relating his war exploits and rather magnified them. He was about five feet nine inches high, very stoutly built and strong. He died about 1867 of erysipelas, nearly eighty years old, but well preserved. Waupomasah, nicknamed Old Sore-Eyes, was principal chief of the Menominee at Lake Shawano. The "Admired Man" is the meaning of his name. He was out in the War of 1812 and died at Keshena about 1868, fully eighty years of age. Iometah died about the same year that Souligny did - very aged and childish. He was a short, thickset man, about five feet eight inches, an excellent Indian in character. Poegonah, generally called Big Soldier, died in 1834 or 1835 nearly ninety years of age, at the village of his name in Calumet County, on Lake Winnebago,...he had gone on every war expedition with his people and ever with other tribes. Once he was out in a campaign against the Pawnee...He seemed to pride himself in having his scalp-lock nicely trimmed and ornamented, as much as to say to his enemies in war, "Come and take it if you can!" But he had an abiding faith that no foe would ever possess it...in the skirmish near Cassville he did not discharge his gun, but rushed among the combatants to show his fearlessness.. Oshkosh possessed, in a remarkable degree, a knowledge of the traditions of his people. He was a man of strong sense and died at Keshena, Shawano County, August 15, 1858..."

Philander Prescott: (1801-1862)

He was the son of Dr. Joel Prescott and Phidelia (Lucy) Reed, born at Phelps, Ontario Co., N.Y. He married Mary Kee-e-hei (Spirit of the Moon) Nahhenowenahkeehei (daughter of Wameduta/Red Eagle or Keeehei/Man Who Flies, Chief of Lake Cahoun village) in 1823 in Minnesota. Their children were: William A. (b.1824, Ft. Snelling), Lucy (1827/28-1910)(m. Eli Pettijohn in 1849 at Shakopee), Harriet (b.1829), Hiram (b.1831, Big Sioux River Post)(m. Margaret and Livina Hamilton in 1857), Caroline (b.1837), Lawrence T.(b.1838, Ft. Snelling), Julia (b.1841, Ft. Snelling)(m.1st.Isaac Barstow in 1855, 2nd.John C. Tyler in 1864 and 3rd.Charles N. Skillman in 1877 at Wabasha), Sophia (b.1844, Ft. Snelling)(m. Emsily J. Hamilton in 1867), Lewis R.(b.1841) and Mary E.(b.1846).

Philander and his brother (Zachariah) left there home in New York and arrived in Detroit in the spring of 1819. Zachariah was employed as a sutler's clerk at the American fort at Detroit and Philander left in the fall for the area of today's Hastings, Minnesota where his employer, Louis Devotian, had sent up a temporary supply station for the new fort (Ft. Snelling) under construction at the mouth of the St. Peters River (Minnesota River). He traded out of Traverse des Sioux, Land's End, Leaf Lake and Leech Lake Posts but in 1827 he left the Upper Mississippi for St. Louis, Louisiana and Texas. In the fall of 1828 he was back at Ft. Snelling searching for the Dakota woman who was the mother of his son William. He found her accompanying a buffalo hunt in the Missouri Valley and upon their return to Ft. Snelling were married by Samuel Pond in 1829. He was employed as an interpreter at the Fort and when Taliaferro (U.S. Indian Agent) helped create a Dakota farming community on the south shore of Lake Calhoun which he called "Eatonville", he employed Philander to teach the European methods of farming. By 1831 he was back into the fur trade, wintering on the Big Sioux branch of the Missouri River in that year and back at Traverse des Sioux in competition with old trader Louis Provencalle (Leblanc) in 1833. In 1837 he was farming on the east side of the St. Croix near its mouth (Prescott, Wisconsin) and three years later he was granted a license to establish a ferry crossing on the St. Croix. During the 1850's Philander was the Superintendent of Farming for the Dakota and with Willis and Eli Pettijohn, built a flour mill powered by the Minnehaha Creek (near Lake Harriet) which they called "Richfield Mills". In 1862 he was an interpreter at the Lower Sioux Agency, on the Minnesota River, when he heard of the Dakota raids. As he was heading for the safety of near by Fort Ridgely on foot, he was killed by one of the raiding parties.

LOUIS CARBONEAU DIT PROVENCAL: (abt.1770-1851)
Louis was born about 1770 in Canada and died 17 feb.1851 at Mendota (today's Minnesota). He was also known as "Skadan" or "LaBlanc" or "Little White". He married Muzanakawin, a Dakota women who was a cousin of Chief Grey Iron. Together they had the following children: Louis Jr. (b.13 apr.1814), Antoine (b.12 dec.1816), Archangè (b.29 oct.1818), Joseph (b.22 dec.1819), George (b.abt.1820), Thomas (b.abt.1822), Angelique (b.abt.1834) and Antoine (b.abt.1836).

Peter (Patrick) Quinn: (abt.1787-1862)

He was born in Dublin, Ireland and married to both Marie-Louise Finley and Louise Boucher. His children were William (1828-1906) (m. Angèlique Jeffries in 1849), Mary Louise, Alice (m. John Collins), Marguerite (b.1836) (m.1st.S.A.Findley and 2nd. F.X. Brousseau), Samuel (b.1839) and Thomas (b.abt.1841).

As a young man he was pressed into the British Navy and arrived at the York Factory on Hudson Bay. Quinn left the Red River Colony and Ft. Garry for Ft. Snelling in 1823, stopping at Joseph Renville's post at Lac qui Parle enroute. From 1836 until his death during the war with the Dakota-Sioux he worked as an interpreter and farmer for the Indian Agency. He move his residence from St. Anthony Falls to Bloomington in 1842 and to Ft. Ridgley in 1862.

Pierre-Esprit, sieur de Radisson: (1634/40 - 1710)

Pierre was the son of Pierre-Esprit Radisson I (b.1590 in Avignon, France) and Madeleine Hainault (Madeleine also married Sebastien Hayet), born France. He had two sisters; Elizabeth (1638-1722)(m. Claude Jutras dit LaVallée in 1657 at Trois-Rivières) and Françoise/Marguerite (abt.1635-1677)(m.1st. to Claude Volant de Grand-Mesnil and 2nd.to Groseilliers). He arrived in New France as a youth on 21 May 1651. Pierre's travels with Médard Chouart, sieur des Groseilliers and his involvement with the Hudson Bay Co. have been well documented. [See "The Explorations of Pierre Esprit Radisson" Ross and Haines, Inc., Mpls., 1961 - original manuscript in the Bodleian Lib. and the British Museum]. Pierre-Esprit died in London, England in 1710.

James RANKIN (Abt. 1745 - aft. 1775)
James was born in Tyrone, Ireland and at an early age was engaged in the service of the Hudson Bay Company in the north, later going into the fur trade business for himself. He was very successful in this venture and in the course of time accumulated a large fortune. For many years Detroit was the point from which he directed his business. He married a Wyandot of the Big Turtle band named Mary (Catherine) Montour (b. 1746-56) before 1771 at Detroit. In June 20 1775 the Wyandots at Detroit gave James Rankin a tract of land just below the Assumption Mission church. He moved to Pennsylvania, and died in Huntingdon, PA. His son James Rankin Jr. was in the service of Aaron Burr and Blennerhasset for years, being sent to the Chickasaws and Choctaws to enlist them in their scheme to establish an empire in the west. A daughter, Catherine Montour Rankin (1771-1844) married William Walker (1770-1824) about 1792 and lived in Upper Sandusky. Walker had been captured by a war party of Delaware at 11 year old and taken to Ohio. About four year later his adopted family took him to Detroit and was ransomed by another former captive, Adam Brown.

David Rankin
He was a fur trader, born to a Ojibwa/Ottawa woman. He married Weawwening, daughter of Augustin Ashwaubomay (abt.1750-1815). A daughter, Sophia Theresa "Nekikoqua" Rankin (b.abt.1788) was first married to Louis Grignon and later about 1807 to John Lawe.

REAUME / RHEAUME: The Reaume name turns up often in trading records from Detroit, Michilimackinac, Green Bay and Mackinac from the 1750's on. More research will be needed to establish family lines and trading patterns.
Here is what I have.
Hyacinthe Reaume: (1704-1774)
He was the son of Robert-Joseph Reaume and Elisabeth Brunet, born in Lachine, Quebec. Hyacinthe married Agathe Lacelle (1709-1778)(daughter of Jacques Lascelles and Angelique Gibault) at Montreal in 1727. Their children were: Marie-Anne-Agathe (1730-1799)(m. Joseph Poupard dit Lafleur in 1751), Elisabeth (1734-1748), Joseph (1739-1796) (m. Marie-Charlotte Levasseur-Carmel in 1766), Jean Bte.(1741-abt.1807)(m. Agatha Lootman-Barrois in 1763), Charles (b.1743)(m. Angelique Beauchamp), Catherine (b.1744), Marie-Anne (b.1746)(m. Pierre Baron-Lupien in 1765)

and Marie-Julie (1748-1795)(m. Jehu Hay in 1764).

Hyacinthe is listed in the Detroit area census of 1750 but the records show that his daughter, Elisabeth was born at Detroit
in 1734. He apparently was a shoemaker and voyageur while living in the Detroit area.

Joseph Reaume: (1739-1796)

He was the son of Hyacinthe Reaume and Agathe de LeCelle, born in Detroit. Joseph married Marie-Charlotte Levasseur-
Carmel at Boucherville in 1766 and their children were: Agathe, Charlotte, Joseph, Jeanne, Nicolas, Pascal, Antoine, Louise, Therese, Anne and Julie (all born in the area of Detroit).

Jean Bte. Reaume: (1741-abt.1807)

He was the son of Hyacinthe Reaume and Agathe de LeCelle, born in Detroit. Jean married Agatha Lootman dit Barrois (daughter of François Lootman and Marie-Anne Sauvage) at Detroit in 1763.

Capt. Charles Reaume: (1743-1813)

Parents: Hyacinthe Reaume (b.1704) (shoemaker in Detroit) and Agathe de Lacelle.

Siblings: Jean Bte. (b.1741); Marie-Julie Reaume (married Jehu/John Hay 1763/64); Alexis Reaume.

Wife: Angelique Beauchamp (daughter of Pierre Beauchamp and Marie Content).

Bio: 1760's interpreter for British Ind. Dept. - Detroit.

1776 with brother Alexis takes out trade license.

1778 was a Capt. in the Ind. Dept. under Jehu Hay (bro-in-law) who was Deputy Superintendent of Ind. Dept.

1781-95 Warden of Notre-Dame-de-l'Assomption (the south shore parish of Detroit)

Pierre Reaume dit Thamur (Themus): (1709-1766)

He was the son of Robert-Joseph Reaume and Elisabeth Brunet, born in Lachine, Quebec. Pierre married Suzanne Hubert Hubert-Lacroix(daughter of Louis Hubert dit LaCroix and Marie-Madeleine Trottier) at Detroit in 1738. Their children were: Pierre (m. Marie-Joséphte Pilet in1754 at Detroit), Marie-Charlotte-Suzanne (b.1738 Detroit) (m. Pierre-Charles Daneau du Muy at Detroit in 1760), Suzanne (1740-1760)(m. Jacques Baby-Duperon at Detroit in 1760), Claude-Thomas (b.1743 Detroit) (m. Genevieve Janis), Bonaventure (b.abt.1745 Detroit) (m. Marie-Jeanne Deshetres at Detroit in 1767) and Marie-Louise (b.1750 Detroit) (m.1st.Alexis Cuillerier-Beaubien in 1770 and 2nd.Jean Bte. Guillet-Tourandeau in 1791).

Pierre Sr. is also listed in the Detroit area census of 1750 and died there in 1766.

Pierre Reaume I: (1691-1740)

He was the son of Rene Reaume and Marie Chèvreau born at Charlesbourg, Quebec. Pierre I married Marie-Therese Esteve (Stebre) dit Lajeunesse (daughter of Etienne Esteve dit Lajeunesse and Madeleine Frappier) in 1722. Their children were Marie-Therese (b.1723 Detroit)(m. Joseph Charbonneau in 1738), Marguerite (b.1725 Detroit)(m. Charles Bouron in 1756) and Pierre II (b.1727 Detroit)(m.1st.Marie-Josephe Pilet in 1754 and m.2nd.Marie Catherine Dubois in 1763).

Pierre Reaume dit Thamur (Themus) II: (1727- ?)

He was the son of Pierre Reaume I and Marie-Therese Esteve dit Lajeunesse, born at

Detroit. He married 1st. Marie-Josephé Pilet in 1754 and 2nd.Marie Catherine Dubois in 1763. Their son Pierre III was born in Detroit in 1758 and married Marie-Jeanne Campeau in 1780.

Jean Bte. Reaume I: (1675-?)

He was the son of Rene Reaume and Marie Chèvreau who were married in Quebec in 1665. Jean married Symphorose Ouaouabouigne (8a8ab8k8e) at St. Ignace, Michilimackinac, Michigan ("pays d'en Haut") in 1720. Their children were: Marie-Josephé Reaume (b.1728/29)(m. Jean Bte. Jourdain, in 1746); Susanne Reaume married Charles Personne/Parson dit Lafond at Michilimackinac in 1747), Jean Bte.((m. Mare-Josephé Matchiouagakouat), Marie-Madeleine (abt.1712-1781) (m. Louis-Pascal Chevalier) and Marie-Judith (b.abt.1725).

Residence: Green Bay.

Occupation: Interpreter

Jean Bte. Reaume II:

Parents: Jean Bte. Reaume I and Symphorose Ouaouabouigne.

Wife: Marie-Joseph Matchiouagakouat (8agak8at)[of the Folle Avoine tribe]. (m.1754)

Children: Jean Bte. Reaume (b.sep1753); Joseph (b.1755 at wintering post on the Mississippi)

Residence: Green Bay.

Occupation: Interpreter

Charles Reaume: (1752-1822/23)

Wife: Sanguenette

Children: 3 boys and 1 girl.

Cousin: Noel Reaume

Bio: 1792 moved residence to Green Bay.

1792/93 wintered at his post on the St. Croix R. with James Porlier and Laurent Barth.

1803 (26 Nov.) appointed magistrate for La Bay, St. Clair Co., Indiana.

1815 known as "Juge a Paux" (Jack-Knife Judge) at Green Bay.

Joseph Reaume:

Family: Green Bay trading family.

Bio: 1766/67 engaged on Mj. Rogers expedition west (with J. Carver, Tute, Goddard and Charles Gautier).

1779 trading out of Michilimackinac at Fond du Lac on L. Superior.

1783-85 wintering on Red Lake.

1786 with Jean Bte. Cadotte distributed presents to Ojibway villages of Chequamagon, Fond du Lac and Sandy L.

1789 he is again wintering on Upper Red L. as part of John Sayers trade expedition (with Cadotte and Attina).

1790 wintered at Leech L. with Cadotte.

1791 wintered on Leef River.

1792/94 wintered near Pembina.

1795-98 wintering farther north at L. Manitoba and the Fort Dauphin District for Northwest Co.

1799-1804 he was placed in charge of Northwest Co's Folle Avoine Dept.

Louis Reaume:

Bio: 1768 (15 apr.) he was hired by Amable Desriviere for Michilimackinac.

1771/72 he hired Alexis and Amable Reaume, J.B. Porlier and Joseph Landry for Les Pays d'en Haut.

Red Thunder (Wackhawendutah or Tonnerre Rouge):

There are many more questions about the life, family and history surrounding this individual than answers. The info I managed to gather on this individual seems to indicate him as one of the most influential Dakota (Nakota) Chiefs [not only at the village-band-tribal level (Yankton and/or Sisseton) but of the Dakota-Nakota-Lakota Nation level of influence]. I have explored many European sources but am lacking in oral tradition sources and I'm sending out a call for help from any of you folks out there that can muster up some additional info. Anyway here's what I have - please let me know if there are disagreements out there about any of the info

There appears to have been at least two Chiefs known as Red Thunder. Red Thunder I was born 1740-41 and died in 1822. he was probably the Red Thunder that was noted as visiting the new fort (Ft. Snelling) at the head of the St.Peter's River (Minnesota River) in jun.1821, estimated as 80 years old. This is probably the same Red Thunder that Zebulon Montgomery Pike listed on his "Abstract of the Nations of Indians on the Mississippi..." as Wuckiew Nutch - Tonnerre Rouge - Red Thunder with the remark "first chief of all the Sioux". (Pike defines the divisions of the "Sioux" as Minowa Kantong, Washpetong, Sissitons, Yanktons and Tetons - with Red Thunder as a Sissiton). Pike met Red Thunder on 21 apr.1806, "Upon my return I was sent for by Red Thunder, chief of the Yanctongs, the most savage band of the Sioux. He was prepared with the most elegant pipes and robes I ever saw, and shortly declared, That white blood had never been shed in the village of the Yanctongs, even when rum was permitted; that Mr. Murdoch Cameron arrived at his village last autumn; that he invited him to eat, gave him corn as a bird; that Cameron informed him of the prohibition of rum, and was the only person who afterward sold it in the village." ["The Expeditions of Zebulon Montgomery Pike"; edited by Elliott Coues]

Excerpts from a "Personal Narrative of Capt. Thomas G. Anderson" from the "Collection of the State Hist. Soc. of Wisc." [vol. IX] - (1808-1811 wintering on Minnesota River); "Red Thunder or Wack-haw-en-du-tah was on of the most universally respected, chiefs among all the numerous Sioux bands....An Ottawa Indian, from L. Mich., had, by some means, wandered away from his own country, and joined Red Thunder's band, where he received the kindest hospitality; but his tribe, in Mich., were at war with the Oma-haw Indians on the Missouri.....two hundred lodges each of Sioux and Omahaws encamped on the great plains.....a party was immediately sent to bring the Ottawa, dead or alive.....(Red Thunder) said, "Since you will not permit me to keep the Ottawa, you shall

not kill him, but I will," and shot him, the same ball accidently killing a young Omahaw.....in order to avert the impending outbreak, early the next morning the Sioux chief mounted his horse, and rode alone to the Omahaw camp, singing his death song, and with his knife, as he rode among their lodges, cut pieces of flesh from his thighs, and throwing them to the dogs, saying: "My friends, I fed my dogs with your flesh yesterday, and am now come to feast your dogs on my poor flesh, in hopes that we may continue brethren." Red Thunder.....his wounds dressed; and in time, he was loaded with presents and sent home,....."
Red Thunder I, was probably the Red Thunder with Col. Robert Dickson at the siege of Ft. Meigs in 1813 and also probably the father-in-law of Robert Dickson (Mascotapah or Red Haired Man) whose wife was Helen Totowin (b.abt.1781 near Big Stone Lake). She was referred to as the sister of Red Thunder/Wekinyanduta, Chief of the Cut-Head band of Yankton. (reference to her father's name as Wanoti - head Yankton Chief). Robert Dickson was the British trader that Pike met on his expedition up the Mississippi River who at that time had both Ojibwe territory posts and Dakota territory posts and no doubt supplied Pike with some of his tribal information.

Red Thunder II was born about 1770 in the area of Big Stone Lake (Minnesota or North Dakota) and probably died before 1825.
Wannata/Charger in 1822 became Chief of the Yankton and/or the Sisseton on the west shore of Lac Traverse upon the death of Red Thunder [he was said to have been related to Gabriel Renville and a cousin to Tatankamanazin (Standing Buffalo)]. He may have been a son of Red Thunder II and was born about 1795.

Charles Regnault/Renaud, sieur du Buisson: (1664 -1739)
In Sept. of 1710 Charles was hiring men to go to Detroit and becomes commander of Detroit in that year when Cadillac leaves to assume his new appointment as Governor of Louisiana (François LaForest is appointed as the new commander at Detroit but is unable to take command for some time. By the spring of 1712 he was still the temporary commander at Detroit, when the Mascouten tribe arrived in the area, fleeing the Potawatomis and Ottawa for the assistance of the Fox and French. Dubuisson refused his protection and chose to ally the French with the pursuers who arrived and fought the Mascouten and Fox. Father Marest estimated, 800 Fox and Mascoutens were killed or taken prisoner and Dubuisson estimates were or 1000 loses to the fleeing tribes. On 11 Nov.1717 Vaudreuil sent him to command the post of Ouiatanon and Aug. of 1721 sent to the Miami Post as commander.

Jean Baptiste de Rainville: (abt.1725 - ?)

He married Marie-Françoise Haines/Hains (daughter of Joseph Haines/Hines/Ainse and Catherine Migneron) in 1750 at Notre-Dame, Quebec City, Quebec. Their children were: Marie-Françoise (b.1751), Louise-Joseph (b.1753), Joseph (1754-abt.1795) and Paul-Vincent (b.abt.1755).

Jean was trading in the Belle (Ohio) River and Michilimackinac.

Joseph Renville I (1754 - abt.1795)

He was the son of Jean Bte. Rainville and Marie-Françoise Haines/Hains, born in Quebec. Joseph married Miniyuhe, (the sister of Mdewakanton Chief Little Crow - Big Thunder), at Green Bay in 1775 [there was a Jean Bte. de Rainville (1722-1760), son of Rene de Rainville and Anne-Celeste Charpentier, who married Marie-Joséphte Duteau at Sorel in 1754 - is this Jean also the father of Joseph ?]. Joseph and Miniyuhe had sons Victor (Ohiya) Renville and Joseph (Akipa) Renville (1779-1846).

Joseph was thought to have been educated in France and settled for a time at Green Bay, trading to the west. In 1779 he was near the mouth of the Minnesota River.

Joseph Renville II (abt.1779 - 1846)

He was born to Joseph and Miniyuhe, at either the Kaposia village or below Mt. Trempealeau. Joseph II married Marie (Tonkanne) Little Crow (daughter of the sister of Chief Little Crow) and their children were: Joseph III (abt.1807-1856) (m.1st. to Marie and m.2nd.to Tenosia Armatender/Ermatinger?), Antoine (abt.1810-1884) (m.1st.to Elizabeth and m.2nd.to Madeline), Angelique (b.abt.1813) (m. Hypolite Dupuis 1837/42), Agathe (b.abt.1815), François (b.abt.1815) (m. Marguerite Bellegarde), Madeline (b.abt.1823), Michel (1822-1899) (m. Margaret-a Wahpeton woman abt.1848), Rosalie (b.1823), Marguerite (b.abt.1825), Jean Bte. (abt.1831-1903) and Gabriel (adopted) (1818/25-1892).

He was educated in Canada, then sent for in 1795 to mourn the loss of his father. From 1795 he lived with the Gens du Large (Sioux of the Prairie). In 1805 he left Prairie du Chien with the Pike expedition up the Mississippi R. (as interpreter) to determine and purchase a site for a U.S. fort and to explore the Mississippi to its source. During the War of 1812 he served as an officer in the British Indian Dept. recruiting Native-Americans for the British cause and commanding Dakota warriors at the seige of Ft. Meige. After the war he traded for the Hudson Bay Co. at the headwaters of the Minnesota River (River St. Peters). After the union of the Hudson Bay Co. and the Northwest Fur Co. he help establish the Columbia Fur Co., in partnership with Dickson, Mackenzie, Laidlow, Lamont and Tilton, with its headquarters on Lake Traverse.

In July of 1823, Joseph joined the U.S. expedition (led by Mj. Stephen H. Long) as interpreter/guide, at Ft. Snelling. He is spoken of in William H. Keating's, "Narrative of

an Expedition to the Source of St.Peter's River", "...Joseph Renville, a half-breed of the Dakota nation,...the very manner in which he performed these duties...requires that something should be stated of this man, whose influence among the Sioux appears to be very great...son of a French trader on the Mississippi,...mother being a Sioux resident at the village of the Petit Corbeau, he was brought up amoung the Indians and deprived of all education excepting such as his powerful mind enabled him to acquire...We have met with few men that appeared to us to be gifted with a more inquiring and discerning mind or with more force and penetration at the commencement of the late war, the British government determined to use the Indians as auxiliaries, Col. Dickson, to whom the chief direction of this force had been entrusted, selected Renville as the man upon whom he could place most dependence: to him, therefore, was the command of the Sioux given, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a captain in the British army...to him the Americans, are, we doubt not, indebted for the comparatively few injuries done by the Sioux; he repressed their depredations and prevented them from sharing in those bloody and disgusting transactions which disgraced the conduct of the Chippewas, the Potawatomis, Miamis, Ottawas, ...".

By the time the American Fur Co. bought the CFC. in 1827, Joseph had firmly establish himself at Lac Qui Parle, by building a stockade (Ft. Renville/Adams) and maintaining an army of warriors called Tokadantee or Prairie dogs.

Joseph N. Nicollet, explorer/scientist who addressed the U.S. Congress after his travels (1836) in the region, said of the Renville's, "...may stop a while to say, that the residence of the Renville family, for a number of years back, afforded the only retreat for travelers to be found between St.Peter (Minnesota River) and the British Posts, a distance of 700 miles. The liberal and untiring hospitality dispensed by this respectable family, the great influence exercised by it over the Indians of the country, in the maintenance of peace and the protection of travelers, should demand cesides special gratitude, some special acknowledgment of the U.S. and also from the Hudson Bay Company..."

Joseph died at Lac Qui Parle on 18 march, 1846 and was buried on a hilltop overlooking his stockade.

Victor (Ohiya) Renville: (? - 1833)

He was the son of Joseph and Miniyehe, born at Kaposia. Victor was married to the grand daughter of Walking Buffalo (Red Wing) whose name was Winona Crawford (she was the daughter of fur trader). Their son was Gabriel (Tiwakan) (b.1825) (m. Mary Brown).

Victor was killed by the Ojibwe, near Little Falls, while leading a Dakota war party against the Ojibway in 1833. In August of 1836, Joseph N. Nicollet (from his Journal) arrived at a 8-10' cliff (1/4mi., below the rapids of Little Falls) on the Mississippi with hieroglyphics which an Ojibwe (Chagobay), who was traveling with them, interpreted them "...markings refer to is that of the death of Rainville...so and so on his way back from St. Peter found abandoned on the shore of the river the body of a Sioux he recognized as Rainville's; that he took its hair and drew these signs on the rock to tell the Sioux he only took it on the third day and also to tell them what cowards they must be for not having rescued the body of their chief for so long a time...they held dances for several days at Leech Lake when the head of hair was brought there...". Nicolet also relays "...the brother of [Joseph] Renneville, the trader of Lac qui Parle, a Sioux half-breed, was killed by a Chippewa ambushed in the brush overlooking the river..."

Daniel Robertson: (1733 - 1810)

Daniel was born in Dunkeld, Scotland in 1733. In 1754 Daniel was appointed Surgeons' mate of the 42nd Foot Reg't. and in June of that year he was transfer with the reg't. to Albany, N.Y. In 1760 he was at the capture of Montreal and about this time, married Marie-Louise Reaume (widow of Joseph Fournerie de Vezon). By 1782 he was commanding the newly built British fort on Mackinac Island.

Daniel and Marie-Louise's children were, Margaret (b.abt.1781) (m. Donald Sutherland), Elizabeth (m. Louis-Hypolite Hertel), Charlotte (m. Dr. John Farries) and John (m. Miss Christy in 1794).

By 1787 Daniel had left the British Army and was operating a tavern on Mackinac Is. and about this time freed his slaves Jean and Marie Bonga whose decedents were involved in the fur-trade and married into the Ojibwe tribe in Lake Superior country. He died in Montreal on 5 April 1810.

Joseph Robidoux I :

Joseph was the son of Guillaume Robidoux and Marie Françoise Guerin (m.1697), born 20 march 1701 in Montreal. He married (1st.) to Marie Anne Fonteneau in 1721, (2nd.) to Marie Louse Robert in 1735. His sons were Joseph Robidoux II and Jean Bte. Robidoux (b.1727).

Joseph Robidoux II :

Joseph was the son of Joseph I and Marie Anne Foneneau, born in 1722 at Longueuil/LaPrairie, Quebec. He married Marie Anne Leblanc (Lebeauce) in 1749. He was a shoemaker by trade and moved to St. Louis, Mo. about 1770. Joseph II died in St. Louis 13 sept.1771.

Joseph Robidoux III :

Joseph was the son of Joseph II and M. Anne Leblanc, born in 1750 in Quebec. He married Marie Catherine Rollét dit Laderoute in 1782 (after his death she married Victor LaGoterie).

Joseph Robidoux IV :

Joseph was the son of Joseph III and M. Catherine Rollét, born in 1783 in St. Louis, Mo. He married (1st.) Eugene de Lisle in 1800 and (2nd.) to Angelique Vaudry in 1813. Joseph IV died in 1868.

Joseph IV grew up in St. Louis and in 1799 was on his way up the Missouri River. In 1803 he was at Ft. Dearborn (Chicago, Ill.). From 1809 to 1822 he had a post at Council

Bluffs, Ia. In 1826 he established at post at Blacksnake Hills (St. Joseph, Mo.) for the American Fur Co. and from 1830 to 1843 traded out of this post as an independent trader.
Joseph F. Robidoux V :
Joseph was the son of Joseph IV and Eugene Delisle, born in 1800-01 in St. Louis, Mo.

Zacharie Robutel, sieur de la Noue: (1665 - 1732)

He was the son of Claude Robutel, sieur de Ste. Andre and Susanne de Gabrielle, baptized in Montréal in 1665. He married Catherine Lemoyne de la Trinite (daughter of Jacques Lemoine and Mathurine Gode) on 18 April of 1689 in Montreal and they had a son Joachim, born in 1705 at Bellevue.

His sister (Anne Françoise Robutel LeMarchand) from 1713 to 1717 was hiring men to go to Fort Michilimackinac, where her husband (Constant le Marchand, sieur de Lignery) was in command. In July of 1717 the Governor General of New France sent Zacharie on a mission (with eight canoes of supplies and voyageurs) to establish three bases for western trade expansion and exploration. He established forts at Kaministiquia (Thunder Bay), Lac de la Pluie (Rainy Lake) and "Lac des Assinibouels". During this period in the west he travels to Dakota lands to obtain peace between them and the northern tribes. Zacharie died in 1732 at the "Baie-des-Puants" (Green Bay, Wisconsin).

Eustache Roussain: (born 1770-80)
Eustache was a prominent trader in the Fond du Lac Dept. first for Northwest Fur Co. than American Fur Co. His name first surfaces in 1795 as a clerk for Simon Chaurette in J. Sayer and Co.'s Lac du Flambeau Dept. which was a fur company associated with the Northwest Fur Co. From 1798 to 1804 he was a clerk/interpreter in the Fond du Lac Dept. of NWC. In 1804 he was at Athabasca Dept. but 1805-06 back in the Fond du Lac Dept. as clerk/interpreter. In 1816 while serving NWC in the same capacity he was arrested by Selkirks army with James Grant and William Morrison (Wm.'s wife was Julia Roussain) at Fond du Lac as part of Lord Selkirk efforts to retake and restore his Red River Colony, taken and dispersed by the NWC the previous year. Between 1826 and 1831 he was a full partner with William Aitken as chief traders of American Fur Co.'s Fond du Lac Dept. with his post at Leech Lake and Aitken's at Sandy Lake.

Eustache Roussain: (b.1827 Ft. Garry, d.10 jan.1872 Portage La Prairie)
Eustache's was the son of Charles Roussain and **married Marguerite Caron (dau. of Antoine Caron and Angelique St. Germain**).
Eustache and Marguerite children were:
Charles(b.12 feb.1852, St. Boniface); Pierre; François; Regis; Jean Bte.(b.jun.1869); and Eustache Jr.(b.30 jun.1861, St. Boniface).

Eustache Roussain:
Eustache was a trader for the North West Co., Hudson Bay Co. and American Fur Co., who died on 4 July 1839 and had been married to three sisters.

Charles Roussain: (b.abt.1799, Canada)
1834 and1860 employed by Amer. Fur Co.'s Fond du Lac Dept.

François Roussain: (b.abt.1815/20 Minnesota)
1860 employed by Amer. Fur Co.'s Fond du Lac Dept.
Wife was named Susan and son's were François Jr.(b.abt.1838, Mn.) and Eustache(b.abt.1842, Mn.).

François Roussain:
François was married to Zoe Bouc and they had a son named Eustache born in February of 1840 in the Fond du Lac area.

Joseph Roussain: (b.abt.1819, Wisconsin)
1850 Itasca Co., Mn. census list Joseph as a fisherman.
Sons were Joseph Jr.(b.abt.1840) and John(b.abt.1843)

List of Red River Households: (as listed in "The Genealogy of the First Metis Nation", compiled by Sprague and Frye)
Baptiste Roussain(b.1772) / wife-Joséphte (b.1775)
Charle Roussain(b.1809) / wife-Therese Ducharme(b.1812)
Charle Roussain(b.1809) / wife-Betsy Houle(b.1820)
François Roussain(b.1833) / wife-Elise Courchene(b.1838)
Possible ancestors of the above are:

Nicolas Roussain:
Nicolas was married to 1st. Madeleine Paradis in 1667, m.2nd.to Marie-Madeleine Tremblay in 1671 and m.3rd.to Anne Moutrille in 1674.
Their children were:
- Pierre (b.1675)
- Joseph (b.1679) (m. Anne Jacob in 1704 at L'Ange Gardien, Que.)
- Jacques (1685-1753) (m. Marie-Madeleine Guyon (daughter of Joseph Guyon, sieur Dubuisson and Genevieve Cloutier)
- Nicolas (1688-1762)(m.1st. Marie-Anne Goulet in 1718 and m.2nd. Marie-Anne Cote in 1741)
- Jean (b.1690) (m. Marie-Genevieve Pauze in 1716)

Louis (b.1695) (m. Catherine Trudel in 1718).

Pierre Roy / LeRoy / Royer / Poitevin / St. Lambert: (1638/42 - 1721)

He was the son of Charles Roy and Jeanne Boyer, born in La Rochelle, France. Pierre married Catherine Ducharme (daughter of Jean Ducharme and Ann Lelievre) in 1672 at Montreal. Their children were: Marguerite (1674-1749), Anne (1676-1729) (m. Andre Babeu / Beauf in 1689), Pierre II (1676-1743) (m. 1st. to Marguerite Ouankikove / Ouabankiknove in 1705 and 2nd. to Marie-Angelique Faye-Lafaillette), Marie-Marguerite (1681-1758) (m. Clement Leriger dit Laplante in 1700), Jean (1683-?), Marie-Magdeleine (1684-1707/26) (m. Jean Peras dit Lafontaine in 1701), Jacques (1688-1730) (m. Martha-Marguerite French in 1711), François (1690/91-1747) (m. Madeleine Truteau/Trudeau in 1731), Etienne (1690/91-?), Andre (1692-1754) (m. Suzanne Bourdon in 1718), Louis (1694-1724) (m. Marguerite Dumay/Demers in 1718) and Marie-Josette (1697-?) (m. Louis Truteau in 1719).

Pierre Roy / LeRoy II: (1676 - 1743)

He was the son of Pierre Roy and Catherine Ducharme, born at Laprairie. Pierre married 1st. to Marguerite Ouankikove/Ouabankiknove in 1703 at Detroit and 2nd. to Marie-Angelique Faye-Lafaillette in 1705 at Laprairie. His children were: Marguerite (1704-1755) (m. Jean Robin dit Latouche in 1739), Pierre III (1706-1716), Marie-Louise (1708-1735) (m. Alexis Trotier des Ruisseaux in 1735 at Detroit), Marie-Renee (1710-?) (m. Jacques Tremblay in 1730), Marie-Madeleine (1710-1732) (m. Pierre Chênes dit Labutte in 1728 at Miami village near Detroit), Marie-Anne (1705/12-?) (m. François Dupuis in 1732), François (1713-?) (m. Barbara-Elizabeth Dudevoir dit Lachine about 1735 at Detroit), Marie-Angelique (1717-?), Marie-Louisa (1717-?), Marie-Rose (1718-?), Marie-Charlotte (1720-?) and Jacques (1723-?).

Pierre I was hired in 1692 by the Jesuits to go to the 8ta8ois and in 1696 he was hired by Dumez, Trudeau and Benoit to the same tribe. In 1703 he was employed by Cadillac at Detroit and also employed in the west for the years of 1713 and 1718.

Louis Roy / LeRoy: (1694 - 1724)

He was the son of Pierre Roy and Catherine Ducharme, born at Laprairie. Louis married Marguerite Dumay/Demers in 1718 and their children were: Marie-Marguerite (b.1720, Detroit), Marie-Josephé (b.,1722, Detroit) and Marie-Madeleine (b.1726, Detroit).

Louis was employed in the west in 1718 and 1725.

François Roy / LeRoy: (1690/91 - 1747)

He was the son of Pierre Roy and Catherine Ducharme, born at Laprairie. François married Barbara-Elizabeth Dudevoir dit Lachine at Detroit about 1735. He was employed in the west for the years 1717, 1724 and 1730.

Edmond Roy - Châtellereau de Ste. Anne: (1665/75 - ?)

He was the son of Michel Roy-Châtellerault and Françoise Hobbé-Aube, born at Ste. Anne, De la Pérade, Champlain, Quebec. Edmond married Marie-Anne Janvier (daughter of Jean Janvier and Dorothée Dubois) at Ste. Anne in 1701 and their children were: Michel (1701-1761) (m. Marie-Angelique Perot-Perrault in 1728), Marie-Françoise (1703-1760) (m. Pierre-Thomas Laquerre in 1725), Marguerite (1705-1788) (m. Jean Bte. Guillet dit St. Marc in 1728), Marie-Josephé (1707-1779) (m. François Perot in 1730), Joseph (1709-1761, Pte. Coupee, Louisiana) (m.1st.to Madeleine Perthuis at Detroit in 1736, m.2nd.to Perrine Lacour in 1741 at Pte. Coupee, Louisiana and m.3rd to Marie-Magdeleine Lejeune).

Edmond was hired by Jean Bochart for Detroit in 1701, along with Michel Roy de Ste. Anne and Pierre Roy de Ste. Anne.

Joseph Roy - Châtellereau: ((1709 - 1761)

He was the son of Edmond Roy and Françoise Hobbé-Aube. Joseph married 1st.to Madeleine Perthuis at Detroit in 1736, m.2nd.to Perrine Lacour in 1741 at Pte. Coupee, Louisiana (daughter of Nicolas de La Cour and Perinne Bret) and m.3rd to Marie-Magdeleine Lejeune/Janvier. His children were: Joseph-Noel (1745-1817) (m. Marie-Louise Bellême in 1769 at Pte. Coupee and Marie-Anne Bordelon in 1770 at Pte. Coupee, Louisiana), Suzanne (abt.1747-?), Jeanne-Juana (1747-?) (m. Antoine Goudeau in 1762 at Pte. Coupee), Therese (abt.1749-?), Jacques-Noel (1749-?) (m. Perinne Bordelon about 1772), Elizabeth-Isabelle (1753-?) (m. Joseph-Jean-Frederic Leonard in 1769 at Pte. Coupee), Suzanne (1758-?) (m. Guillaume Gilchrist in 1772 at Pte. Coupee), Eleanore (1760-1795) (m. Philipe Hebert-Milan in 1775 at Opelousas, Louisiana), Marie-Therese (1762/64-?) (m. Jean Bte. Darban in 1778) and Augustin (1766-?)

Joseph Roy: (1728 - ?)

He married Marie-Anne D'Amours de Chauffour (daughter of Pierre Damours de Chauffours and Cecile Thibodeau) in 1749 and their children were: Marie-Josephé, Thomas-Félicien (1762-?) (m. Marie-Josephé Godin in 1785), Josephé-Norberté and Marguerite.

Joseph Roy / LeRoy: (1744 - 1825)

He was the son of Joseph Leroy and Marie-Louise Gagnon, born in Charlesbourg, Quebec. He married Marguerite Oskinanotame (1760-1835) (daughter of Menominee leader Ahkenepaweh Akeeneebaway or Standing Earth and Waupanokiew) [she was the grand-daughter of Shawano and related to Oshkosh, Onaugesa, Kaushkaunoweh (Grizzly Bear) and Pottawatomie chief - Anaugesa]. Their children were: Susan Sowankien (m. Domanick Brunette), François (1784-?) (m. Therese Lécuyer), Charlotte (1785-?) (m. Joseph Campinne / Camanne in 1807), Angelique-Angeline (1786/89-1862) (m. Jacques-Jean Vieaux Jr. in 1786), Catherine Songbird (1787-?) (m. 1st. to Alexis Gardapier and m.2nd. to Joseph H. Rioux), Marie (m. Jean Marie Ducharme) and Pierre (abt.1793-?).

Joseph was the brother of Amable Roy (who married the daughter of Augustin Langlade). He was a resident of Green Bay, Wisconsin in 1780.

François Roy / LeRoy: (1784 - ?)

He was the son of Joseph LeRoy and Marguerite Oskinanotame and married Therese Lécuyer. From 1812 to 1818 François maintained a post at the portage between the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers

Amable Roy / LeRoy:

He was born in Montreal and married Agate Langlade (daughter of Augustin Langlade and widow of Pierre Leduc-Souligny). Amable was living at Green Bay, Wisconsin in 1761 and wintering on the Upper Mississippi in 1764.

Pierre Roy: (? - 1721)

He married Marie-Anne Macoutentiaoue at Kaskaskia, Illinois about 1716 and their daughters were: Marie-Louise (b.1717, Kaskaskia, Ill.) and Genevieve (b. 1719, Kaskaskia - d. 1721, Kaskaskia). Pierre died at Kaskaskia in 1721.

Joseph Roy- Châtellereau II: (1762 -?)

He was the son of Joseph Roy-Châtellereau I and Marie-Louise Hamelin and married Archangè Dussault (daughter of Louis-Joseph Dussault and Louise Des Buttes) at Detroit in 1794. His brothers were Alexis (b.1766) and Michel (b.1769).

Jean Baptiste Roy:

He married Jeanne Prud'homme and their son Jean was baptised at Detroit in 1766.

Julien Roy: (abt.1730/32 - ?)

He married Marie-Barbe Saucier (daughter of Henry Saucier and Barbe Lacroix) at Mobile in 1750/51 and their children were: Marianne (abt.1754, Illinois) (m. Louis Baudin in 1778 at Mobile), Charles-Julien (b.1756, Mobile) (m. Susanne Dodier in 1779, St. Louis), Magdeleine (b.1758, St. Louis) (m. François Hebert in 1774, St. Louis), Julien II (b.1767, St. Louis) (m. 1st. to Marie-Louise Cote in 1784, St. Louis and Reine M.Guilgaut in 1797), Henry-François (b.1767, St.Louis-1831, Carondelet) (m. Jeanne Montardy in 1793), Pierre-Patrice (b.1770, St. Louis) and Louis (b.1773, St. Louis).

Alexis Roy dit Portelance:

He was the son of Louis-Paul Roy-Portelance and Angelique Allaire born in Lachine, Montreal, Quebec. Alexis married Marie-Josephé Brau/Brod at Lachine in 1761. His brothers were Louis (b.1727), Jean Bte. (b.1730), Joseph-Noel (b.1737) and Jacques (b.1742).

He was hired by Amable Huber for Michilimackinac in 1762 and wintered at Michilimackinac and the Mississippi River for Paterson and Kay in 1775/76.

Vincent Roy I:

His children were: Vincent II (1795-1872) (m. Lizette) and Daughter (abt.1800-?) (m. Simon McGillivray). Vincent I traded at Thief and Red Lake River's (Red Lake post) area for J. Sayer and Co. from 1794 to 1797. He establish at post on the Upper Red River (of the North) in October of 1797. He continued his employ with J. Sayer and Co. (Fond du Lac District) until about 1800, after which he was employed in the same department for the North West Co. (Hugh McGillis). In 1817 Vincent retired from the North West Co., driving 13 head of horses to the mouth of the Little Fork River and selling them to the NWC post in the area. He then settled on a farm at the mouth of that river. By June of 1837 the settlement at the mouth of the Little Fork River is almost abandanded and acording to William Sinclair's diary "...Roy had left Simon Sayer in charge while he was

at the Red River where he plans to 'end his well spent life'." (Vincent Roy Jr. was at Sault Ste. Marie). Vincent's brothers were probably Joseph (1844-1825), Amable and Louis.
Vincent Roy II: (1795 - 1872)

He married Lizette (1805-1883) and their children were: John (1821-?) (m. Josette), Vincent III (1825-1896) (m. Elizabeth-Lizette Cournoyer - daughter of V.Cournoyer), Charles (1845-?) (m. Mary) and Lewis (1847-?) (m. Caroline).

Vincent lived in St. Croix Co. in 1842 and Crow Wing/Long Prairie Dist. in 1849.
Benjamin Roy:

He was from l'Assumption and from 1807 to 1808 employed by to Mackinac Co. for Mackinac and Prairie du Chien. In the 1820 Crawford Co. census he is probably at Prairie du Chien.

Joseph Roy dit Cire:

He is from Vaudreuil - St. Constant - Lachine and employed by the North West Co. and the American Fur Co. at places like Mackinac, Le Pic and Drummond Is.

Jacques Charles de Sabrevois, sieur de Bleury, chevalier de Saint Louis: (abt.1667 - abt.1727)

Jacques was the son of Henri de Sabrevois de Sermonville and Gabrielle Martin. He married Jeanne Boucher (daughter of Pierre Boucher) in 1695 at Boucherville and had six children together, including: Marie-Joseph (b.1696), Charles (b.1699), Christophe (b.1701) and Clement (b.1702) (m. Marie-Charlotte Guichard in 1728).

He came to Canada (1685) as a lieutenant in de Muy's Company, was promoted to Captain in 1702 and awarded the Chevalier (Knight) de St. Louis in 1718. By March of 1715 he was hiring voyageurs to go to Detroit and from 1714 to 1718 he was commander at Detroit [] (replacing La Forest). He was promoted to major in 1727 and died in Montreal.

Joachim Sacquespee, sieur Gonnincourt de Voipreux: (1704 - ?)

He was the son of Philippe Sacquespee (Chevalier de St. Louis) and Marguerite Trousson Troucon, born at Laval-Laonnois. Joachim married Louise-Catherine Trottier (daughter of Noel Trottier and Marguerite Fafard) on 9 nov.1725 in Longueil and his second wife was Jeanne de Lorimnier (daughter of Guillaume de Lorimer and Marguerite Chorel). His children were: Marie-Marguerite (bap.1726, Batiscan), Philippe (bap.1728, Batiscan) and Louis (b.1729, Batiscan).

In the summer of 1742 Joachim is an Ensign under the command of Paul Marin who leaves Joachim in command of Green Bay while Marin takes Western tribal representative to Montreal for a peace council with Gov. Beauharnois in July of 1742 (See Wisc. Coll. XVII, 1906 for speeches). Attending the council were Sacred Born and Leaf Shooter, representing the Mdewakanton Dakota along with the Sauk, Fox, Menominee, Chippewa and Winnebago. The peace was short lived and due to pressures by the alliance of the Cree/Assiniboine from the north and the Ojibwe from the east the Dakota/Nakota migrate south and west.

Mean while in april of that year French licenses to trade in the west were withdrawn and all posts were to be auctioned and leased as a monopoly. The Green Bay lease was given to a Montreal firm for 8,100 livres (until 1746) which included much of the Midwest.

This year also La Vérendrye sent his son's on a return visit to the Mandan tribe on the Missouri with instructions to explore the area west and south of there. In 1738 when La Vérendrye first encountered this tribe he had found them to be a center of trade with goods (Spanish horses and cloth) from the southwest.

By 3 sept.1742 Paul Marin returns to Green Bay taking charge of that post, but the next year he is in France and the trading rights are sold to Joseph de Fleury, sieur de La Gorgendière with the command of Green Bay given to Paul-Louis Dazenard, sieur de Lusignan. What happen to Joachim is unknown.

Nicolas Sarazin/Sarrazin:

Nicolas was the son of Nicolas Sr. and Marie-Catherine Blondeau (sister of Maurice Blondeau), born in 1686 at Joliette, Quebec. He married Marie-Louise Jolliet at Montreal in 1715, a union that probably connected him to the fur trade through Louis and Adrien Jolliet and also Joseph Fleury Deschambault. From 1724 to 1727 Nicolas was sending voyageurs to Green Bay, Wisconsin.

JOHN SAYER:

Born in 1750, John has been a difficult trader to re-discover. He had a long career in the fur trade beginning in the late 1770's and ending with his retirement in 1805/07 to St. Anne (the west end of the Is. of Montreal). In 1780 he was at Leech Lake as an agent for Joseph Howard of Michilimackinac. By 1791 he had formed J. Sayer and Co., trading in the L. Superior region and today's northern Minnesota. Between 1793 and 1805 he was a trader for the Northwest Fur Co. He apparently first married Obemau-unoqua (daughter of Mamongazida or "Big Foot") with a second marriage to Elizabeth McPherson. His children appear to be: Pierre-Guillaume, John Charles, Henry, Margaret and James.

Weshcoob / Sheshepaskot (Sugar / Old Manamine / Sucre / Wiscoup):

From 1796 to 1813 he was a principal Ojibwe Chief of villages at Red Lake Falls, mouth of the Red Lake River, Lower Red Lake and Forest River (Rivière Salle) area.

In William W. Warren's "History of the Ojibway People" he writes of the Ojibwe attacking a war-party of Dakota (returning from an attack on the Sandy Lake village of Ojibwe) at the mouth of the Crow Wing River; "...The ammunition of the contending warriors failing them, the Dakotas dug their hiding holes so close to those of their foes, that large stones were easily thrown from hole to hole. In this manner, a late noted Ojibway Chief named Weeshcoob (Sweet), who was then a young man, received a stunning blow on his face, which broke his jawbone...".

Fall of 1797 Charles J.B. Chaboillez's (of the North West Co.) Journal mentions "Old Manamine"/"The Sucre" at the River Salle of the Pembina River.

Spring 1798, North West Co. explorer/cartographer David Thompson meets "...Sheshepaskot (Sugar) the principal Chief of the Chippewa Tribe..." on the Red Lake River. This Chief gave an account of him leading a war-party before the 1770's, against a Cheyenne village on the Sheyenne River, driving them west to the Missouri River and an account of Sioux killing 67 Ojibwe in 1796 at a sugar making camp on Sandy Lake.

In October 1801, Alexander Henry writes in his journal from his Pembina post that 10 Leech Lake Chippewa under Wiscoup (Sucre, Sweet) arrive at his post.

In Feb.1806, he met Z. Pike at Leech Lake while he was on his journey up the Mississippi River for the U.S. government.

After the fort at Mackinac Is. was taken by the British at the beginning of the War of 1812, Weeshcoob was at the fort, being asked to send warriors against the Americans. According to Warren, Weeshcoob refused to fight for the British and as the English Commander was leaving the council after calling the warriors, "women", the Chief grab the officer "...on his epaulette and gently held him back...he said...Englishman! have you already forgotten that we once [1763 Pontiac War] made you cry like children? yonder! who was the woman then?...If you doubt our manhood, you have young men here in your strong house. I have also young men. You must come out on some open place and we will fight. You will better know, whether we are fit or not, to wear the breech-cloth. Englishman! you have said words which the ears of Weeshcoob have never before heard...throwing down his blanket...exclaimed: I thought I carried about me the marks which proved my manhood...".

In July of 1820, Henry R. Schoolcraft writes in his "Narrative Journal of Travels" of the area north of Leech Lake; "...On the north shore of this lake [Cass/Upper Red Cedar/Cassina Lake], on a cleared eminence, is a village of Chippeways, of ten lodges and sixty souls, under Wiscoup, or the Sweet. They received the party with every mark of friendship and presented us an abundance of the most delicious re raspberries and a quantity of pemmican or pounded moose meat..."

Yellow-Head (Ozawwendib): (1750's - aft.1800)

He was the son of Ojibwe Chief Sweet. In John Tanner's, "The Falcon, A Narrative of the Captivity and Adventures of John Tanner", Tanner describes his encounter with this person about 1800; "...Some time in the course of this winter, there came to our lodge one of the sons of the celebrated Ojibway chief, called Wesh-ko-bug, (the sweet) who lived at Leech Lake. This man was one of those who make themselves women, and are called women by the Indians. There are several of this sort among most, if not all the Indian tribes. They are commonly called A-go-kwa, a word which is expressive of their condition. This creature, called Ozaw-wen-dib, (the yellow head) was now near fifty years old and had lived with many husbands..".

James "Jacques" Sterling (abt.1735 - aft.1775)

He was "keeper of the King's revenues", surveyor of the district, military store keeper, merchant and interpreter at Detroit. In 1759 he was at Oswego, New York as Commissary of Provisions for the British Army. Then in 1761 he was a New York merchant at Detroit competing with Montreal merchants in the fur trade. In 1777 he left Detroit and by 1779 was found living in London, England. James married Angelica Cuillerier dit Beaubien (daughter of Antoine Cuillerier and Angelique de Lecelle Gerard) in 1761-65 and their children were James (b.1765 Detroit), Angelica (b.1771 Detroit and Pierre-François (b.1775 Detroit).

William Sterling (1751 - 1825)
He was at Detroit from 1773 to 1777, where he married Agatha-Françoise Chênes dit Labutte (1751-1825) (daughter of Pierre Chênes and Marie-Anne Cuillerier) in 1773. Their children were: Pierre-Wm. (b.1774 Detroit), Jean Bte. (b.1775), Charles (b.1776), James (b.1778) and Marie (b. abt.1780 Detroit). William died in River Thames, Canada.

Capt. Thomas Sterling
On 10 October 1765 he arrived with troops at Fort de Chartres, from Fort Pitt, to take possession of the fort from the French commander, Capt. Louis St. Ange.

Zachory Taylor ("Old Rough and Ready"/"Old Zack"): (1784 - 1850)

He was the son of Lt. Col. Richard Taylor and Sarah Pannill Dabney Strother, born in Virginia and raised on a plantation in Jefferson County, Kentucky. He married Margaret (Peggy) Mackall Smith (daughter of Walter Smith and Ann Mackall) in 1810 and their children were: Ann Margaret Mackall (1811, Kentucky-1875, Kentucky) (married Robert Crooke Wood), Sarah Knox (1814/15, Ft. Knox, Missouri Terr.-1835, Ms.) (married Jefferson Davis in 1835), Octavia Pannel (1816, Kentucky-1820, Louisiana), Margaret Mackall "Peggy" Smith (1819, Kentucky-1820, Louisiana), Mary Elizabeth "Betty" (1824, Kentucky-1879, Kentucky) (married William Bliss in 1848) and Richard (1826,Kentucky-1879, N.Y.) (married Louise Marie Myrthe Bringier about 1851),

His career in the Army lasted 40 years with more than half of that time policing the western frontier. In 1808 he was commissioned a 1st.Lieutenant of the infantry. He was a captain defending Fort Harrison (Indiana Territory) in 1812 and became the first brevet in U.S. Army history. In 1814 he led an attack up the Mississippi River against British and Native allies but was forced to withdraw due to overwhelming opposition. In 1832 he fought in the Black Hawk War and was at the Battle of Bad Axe. From 1837 to 1840 he was fighting the Seminoles in Florida Territory and during that period became a Brigadier General. In 1846 he led an invasion of Texas with over 2,000 troops, encountering Mexican Gen. Mariano Arista's army with twice the invading force in numbers. In the encounter the Mexican army retreated across the Rio Grande and Taylor became a national hero (and given the rank of Major General). Later that fall his forces grew to three times his original number and he set out to attack the Mexican city of Monterrey. Gen. Pedro de Ampudia defended the city with roughly the same number of

troops but after a three day siege the city fell to the Americans. Largely through Taylors efforts Texas was given up in the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. Politically he was a Whig and strong nationalist who was anti separation even though he owned about 100 slaves himself. He ran for President as the Whig candidate against Lewis Cases who ran as the Democratic candidate (advocating "squatter sovereignty") and Martin Van Burin the "Free Soil Party" candidate. Burin received votes thought to have been taken from Cases and Taylor was elected as the 12th President of the U.S. In February 1850 when Southern leaders met with Taylor and threatened to secede from the Union, Taylor told them that he would personally lead the Army to enforce the laws. Zachary died in office in1850.

Louis Tesson dit Honore: (1690 - 1754)

He was the son of Honore Tesson and Catherine Bordin-Savinier, born in La Roche, France. Louis married Marie-Catherine-Euphrosine de Bluche (Daughter of Bertrand De Bluche dit La Serre and Catherine Therese Édeline) in 1732 in Longueuil, Quebec and their children were: Louis Tesson-D'Honneur (1733-1807), Jean Bte. (b.1734), François (b.1735), Pierre (b.1737), Marie-Louise-Josephé (1738-1754), Marie-Felicité (1738/39-1742), Joseph (1742-1809) (m. Marie-Angelique Raymond in1766),Marie-Catherine (b.1743/44), Elizabeth (b.1746), Joseph-Regis (b.1748) and Marie-Angelique (b.1751).

Louis Tesson dit Honore: (1733 - 1807)

He was the son of Louis Tesson-Honore, born in Chambly, Quebec. Louis married Madeleine Patterson/Petre (1739-1812), at Kaskaskia, Illinois in 1754 and their children were: Louis (m.1st.to Marie Duchouquette in 1782 at St. Louis, Missouri, m.2nd.to Therese Creely in 1788, at St. Louis and m.3rd.to Catherine Rivet in 1797, at St. Louis and m.4th.to Adelaide Barroussel in 1811 at St. Louis), François (m. Susanne Liberge at Ste. Genevieve in 1787), Baptiste (Jean) (m. Marie Bolly in 1802 at St. Louis), Michael (m. Genevieve Menard in 1796 at St. Louis and Polly who died in 1821) and Noel (m. Marie Sip in 1802 at St. Louis).

Louis was a trader at Kaskaskia in 1760 and died in St. Louis, Missouri in April of 1807.

Louis Tesson dit Honore: (abt.1755 - aft.1811)

He was the son of Louis Tesson dit Honore and Madeleine Petre/Patterson. Louis III married Marie Duchouquette in 1782 at St. Louis, Missouri, m.2nd.to Therese Creely in 1788, at St. Louis and m.3rd.to Catherine Rivet in 1797, at St. Louis and m.4th.to Adelaide Barroussel in 1811 at St. Louis.

In November of 1796, Trudeau sent Louis on a mission to Prairie du Chien. He had a trading post ("Cut Nose Village") on the Mississippi River in Lee Co., Iowa, between Keokuk and Fort Madison. He planted an apple orchard on this property but was forced to sell due to debts. In 1834 the U.S. government bought this property from Captain James White (who settled on it in 1832) to establish Fort Des Moines. Louis received a

land grant from the Spanish Government, located at the mouth of the Des Moines River - about 1806, Louis transferred this title to Joseph Robidoux.

Joseph-Henry Tesson-Honore: (1742 - 1809)

He was the son of Louis Tesson-Honore, born in Chambly, Quebec. Joseph married Marie-Angelique Raymond in1766 and their children were: Joseph (b.1773) (was involved in the fur trade) and Pierre-Henry (1780-1861) (m. Olive Draper abt.1800). This family was located in Ontario.

Capt. Jacques Testard, sieur de Montigny: (1663 - 1737)

He was the son of Jacques Testard de LaForest and Marie Pournin, de la Faye, born in Montreal. Jacques married 1st.to Marguerite Damours de Chauffours (1677-1703) (daughter of Mathieu D'Amours, de Chauffours and Marie Marsolet) in 1698 and 2nd.to Marie-Anne Laporte de Louvigny (1696-1763) (daughter of Louis de la Porte de Louvigny and Marie Nolan) in 1718. His children were: Marie-Marguerite (1699-1745), Marie-Josephé (1702-1750), Marie-Françoise (b.1719), Marie-Louise (1721-1799)(m. Jean-Marie Raimbault in 1765), Jean-Bte.-Philippe (b.1724) (m. Marie-Charlotte Trotier-DesRivieres in 1748), Jacques (b.1725), Marie-Anne-Louise (17261804) (m. Pierre-Julien Trottier-DesRivieres in 1747), Marie-Anne (b.1727)(m. Charles Mézières, sieur l'Epervanche) and Marie-Anne-Amable (b.1729)(m.1st.to Pierre II Gaultier La Vérendrye and 2nd.to Louis-Joseph Gaultier, sieur La Vérendrye in 1755). His relatives included François LeBer (uncle), Jean Bte. Nolan (bro-in-law), Jacques Lamarque (step-father)

Jacques was promoted to Lieutenant. in 1693 and Captain in 1706. He was given the Cross of St. Louis in 1712 and served in the west from 1721 to 1731. Father Charlevoix, writes in July of 1721 that he left Michilimackinac on his way to Fort St. François (Green Bay, Wisconsin) with Capt. Montigny who was on his way to assume command there. In 1731 he was commander at Michilimackinac.

2 July 1721 Pierre-François-Xavier de Charlevoix (1682-1761) begins a journey with de Montigny from Michilimackinac to Green Bay [the following excerpts are from translated letters of Charlevoix's, written to the Duchess of Lesdiguieres].

"...Since writing my last letter, I have made a voyage to the Bay eighty leagues distant from this (Michilimackinac) post. I took advantage of the opportunity of going with M.de Montigny, Captain of a company of troops which the King maintains in Canada, Knight of St. Louis and whose name is famous in the annals of this colony; but he is at least as valuable for his probity and his character full of equity and sincerity, as for his courage and warlike exploits...After we had gone five or six leagues, we found ourselves over-against a little Isle, which is not far from the west Side of the Bay, and which hid from us the Entrance of a River, upon which is the Village of the Malhomines, which the French call folles Avoines, (wild Oats), probably because they make their common food of this grain. The whole Nation consists of no more than this Village, which is not very populous...The Otchagras, who are commonly called the Puans, dwelt formerly on the

borders of the bay, in a very delightful situation. They were attacked here by the Illinois, who killed a great number of them: The remainder took refuge in the River of the Outagamis, which runs into the bottom of the bay...We have in the bay a fort which stands on the west side of the River of the Outagamis, half a league from its mouth; and before we arrive at it, we leave on the left hand a Village of Sakis. The Otchagras have lately come and seated themselves near us, and have built their cabins about the fort...The Sakis, though they are but a small number, are divided into two factions, one of which side with the Outagamis, and the other with the Pouteouatamis....They received the new Commandant with great demonstrations of joy...The next day the Chiefs of the two Nations paid me a visit, and one of the Otchagras shewed me a Catalan Pistol, a pair of Spanish shoes, and I know not what drug, which seemed to be a sort of ointment...About two years ago, some Spaniards, who came from New Mexico, intending to get in the Country of the Illinois, and drove the French from thence, whom they as with extreme jealousy approach so near the Missouri, came down the river and attacked two Villages of the Ocotatas, who are allies of the Ajouez; from whom it is also said they are driven. As these savages had no fire arms, and were surprised, the Spaniards made an easy conquest, and killed a great many of them. A third Village, which was not far off the other two, being informed of what had passed, and not doubting but that conquerors would attack them, laid an ambush, into which the Spaniards heedlessly fell...There was in this party two Almoners, one of whom was kill'd directly, and the other got away to the Missourites, who took him prisoner, but he escaped from them very dexterously: He had a very fine horse, and the Missourites took pleasure to see him ride it, which he did very skilfully...All that they brought me, was of the spoils of the Almoner that was killed:...The Nation which for twenty years last has been the most talked of in these western parts, is the Outagamis. The natural fierceness of these savages, sour'd by the ill treatment they have several times met with, sometimes without cause, and their alliance with the Iroquois, who are always disposed to create us new enemies, have rendered them formidable, They have since made a strict alliance with the Sioux, a numerous Nation, which has inured itself in war by degrees; and this union has rendered all the navigation of the upper part of the Mississippi almost impracticable to us. It is not quite safe to navigate the River of the Illinois...[in October of 1721 Charlevoix arrives (escorted by St. Ange di Bellerive and 11 Frenchmen) at Fort de Chartres, commanded by Dugué de Boisbriand and finds some Osage visiting a near village of Illinois (Kaskaskia)] The Osages, a pretty numerous Nation, settled on the side of a river that bears their name and which runs into the Missouri, about 40 leagues from its junction with the Mississippi, send once or twice a year to sing the Calumet amongst the Kaskasquias and are actually there at present. I have also just now seen a Missourite Woman, who told me that her Nation is the first we meet with going up the Missouri,...It is situated 80 leagues from the confluence of that river with the Mississippi. Higher up we find the Cansez; the Ocotatas, which some call Macotatas: then the Ajouez, and then the Panis, a very populous Nation, divided into several cantons, which have names very different from each other. This woman has confirmed to me what I had heard from the Sioux, that the Missouri rises out of some naked mountains, very high, behind which there is a great river, which probably rises from them also and which runs to the west. This testimony carries some weight, because of all the savages which we know, none travel farther than the Missourites. All the people I have mentioned, inhabit the west side of the Missouri, except the Ajouez,

which are on the east side, neighbours of the Sioux and their allies. Among the rivers which run into the Mississippi, above the River of the Illinois, one of the most considerable is the River of Bulls, which is twenty leagues distant from the River of the Illinois and which comes from the west...The Ajouez...say that setting out from their habitations, they come in three days to a people called Omani; who are of a fair complexion, with light hair, especially the women, They add, that this Nation is continually at war with the Panis and other savages further to the west; and that they have heard them speak of a great lake, very distant from them, in the environs of which there are people like the French, who have buttons to their clothes, who build towns, who use horses for hunting the buffaloes, which they cover with buffaloes skins; but who have no arms but bows and arrows. On the left, about sixty leagues above the River of Bulls, we see the Moingona come out of the midst of an immense and magnificent meadow, which is quite covered with buffaloes and other wild creatures. At its entrance into the Mississippi, it has little water and it is also but narrow; It has nevertheless a course, as they say, of two hundred and fifty leagues, winding from the north to the west. They add, that its source is in a lake and that it forms a second fifty leagues from the first. From this second lake it inclines to the left and enters the Blue River; thus named, because of its bottom, which is an earth of this colour. It discharges itself into the River St. Peter...Ten leagues above the Ouisconsing, on the same side, begins a meadow sixty leagues long...Twenty leagues higher...they have named the place the Lake de bon Secours. It is a league wide and seven leagues in compass and it is also environed with meadows. Nicolas Perrot built a Fort on the right. At coming out of the lake, we meet with L'Isle Pelee...The French of Canada have often made it the Centre of their Trade in these western parts...Some leagues further, we leave on the left hand the River of St.Pierre, the sides of which are peopled with Sioux and the mouth of which is not far from the Fall of St. Anthony. The Mississippi is little known above this great cascade...the Illinois...and the Miamis come from the borders of a sea very distant to the west, it appears that their first station, when they came down into this country, was the Moingona.

As the French military Commander at Michilimackinac, Montigny wrote, on June 18th 1731: "...Monsieur de Villiers (Nicolas-Antoine Coulon) passed by several days ago. He is taking the Fox to Montreal where he is going to ask the General to grant the Foxes their lives, accompanied by several people from each Nation in the vicinity of the St. Joseph River. I do not know exactly what the intentions is of one or the other, which motivated the Ottawas of this post to go down to Montreal to know what might be decided in favor of that wicked Nation, and with the intent also of asking that it be dispersed among all those who are our allies, if such is the pleasure of the General to allow it to still live on earth, in order for them to be able to hunt peacefully and without fearing their habitual treason...

DAVID THOMPSON: Though to my knowledge David did not trade in furs in the midwest, he was a trader out of Hudson's Bay for the Hudson Bay Co. between 1784-

1797 and after 1797 traded for the Northwest Fur Co. in the far west. While employed by the NWCo. David was given the task of developing a map of the western lands for the company, a process that led him through what he later proved to be the southern boundary of Canada and into today's North Dakota and Minnesota.

David Thompson was born in West Minister, London, England (30 apr.1770) and died at Longueil, near Montreal (10 feb.1857). Before he arrived in North America, he had attended Oxford Univ. which no doubt made him a good candidate to receive training later, from Peter Fidler (1769-1822), then HBC. surveyor. David's first two years with HBCo. were spent as clerk, store keeper and hunter at Ft. York and Churchill. As I stated before David left the HBC. for the Northwest Fur Co. in 1797, due to the recruitment efforts of Alexander Fraser, who opposed him in trade at Reindeer Lake. By the end of 1798 he had traveled to the Mandan villages, the Red River, Red Lake and the Savanna Portage and spent the winter or 1798-99 as NWCo. clerk in Athabaska country. By 1801 he had reached the Rocky Mts. and 1804 to 1810 was establishing NWCo. posts on the Upper Columbia River. After visiting the Pacific Ocean in 1811, David retired from the fur trade in 1812. But his retirement did not last long for he became apart of a team to survey (1816-26) the international boundary between Canada and the U.S., with Dr. John Bigsby.

David eventually settled at Terre Bonne, Canada and was married to the French/Cree daughter of Patrick Small.

Isaac Todd: (abt.1742 - 1819)

By 1765 Isaac had established himself as a merchant in Montreal, furnishing good to trading ventures. In 1769 he was in partnership with James McGill, Benjamin and Joseph Frobisher and their voyageurs were rob at Rainy Lake. By 1770 the partnership was successful in sending their canoe into the Northwest Country. In 1772 he was associated with Richard McNeal, George McBeath, Thomas Walker, Thomas Corry, John Askin and Maurice Blondeau in the Great Lakes area. Todd, James McGill and Peter Pond were at Michilimackinac in 1773 and the next year acting as agent for Phyn, Ellice and Co. of N.Y. At the start of the American Revolution Isaac was a lieutenant in the British militia and continued to send canoes trading into the northwest and the next year established the trading firm of Todd and McGill. The firm grew and by 1779 when the North West Co. formed they became partners in the new company with 2 of the 16 shares available. Todd and McGill not only sent merchandise west from Montreal but also bought merchandise in England which they shipped to Montreal, Todd himself crossing the Atlantic at least four times between 1778 and 1785. He continued to be active in the fur trade through the 1790's and in 1797 dissolved his long time partnership with James McGill. After 1797 his involvement in the trade and politics diminished but continued to a lesser extent until his death.

Alphonse de Tonty (Tonti) de Paludy:
Alphonse was born in 1650 (his father Lorenzo de Tonti fled Italy for France) and died 10 nov.1727 at Detroit (brother of Henri). He married first on 17 feb.1689, Anne Picoté de Belestre (of Montreal) and had eight children, one of which (Marie-Josephé) was baptized 27 may 1713 in Montreal and married in 1760 to a Pierre. On 3 may 1717 in Montreal Alphonse married Marie-Anne Lamarque - children from this union I have no info on. As early as 10 may 1890 Alphonse was hiring men for the Illinois country when he hired Pierre Le Boeuf for the voyage. In 1701 he was associated with Cadillac in the founding of his Detroit settlement and trading center. By 1717 he became the Commander at Detroit and in Aug. of 1727 the Hurons of Detroit are in Montreal complaining to Beauharnois of Tonty as Commander of Detroit. Alphonse and Henri were said to have been cousins of Daniel Greysolon Du Luth and his brother La Tourette and also either a cousin or uncles to Pierre de Liette.

Antoine Trottier Labissonière, sieur des Ruisseaux: (1640-1706)

Antoine was the son of Gilles (Jules/Julius)Trottier and Catherine Loisseau, born in Perche, France. He married Catherine Lefèbvre at Trois-Rivières in 1663 and their children were; Joseph (1668-1718), Pierre (1672-1736), Noel (1674-1720), Michel-Louis (1675-1723), Marie-Catherine (1676-1731)(m. 1st.Jean Cuillerier in 1696 and 2nd.François Picoté de Belestre in 1714), François-Marie (1679-1744), Antoine (1681-1733), Marie-Anne (b.1682), Julien (1687-1737), Alexis (1688-1769) and Paul (b.1692).

Antoine led a trade mission of nine Frenchmen to Chequamagon Bay from 1660 to 1663.

Noel Trottier Labissonière: (1674-1720)

Noel was the son of Antoine and Catherine and he married Marie-Marguerite-Therese Fafard-Longval (daughter of Louis Fafard-Longval and Marie Lucas) in 1702. Their children were; Louis (b.1703)(m. Marie-Louise Hamelin in 1737), Louise-Catherine (m. Joachim Sacquespee), Pierre, François, Marie-Françoise, Alexis (1710-22), Marie-Louise, Marie-Josephé and Marie-Exupère (m. Antoine Pionne).

Michel-Louis Trottier de Beaubien, sieur des Ruisseaux de La Rivière: (1675-1723)

Michel-Louis was the son of Antoine and Catherine and he married 1st. Agnes Godefroy (daughter of Michel Godefroy and Pérrine Picoté) in 1700 and 2nd. Therese Mouet-Moras (daughter of Pierre Mouet-Moras and Marie Toupin) in 1715. His children were; Michel (b.1716), Marie-Anne (b.1717), Louis (b.1719), Marie-Madeleine (b.1722) and Marie-Josephé-Michelle (b.1723).

François-Marie Trottier dit Bellecourt/Belcour des Ruisseaux: (1679-1744)

François-Marie was the son of Antoine and Catherine and he married 1st. Marie-Anne Gouin in 1703 and 2nd. Françoise Mercereau in 1714.

Julien Trotier des Ruisseaux des Rivières: (1687-1737)

Julieu was the son of Antoine and Catherine and he married 1st.Madeleine Duclos (daughter of François Duclos and Jeanne Cerisier) in 1715 and 2nd. Marie-Louise-Catherine Raimbault in 1718. His children were Julien (b.1716), Jean-Noel (bapt.1721)(m. Marie-Catherine Gamelin in 1751) and Anne (m. Jean Giasson in 1747).

Alexis Trottier des Ruisseaux: (1688-1769)

Alexis was the son of Antoine and Catherine and he married 1st. Marie Louise Roy (daughter of Pierre Roy and Marguerite Ouabankiknove) in 1735 at Detroit and 2nd. Catherine Godefroy de Mauboeuf (daughter of Jacques Godefroy de Mauboeuf) and Marie Chênes) in 1739, also at Detroit..

Benito Vasquez: (1738 - 1810)

He was the son of Francisco Vasquez and Marie De La Ponte, born in Galacia, Spain. Benito married Marie-Julie Papin (daughter of Pierre Papin Dit Baronet and Catherine-Marguerite-Madeline Guichard) at St. Louis, Missouri in 1774. Their children were: Felicité (b.1775) (m. Antoine Roy in 1792), Julie (1777-1832) (m. Louis Chatillon-Coignard), Benito II (1779-1847) (m. Clarissa Lefèbvre in 1814), François-Xavier (abt.1782-1782), Antoine-François (1783-1828) (m. Emilie Faustin dit Parent in 1814), Joseph (1786-1848) (m. Marie-Louise Hebert dit LeCompte in 1816), Victoire (1787-1867) (m. Isaac Septlivres in 1814), Marie-Antoinette (1790-1791), Hypolyte (1792-1837) (m. Marie-Therese Lajeunesse in 1817), Celeste (1794-1824) (m. Vincent Bouis), Catherine-Eulalie (1795-1876) (m. John or James Stotts in 1829 and also m. Jacques Martin) and Pierre-Louis (1798-1868) (m. Narcissa Burdette Land about 1846).

Benito was in the Infantry of Leon in 1762 and he arrived in St. Louis (Spanish owned) in 1769 with the Spanish army. He resigned from the military in 1772 to enter the fur trade (in 1784 he was a captain in the St. Louis Militia) and in September of 1773 is given a land grant in St. Louis by Spanish Lt. Gov. Piernas. In 1807 he was at the Mandan village on the Missouri with Manuel Lisa, having problems with the Blackfeet.

Antoine-François (Baronet) Vasquez: (1783 - 1828)

He was the son of Benito Vasquez and Marie-Julie Papin, born in St. Louis, Missouri. Antoine married Emilie Faustin dit Parent in 1814.

Antoine was the interpreter for Zebulon Pike's expedition.

Etienne Venyard, sieur de Bourgmont: (abt.1680 - abt.1730)
As an Ensign Etienne left Quebec on 29 Sept.1705 arriving at Detroit on 29 Jan.1706, taking the command of the Fort from Tonty. Later Etienne deserted his post at Detroit with other deserters and according to Sieur d'Aigremont lived "in the woods like as savage", with a woman named La Chenette (Tichenet). Cadillac sent soldiers after the deserters, but Bourgmont escaped, going farther west. By August of 1723 de Boisbriant was writing Bienville of sending Etienne to the Upper Missouri with 20 soldiers which Etienne accomplished, establishing Fort Orleans on the Missouri. In Jan. of 1724 Etienne wrote to the Council of Louisiana that he was waiting for the opening of navigation to go to the Padoucahs (Comanche) and was surprised that the Otoes and Iowas had made an alliance with "our enemies" the Sioux and Fox. In June of 1724 Etienne was visiting with the Kansas and Comanches with his two detachments of men including; Ensign St. Ange, Sgt. Dubois, Cpl. Rotisseur, Cpl. Gentil, Lajeunesse, J. Bonneau, St. Lazare, Ferret, Derbet, Avignon, Sanschagrin, Poupard, Gaspard, Challons, Brassieur, Henri de Châteauneuf, de la Chenaye and Jeanty (along were 5 Canadians; Mercier, Quesnal de Pichard, Rivet, Rolet and Lespine). On 3 July 1724 Bourgmont was being accompanied by sieur Larenaudiere, de Bellerive, d'Estinne, Roulot, Derbet, Hamelin, Gaillard 100 Missouri (and 9 Chiefs) and 64 Osage (and 4 Chiefs).

Jean Daniel Marie Viennay-Pachot:
Jean was the son of François Viennay-Pachot and Marie Anne Gagneur (m.1685), his father was previously married to Charlotte-Françoise Juchereau (m.1680). Jean was baptized in Quebec in 1694, as was his brother Ignace-Jean in 1689. In 1722 Jean was at Grand Portage in today's N.E. Minnesota.

Written information on the earlier hereditary civil Medawahkanton Chiefs of the Wabasha Dynasty are few, making it extremely difficult to compile a biography. I am attempting to outline the info available in written form here but I am hoping those of you who have oral tradition on the family will help me fill in the gaps and correct any errors in the page.

Other names associated with the Wabasha name are: Wapasha, Wahpasha, Ouabacas
Wapasha I / "Red-Bonnet": (abt.1656 - ?)

He was the son of Pine-Shooter and Opechanaoanough, born in the Mille Lacs area.

He married an Ojibwe woman and their son was Wabasha II (b.abt.1682).

In 1640 (nearly 40 years after the Europeans explore the northern North America east and west coasts) Jesuit Relation records the information Jean Nicolet obtained on his visit (1634) to Green Bay (visiting the Winnebago - a Siouan tribe whose language and culture are more closely related to the Iowa, Oto and Missouri Siouan tribes than the Sioux) documenting a tribe called "Naduesiu" to the west (the Algonquian name for the tribe meaning snakes - the French version of the name became Scioux or Sioux)(the Winnebago name for their distant relatives, the Sioux, was Caha). It was probably about this time that the Assiniboine split off from the Yankton (Nakota) Sioux and migrate north into Cree lands. It appears by this time period the Winnebago have been cut off from their distantly related Siouan tribes of the Iowa, Oto, Missouri and Sioux due no doubt to the Iroquois wars in the east which forced the Algonquian tribes to migrate west. The Ojibwe into the north western Winnebago lands and the Fox/Sauk into the southwestern Winnebago lands.

In 1660 Radisson and Groseilliers visit the Sioux and at this time period they were seeking the firearms that their enemy the Cree had already obtained from the French and using against them. Radisson later takes about 50 Sioux on a peace mission to the Cree and at another time visited the "nation of the beefe" or "Prairie Sioux" to the west.

1671 the Sioux drive the Ottawa-Huron refugees from the Mississippi valley.

On 2 July 1679, Daniel Greysolon, Sieur du Luth (Duluth) visiting the "Sioux of the Lakes" village on Mille Lacs called Izatys (this was a Santee Sioux or Dakota village).

Spring of 1680, Michel Accault-Dacan, Antoine Dugay-Auguel dit Picard and Father Louis Hennipen (they are sent by LaSalle up the Mississippi to the Sioux) are escorted by a Sioux war-party to the Izatys village on Mille Lacs. The principle Chief on Mille Lacs is documented by Hennipen as Aquipaquestin.

1695 Pierre LeSueur escorts Medawahkanton Chief Tioscates (Teeoskahtay) to Montreal for council.

1700 Mdewakanton Chief Wankantape visits Pierre LeSueur on the Blue Earth River. (southern tributary of the Minnesota River.

Wapasha II / "Snow-Mountain": (abt.1682 - ?)

He was the son of Red-Bonnet and a Ojibwe woman, born in the area of Mille Lacs. His son was Wabasha III (b.abt.1700-20).

Wabasha III / "Red-Leaf" / Lafeuille / Ouabachas: (abt.1700/20 - ?)

He was the son of Wabasha II, born in the Cass Lake area. His children were: Wabasha IV (b.abt.1773/76), Pelagia (b.abt.1779/81)(m. Augustin Ange dit St. Onge-Lefeure), Daughter (b.abt.1776)(m. Pierre Lapointe), Marpiyarotowin or "Grey Cloud" (d.1844)(m. James Aird, abt.1783), Daughter (b.abt.1775)(m. Joseph Larocque) and Margaret (m.1st.Antoine Dubois and m.2nd.Joseph Rolette).

Wabasha III was a Mdewakanton Civil-Chief until about 1776.

In 1736 Wabasha III was accused of killing a Frenchman in Illinois Country.

In 1737 French traders are forced out of Sioux lands.

Spring of 1741 Ojibwe and Ottawa attack Dakota killing 7 at one location and 11 at another.

September 1741 about 200 Cree and Assiniboine attack "Prairie Sioux" at least 70

Sioux warriors noted by LaVérendrye. "Sioux of the Lakes" Chief "Sacred-Born" visits Paul Marin (at this time the Cree/Assiniboine and the Ojibwe/ Ottawa alliances were threatening the Sioux borders on the north and east) in October of 1741 to arrange a peace conference (in 1741 Sieur de LaRonde holds a Ojibwe/Dakota peace council at LaPointe), Jan.1741 Marin hold council with Dakota at the mouth of the Wisconsin River and in July of 1742 Marin is in Montreal at council. Sacred-Born" and "Leaf-Shooter" represented the Mdewakanton Sioux and spoke of raids on the "Prairie Sioux" which had killed 160 warriors. A peace was establish which seems to have lasted a while.

In 1740 Wabasha III met Paul Marin on the Rock River. with Sintez.- Marin takes them to Montreal council with Gov. Beauharnois.

About 1743-46, when word of the new French war (King George's War) reached Michilimackinac a group of voyageurs deserted the French for the far west, some living among the Sioux.

1746 Paul-Louis Dazenard, Sieur Lusignan (command of the French post at Green Bay) is with the Sioux, attempting to bring the deserting voyageur back east. He is unsuccessful but does return with 4 Dakota Chief whom he takes to Montreal for a Council.

1750-54 Paul Marin and his son Joseph re-establish trade with the Dakota. He help the Dakota and Ojibwe negotiate winter hunting grounds giving the Ojibwe the right to use the Crow Wing Valley for a season of 1750-51 and allow the Lapointe Ojibwe to hunt to the west of their village to Sandy Lake until about 1754. During this period the Sioux controlled the St. Croix and Chippewa Rivers (eastern tributaries of the Mississippi) being the eastern Sioux borders and the headwaters of the Mississippi roughly defining their northern borders. Joseph Marin in the fall of 1753 lost control of his father's (Paul was recalled back to the east) formerly held northern trading region to Joseph LaVérendrye (French commander at Lapointe) who claimed today's northern Minnesota for his own benefit. It appears that LaVérendrye encouraged the Sioux northern and eastern neighboring tribes to trespass on Sioux lands to obtain furs and he seems to have hampered Marin attempts to gain a peaceful alliance between the Sioux and their neighbors. By the spring of 1754 Marin was lead to believe the Sioux claimed the lands from the mouth of the Wisconsin River, north to Leech Lake and most of the Mississippi tributaries between. He also learned that the Sioux intended to put a stop to the Ojibwe use of their lands and it appears as if peace had come to an end.

1754/55 Sioux are in Montreal for a council.

At the outbreak of the French and Indian War in 1754 French traders in Sioux lands are recalled to the east.

About 1756 Wabasha was in Montreal, offering himself for the murder of an English trader killed by another Dakota.

In the spring of 1766 Alexander Henry is with the Ojibwe on Lake Superior and learns of a battle between abt.400 Ojibwe and 600 Sioux (the Ojibwe lost 35 warriors). Jonathan Carver also leaves Michilimackinac for Sioux Country.

About 1770 the Ojibwe center of trade is moved from Lapointe to Sandy Lake.

Spring of 1774 Peter Pond is trading with the Dakota on the Minnesota River and documents an increase in Ojibwe-Dakota fighting. The next spring the two tribes meet in council at the mouth of that river and reach an agreement that each would stay on their side of the Mississippi.

1775 de Peyster holds a council with the Sioux, sending Wabasha and other Sioux representatives to Montreal

1778 Charles Gautier de Verville visited the Mdewakanton on the Upper St. Croix River and notes the Wahpetons moving closer to the mouth of the Minnesota River.

1778 Wabasha visits Montreal and receives a British General's commission.

In July of 1779 he was at Michilimackinac.

1779-81 Smallpox strikes Sioux villages.

Summer of 1780 Wabasha leads his warriors on a attack on St. Louis for the British.

July 1781 Spanish trader Pierre Dorion returns to St. Louis with 6 Sioux Chiefs for a council with Lt. Gov. Cruzat.

1783 George McBeath is sent by Mackinac commander Capt. Dan'l Robertson to hold a council at Prairie du Chien when British announced an end to the war - he meets with the Sioux there in May of that year.

Between 1783 and 1805 he moved his village to near the mouth of the Upper Iowa River.

1784 Joseph Calve is sent to hold council at Prairie du Chien by Robertson.

July of 1786 Joseph Ainse (representing the British Indian Department) hold a council at Prairie du Chien where the Sioux are represented.

July of 1787 Wabasha's son leads Mdewakanton warriors against Ojibwe, as others are negotiating a peace between the tribes.

1788 Jean Bte.Perrault is trading on a tributary of the Wisconsin River, bartering rum for fur with members of Wabasha's village.

Wabasha IV / "Red-Leaf" / Lefeuille / "One-Eye": (abt.1765/77 - 1836)

He was the son of Wabasha IV

May of 1805, Robert Dickson accompanies Eastern Sioux (including 30 representatives Upper Mississippi and Des Moine River Sioux) to hold council with American General James Wilkinson.

1815 Wabasha and Little Crow visit the British on Lake Huron.

1816 at British council on Drummond Is., with Little-Crow.

1817 civil Chief of Mdewakanton village at Prairie aux Ailes (Winona, Minnesota) [sub-Chief Wazzacoota] when the American officer Stephen H. Long arrived.

1823 Keating who was on S.H. Long's second expedition into the area met Wabasha IV near Winona, Minnesota and describes him as "...The Chief is about 50 years old, but appears older. His prominent features are good and indicative of great acuteness and an observing disposition; his stature is low; he has long been one of the most influential of the Dakota Indians, more perhaps from his talents in council than his achievements in the field..."

Summer of 1836 died of smallpox.

Wabasha V: (abt.1800 - 1876)

He was the son of Wabasha V, born in the Winona, Minnesota area.

Truman Abraham Warren: (1790's - 1825)

Truman was probably born in the 1790's at Berkshire, Conn. (or Brockport, N.Y.), to Lyman Warren and Mercy Whipple. He arrived on the southern shores of Lake Superior in 1818, with his brother Lyman and was employed by Michel Cadotte, in the fur trade. Later the Warren brothers married daughters of Michel Cadotte (Truman married **Charlotte Cadotte** in 1818) and in 1823 they bought out Cadotte's business (who retired). Truman died in 1825 on a ship on Lake Superior of pneumonia, leaving his widow with children
Nancy,
Edwin and
George P. (b.1819, Lapointe-d.1884).
Charlotte Warren later remarried to James Ermatinger (b.3 oct.1808) by whom she had several children.

Lyman Marcus Warren: (1794 - 1847)

He was the son of Lyman Warren and Mercy Whipple, born in Massachusetts. He arrived on the southern shores of Lake Superior in 1818, with his brother Truman and was employed by Michel Cadotte, in the fur trade. Later the Warren brothers married daughter's of Michel Cadotte (Lyman married Mary Cadotte in 1821 at Mackinaw). Their children were
Mary Julia (1823-1824),
William Whipple (1825-1853) (m. Mathilda Aitken),
Truman A.(Makons or Little Bear) (1827-1888) (m. Elizabeth Aitken),
Mary C. (m. Mr. English),
Charlotte (b.abt.1831) (m. Edward B. Price),
Julia,
Sophia (b.abt.1837).

Lyman traded at Lac du Flambeau, Lac Coutereille and St. Croix Departments (northern Wisconsin) in his early years, in opposition to the American Fur Co. He then became the AFC. agent in charge of these departments with his headquarters at Lapointe, Wisconsin, until 1834. About 1838 Lyman was appointed Sub-Agent, farmer and blacksmith of the Ojibwe reservation on the Chippewa River, he moved to a post above Chippewa Falls where he built a saw-mill in partnership with Jean Brunet.

William Whipple Warren: (1825 - 1853)

He was the son of Lyman Warren II and Mary Cadotte, born at Lapointe, Wisconsin. William married Mathilda Aitken (daughter of William Aitken and Gin-Gion-Cumig-Oke) and their children were: Alfred A. (b.1844), Cordelia H.(Delia) (b.abt.1846) (m. Mr. Winters), Anna (b.1846), Madeline (m.1st.George Uran and m.2nd.Warren G. McLean) and William Tyler. (b.1848) (m.1st.Isabella Hole-In-The-Day, m.2nd.Mah-Nah-Ish, m.3rd.Quay-Nib Bonga, m.4th.Min-De-Moyien and m.5th.Jane Isabel Kennefick).

William documented the oral histories of the Ojibwe which was first published in 1885 ("History of the Ojibway People"). After William's death in 1853 Mathilda married a Mr. Fontaine (Lafontaine) at White Earth, Minnesota.

Weucha (Shake Hand)/le Liberateur(the Deliverer): (? - 1804/07)

On 31 August 1804, he and his band encountered the Lewis and Clark expedition on the Missouri (just above the mouth of the James River) and met in council with the two representatives of the American government. The expedition journals describe Weucha as an old, grand Chief of the Yankton, (Z. Pike in 1805-06 names White Buffalo or Petessung as Head-Chief of this tribe) which numbers 200 warriors. The journals also recorded his speech which was probably translated by either Pierre Dorion I (who was the expedition interpreter at this time) or Pierre Dorion II (who was present and trading among this tribe at the time):

"I see before me, my Great Father's two sons. You see me and the rest of our chiefs and warriors. We are very poor; we have neither powder, no ball, nor knives; and our women and children at the village have no clothes. I wish that as my brothers have given me a flag and a medal, they would give something to those poor people, or let them stop and trade with the first boat which comes up the river. I will bring chiefs of the Pawnees and Mahas together, and make peace between them; but it is better that I should do it than my Great Father's sons, for they will listen to me more readily. I will also take some chiefs to your country in the spring; but before that time I cannot leave home. I went formerly to the English, and they gave me a medal and some clothes; when I went to the Spanish they gave me a medal, but nothing to keep it from my skin; but now you give me a medal and clothes. But still we are poor; and I wish, brothers, you would give us something for our squaws"

The expedition journal goes on to describe a inter-tribal society of this tribe: "...It is an association of the most active and brave young men, who are bound to each other by attachment, secured by a vow, never to retreat before any danger, or give way to their enemies...These young men sit, camp, and dance together, distinct from the rest of the nation; they are generally about 30 or 35 years old, and such is the deference paid to courage that their seats in council are superior to those of the chiefs and their persons more respected...that band is now reduced to four warriors, who were among our visitors. These were the remains of 22 who composed the society not long ago..."

Weucha's sub-Chiefs at this council with Lewis and Clark were: Mahtoree/Monlori (White Crane/Grey Bear/White Bear) [he was chief signer of 1815 treaty at Portage des Sioux with the Yankton], Pawnawneahpahbe (Struck By A Pawnee) [probable 3nd signer at the 1815 treaty] and Aweawechache (Half Man).

The Yankton lands at this time included the head-waters of the Des Moines River and to the west including the Sacred Pipe-Stone Quarry and the lower James River region. At one time they were united with the Yanktonai and Assiniboine, making up one of the three main divisions (Dakota, Nakota and Lakota) of what is generally called the Sioux today. Probably some time in the later part of the 17th century the tribe (Nakota) split off into two factions, the Assiniboine migrating to the north-west, than sometime in the mid

1700's the remaining tribe split again with the Yanktonai migrating to the west and the Yankton migrating to the south-west. From early French exploration reports it seems this tribe had long migrated annually to the prairie's for hunts but would winter in the shelter of central Minnesota. Returning to the forest lands discontinued at some point due problably to the increasing war party pressures of their neighbors the Cree and Ojibwe and including attacks from their brothers the Assiniboine. Pierre LeSueur was visited by the Hinkaneton or "village of the Red Stone Quarry" (Yankton) while he was on his trading/mining expedition in 1700 at south-central Minnesota. The Marin's in the 1750's puts the main Yankton village number at 160 lodges and says they roam to the Missouri River.

Waskaigingo/Wahhaginea/Waskaijingo(Little Dish or Little Bowl or Pettit Plat):

From before 1806 to after 1836 he was Chief of the Yankton. About 1813 his tribe is driven to migrate west to the Big Sioux River due to war with the Sac and Fox. On the19th of July in 1815 Chiefs and warriors of the Yankton Tribe met with William Clark, Ninian Edwards and Auguste Chouteau, representing the United States, at Portage des Sioux signing at treaty of "...re-establishing peace and friendship...". The order of Yankton signers was ; Monlori (or White Bear), Waskaijingo (or Little Dish), Padamape (or Panis Sticker), Chaponge (or Musquitoe), Mindalonga (Parisan or War Chief), Weopaatowechashla (or Sun Set), Tokaymhominee (or The Rock That Turns), Keonorunco (or Fast Flyer), Mazo (or The Iron), Haiwongeeda (or One Horn) and Mazehaio (or Arrow Sender) [Maurice Blondeau, Manuel Lisa, Thomas Forsyth, Louis Dorion and John Hay were also present at the Treaty, all of whom were very familiar with the Yankton and would likely have been the sources of the names and translation of the individual Yankton signers]. Again on the 22nd of June in 1825 at Fort Look-Out (near the Three Rivers of the Sioux Pass) Chief, Headmen and warriors of the "Teton, Yancton and Yanctonnies" met with Gen. Atkinson and Benj. O'Fallon (representing the U.S.) in a Treaty of "...perpetuating the friendship...". The order of Yankton signers was; Maw-too-sa-be-kia (The Black Bear), Wacan-o-hi-gnan (The Flying Medicine), Wah-haginga (The Little Dish), Cha-pon-ka (The Musqueto), Eta-ke-nus-ke-an (The Mad Face), To-ka-oo (The One That Kills), O-ga-tee (The Fork), You-ia-san (The Warrior), Wah-ta-ken-do (The One Who Comes From War), To-qui-in-too (The Little Soldier) and Ha-sas-hah (The Ioway) [Jean Bte Dorion was present at the Treaty and more than likely the interpreter of the names and translations]. Before 1830 he was replaced as primary Chief by War Eagle (Wahmedawahkee) trading with William Dickson at his post near the mouth of the Vermillion River. In 1825 he was one of the primary signers of a treaty with the Teton, Yankton and Yanktonai.

He Who Eats No Buffalo Cow (Tatankayeteshene/Peteyuteshni):

In 1823 Keating and Renville credit him as Hereditary Chief of the Yankton and in 1838-39 Joseph Nicollet also names him as primary Chief of the Yankton at the source of the Des Moines. In a 1830 treaty at St.Louis with the Yankton and Santee, He Who Dont Eat Buffalo (Citta-eutapishma) is 3rd signer under Matto-Sa-Becha (Black Bear) and Pa-con-okra. In September of 1836 he was primary signer (Pittaeutapishna) for the Yankton in a treaty with Col. Zachory Taylor (future President) with Washkashinga signing second.

note: I have recently received an e-mail from Christine (a descendent of Smutty Bear) who believes the person Matto-Sa-Becha (Black Bear) referred to in the Treaty of 1830 was actually Mato Sabi Ceya (or Smutty Bear) - brother to Black Bear. I am looking forward to an exchange of information with Christine and will update the page in the future.

The treaty referred to was signed in St. Louis on the 13th of October in 1830 by the following "Yancton and Santie Bands of Siouxs" in order of signing; Matto-Sa-Becha (The Black Bear), Pa-con-okra, Citta-eutapishma (He Who Don't Eat Buffalo), To-ki-e-ton (The Stone With Horns), Cha-pon-da (or Mosquitoe), To-ki-mar-ne (He That Walks Ahead), Wock-ta-ken-dee (Kills And Comes Back) Ha Sazza and Chigga Wah-shu-she (Little Brave) [Jacques Mette was the interpreter at this signing of the treaty and it is unknown to me as to his possible connection with the Yankton].

James Wilkinson: (1757 - 1825)

He was the son of Joseph Wilkinson and Althea (Betty) Heighe, born in Benedict, Calvert Co., Maryland. He married 1st to Ann Biddle (daughter of John Biddle and Sarah Owen) in 1778 at Philadelphia and 2nd to Celestine Trudeau (daughter of Charles Laveau Trudeau) in 1810 at New Orleans. His children were: John (1780-1796), James B. (1783/84-1813) (m. Hannah Toulmin/Coleman in 1810), Joseph B. (1785-1865) (m. Catherine Andrews in 1807), Margaret (m. Benjamin Rogers) and Elizabeth S. (b.1816) (m. Toussaint-François Bigot).

James was enrolled in the Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1773, but his education was interrupted by the Revolutionary War in 1775 when he became a captain in the Continental Army serving under Benedict Arnold (he also served under Gen. George Washington and Gen. Horatio Gates). James saw action at the unsuccessful attempt to take Montreal, the Siege of Boston and the battles of Saratoga, Trenton and Princeton. In 1777 he was Brevet Brigadier General and the Secretary of the Board of War, a position he held until 1778 when he was forced to leave because of his involvement in a move to remove Gen. George Washington as the Commander in Chief of the Continental Army.

From 1781 to 1783 Wilkinson tried farming in Pennsylvania while also assuming the responsibilities of Brig.Gen.of the Pennsylvania Militia in 1782. In 1783/84 he moved to Kentucky and establish trading connection with New Orleans where in 1784 he swore allegiance to the Spanish government there. He apparently again took the oath of allegiance to Spain at New Orleans in 1787, becoming Spanish Secret Agent #13 in his attempts to keep Kentucky from joining the Union.

In March of 1791 he led a force of Kentucky Volunteers (2nd in command to Gen. Charles Scott - William Clark is a lieutenant under Wilkinson in this action) on a punitive campaign against the Ohio Valley tribes and the next year given the rank of Major General in the U.S. Army. By August of 1794 he is again a Brig. Gen. under Gen. Anthony Wayne at the Battle of Fallen Timbers (Wilkinson intentionally delayed sending a supply train to Wayne in an attempt to undermine Wayne, according to Clark) and in 1796 is given the command of Detroit. From 15 December 1796 to 13 July 1798 he held the position of Commander in Chief of the U.S. Army (replacing Anthony Wayne). [He replaced Alexander Hamilton as the senior U.S. Army officer and Commander in Chief

of the U.S. Army in June of 1800 - Hamilton was killed in a duel with Aaron Burr in July of 1804].

James was transferred to the Southern Frontier in 1798 and in December of 1803 took possession of the Louisiana Purchase (from the Com. of France - Laussat) on behalf of the United States with Gov. William Claiborne. On 30 July 1805 he was at St. Louis, Missouri (as the newly appointed U.S. Military Gov. of Louisiana Terr.), commanding Zebulon Pike to take a force up the Mississippi River, exploring the river to its source and to establish an American presents in the area in a attempt to wrestle control of the fur trade from the British. Pike arrived at the Canadian controlled Prairie du Chien on the 4th of September where he began to meet the British and French traders who controlled the trade out of the Great Lakes S.W. trade route (Fazer, Aird, Cameron and Woods) then ascended the Mississippi to the destination of the British traders from the L. Superior trade route (Dickson, Grant and McGillis) while also meeting with the Chiefs of the Dakota and Ojibwe Nations (Wabasha, Red Thunder, Broken Tooth and Flat Mouth). In July of 1806, Wilkinson sent Pike on another exploratory expedition (Wilkinson's son James Jr. accompanied the expedition) to the S.W. where he became a prisoner of the Spanish Gov.

During this period, ex-Vice President Aaron Burr was allegedly (with James Wilkinson) intending to invite the western subjects of Spain to form an independent empire in the west, with it's capital being New Orleans. In 1807 Burr surrendered to American officials after Wilkinson informed President Jefferson of his designs and in March of 1807 James is replaced by Meriwether Lewis as Governor. Not long after this occurred, the Missouri Fur Company was formed with its headquarters in St. Louis, Mo. with James brother, Benjamin Wilkinson among its founding partners (also P. Chouteau, M. Lisa, A. Chouteau, Wm. Clark, Wm. Morrison, R. Lewis, S. Labbadie, P. Menard and A. Henry).

Wilkinson was court martialed by order of President Madison and found not-guilty of the charges, on 25 December of 1811. So being the senior U.S. Army officer at the beginning of 1812, he was given the task of the invasion of Canada at the out break of the war. He had under his command 8000 men (and Gen. Zebulon Pike) who left Ft. George for the north, but the campaign turned to a retreat and the death of Pike. Again, Wilkinson was tried and acquitted in the disastrous Canadian invasion, but this time it ended his U.S. Army career.

Wilkinson spent his remaining years in Mexico where he traveled in 1821 in an effort to gain a Texan land grant. He died in Mexico City on 28 December 1825, from the effects of smoking Opium.